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A

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NEW GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

PROJECTED AND PARTLY ARRANGED

BY THE LATE

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PRINCIPAL OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

BAHUSEN, (Benedict,) an "arithmetician" of Amsterdam, about the middle of the seventeenth century, a great collector of theological books. He published various works of ascetic divinity by other persons, but wrote nothing himself. His books were sold by auction in 1670, a year after his death. (Biog. Univ.)

BAIADUR, (Abulghazi Khan,) a celebrated Tartar historian, descended in a direct line from Jaghatai, the second son of Jenghis Khan, lived about the middle of the seventeenth century. He composed a work, in Turkish, on the history of his nation, of which the original MS. is preserved in the imperial library of Petersburg, and a copy of it in the library of Göttingen. A translation of this work, into French, was made by the Swedish officers, who were sent prisoners to Siberia after the battle of Pultova, and was published under the title, Histoire Généalogique des Tatares, traduite du Manuscrit Tartare d'Abulgazi Baadur Chan, enrichie d'un grand Nombre de Remarques sur l'Etat présent de l'Asie Septentrionale, par D. *** (de Varennes), 8vo, Leyden, 1726, with maps. From this French translation a Russian one was made by Vasili Nikitich Tatischew. The latest German edition is a translation from the original Turkish, by Daniel Gottlieb Messerschmidt, Petersburg, 1780. Abulgazi derives the Tartars from an ancestor *Tatar*, the seventh from Japheth.

BAIANUS, (Andreas,) called also Baiaon, an Indian from Goa, perhaps born of Portuguese parents, who took the degree of Baccalaureus at Coimbra, and went subsequently to Rome, where he published, Oratio de S. Joanne Evang. habita coram Paulo V. in Sacello Vatic. Romæ, 1610, 4to; Panegyricus de Joanne Samoscio Cancell. Polon. Romæ, 1617, 4to; and some other works. Baianus composed subsequently many poems in praise of the men who had contributed towards the spreading of his works, which were also collected and published. Leo Allatius mentions also many of his manuscripts. (Leonis Allatii Apes Urbanæ. J. N. Erithreus elog. Baiani in Pinacotheca.)

BAIARDI, or BAIARDO, the name of two old Italian writers.

1. *Andrea*, a poet of Parma, who flourished at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, and enjoyed the favour of Ludovico Sforza, duke of Milan. He was rich, possessing the castle of Albari, in the Parmesan, which was taken and dismantled in 1482. His poetry possesses no great merit: his principal work, entitled Libro d'Arme e d'Amore nomato Philogine, &c., went through numerous editions at Parma and Venice. (Biog. Univ.)

2. *Ottavio Antonio*, an ecclesiastic and antiquary, born at Parma about 1690, and employed by Charles III. king of Naples, to publish the description of the antiquities then recently discovered in the city of Herculaneum. He was a man of great learning, but little judgment; and his Prodromus to the great work, in five vols, 4to, yet unfinished, is a signal example of ill-arranged erudition. He had more or less share in all the earlier volumes of the great work, Le Antichità di Ercolano esposte; but his vanity led him to quarrel with the Neapolitan government, and he returned to Rome, where he had previously shone as an ecclesiastic, and where he held several high offices. The date of his death is not known, but it was posterior to 1760. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAIDHAR, or BAISSAR, according to some Arab authors, was a king of Egypt, who divided his kingdom amongst his four sons, Cabth, Ishmoum, Atrib, and Ssa. The time at which he reigned does not appear quite clear. (Champollion, l'Egypte sous les Pharaons.)

BAIDHAVI, (Nassereddin Abusaid Abdallah ben Omar,) the author of a celebrated commentary on the Koran, entitled, Anwar Attanzil va asrar attawib, was a native of the town of Beidhah; was Cadi of Shiraz, and afterwards of Tebriz, where he died in the year of the hegira, 685; or, according to other accounts, 692 (A.D. 1286 or 1293). Of his commentary the sieur Du Ryer made great use, in his French translation of the Koran, and in some instances he has interwoven passages of it into the text. Baidhavi wrote several other works, among which was one entitled Attavaleh, On the foundations and principal doctrines of the Mohammedan religion. The author of the Lebtarikh quotes a work by him, entitled Nezàm Attawarikh, A general history.

BAIDU KHAN, son of Targai, and grandson of Hulaku, was placed on the throne of Persia by the Mogul nobles, A.D. 1295, (A.H. 694,) on the deposition of his cousin Key-Khatu, or Ganjatu. His reign, however, was short; after holding the supreme authority only eight months, he was dethroned and put to death by Ghazan, son of Arghun, and nephew of Key-Khatu. The brief rule of Baidu (who was the sixth of the dynasty of Hulaku,) presents no event of importance. (D'Herbelot. De Guignes. Malcolm.)

BAIER, (Ferdinand Jacob,) a celebrated physician, son of John James Baier, born at Altdorf, Feb. 13, 1707, and studied at that university, and at Weimar and Wurzbourg. He travelled into Holland, and remained some time at Leyden; he visited the mines of Saxony, and returned to his native country in 1730, when the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred on him at the university of Altdorf. He was also admitted into the College of Physicians of Nuremburg, and in 1732, elected a member of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, and became its president in 1736. He died at Altdorf, Oct. 23, 1788. He published several professional works, and edited vols 4, 5, 6 and 7, (from 1770 to 1783,) of the Acts of the Academy of the Curious in Nature, and wrote many papers inserted in those volumes.

BAIER, (Johann Wilhelm,) a learned theologian, was born at Nuremburg, in 1647, studied at Altdorf and Jena, and in 1674 was appointed tutor of theology and church history in the latter university. On the foundation of the university of Halle, he was appointed professor of theology there in 1694, a choice which he owed as much to his mildness, moderation, and aversion to controversy, (a rare quality in those times,) as to his known learning and ability. But a difference between him and his colleague, on the proper course of study to be pursued by their classes, shortened his continuance in this office, and in the following year he went to Weimar, where he held important ecclesiastical offices, but he died in the same year, (1695.) He wrote Compendium Theologiæ Positivæ, which appeared first in 1686, and was nine times reprinted between that date and 1750. He also composed Compendium Theologiæ Moralis, 8vo, Jena, 1697; and a vast number of dissertations.

BAIER, (Johann Wilhelm,) eldest son of the above, was born at Jena, in 1675, studied there and at Halle, and was chosen professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Altdorf in 1704, obtained a theological tutorship in 1709, and died in 1729. His works consist chiefly of dissertations, and he edited several of his father's works.

BAIER, (Johann Jacob,) a celebrated physician and naturalist, was born at Jena in 1677, studied medicine, and graduated at the university of that city, and afterwards resided at Halle, where he divided his time between lectures and the practice of medicine; afterwards he removed to Nuremburg, and after that, (in 1704,) to Altdorf, as professor of physiology and surgery. He was also a member of the imperial academy of natural history, who elected him in 1729 director, and in 1730 president of their body. He died at Altdorf in 1735. His works are, Oryctographia Norica, 4to, Nuremburg, 1708; Sciagraphia Musei sui, 4to, Nurem. 1730; Monumenta Rerum Petrificarum præcipua, fol. 1757; Adagiorum Medicorum Centuria, 4to, Altdorf, 1718; Horti Medici Academiæ Altdorfianæ Historia; accedit ejusdem Auctoris Commemoratio celebr. Germaniæ Hortorum Botan. Medicorum, 8vo, Alt. 1727; Biographia Professorum Medicinæ qui in Academia Altdorfiana vixerunt, 4to, Nuremburg and Altdorf. 1728; Orationum varii Argumenti Fasciculus, 4to, Alt. 1727; Animadversiones Phys. Med. in Novum Testamentum, 4to, Alt. 1736; and a number of letters, which were published by his son with the answers. He wrote also many dissertations, often under other names,

and several papers in the Transactions of the academy just mentioned.

BAIER, (Johann David,) the youngest brother of the above, born at Jena in 1681, was deacon at Weimar, superintendant at Dornburg, and in 1730 professor of theology at Altdorf, where he died in 1752. He was much esteemed as a teacher, but his writings are little known.

BAIF, (Lazare de,) a French diplomatist, born at the beginning of the sixteenth century, died in 1547, was a counsellor of Francis I., master of requests, and ambassador of France, at Venice, and in Germany. He was a profound scholar, and gained a wide reputation by his treatises De Re Vestiaria; De Re Navali; and De Re Vascularia. He translated into French verse the Electra of Sophocles, and the Hecuba of Euripides.

BAIF, (Jean Antoine de,) son of the preceding, was born at Venice in 1532. He was the schoolfellow and friend of Ronsard; and, perhaps, in imitation of him, wrote much poetry, of different kinds. His principal works are indicated in the Biographie Universelle; they are now most of them rare. He died at Paris in 1589.

BAIKOV, (Theodore, or Phedor Isakievitch,) the son of a Russian boyar, was sent by the tzar Alexis Mikhaelovitch on an embassy to China, in 1654, and may be considered as the first who was formally despatched thither in that character, for although there had been preceding missions from Russia to that country,—the first of them in 1567, in the reign of Ivan Basilivitch, the others in the years 1608, 1616, and 1619, respectively,—these were rather exploratory journeys than regular embassies. That of Baikov is supposed to have been occasioned by an invitation on the part of the emperor of China to the Russians bordering upon his territories, to trade with his subjects.

This mission occupied Baikov somewhat more than three years, and the relation which he has given of it in his Journal affords the earliest authentic and circumstantial account of any intercourse between Russia and China. It is printed entire in the 4th volume of the second edition of the Drevnaya Raskossi Bibliotika, or Ancient Russian Library; and again, with annotations, in the Siberian Væstnik for 1820. An abridgement of it, in Dutch, is also given by Wittsen, in Nord en Ost Tarterey, Amsterd. 1692—1703, and it is there stated that the original had been previously translated into both German and French. Wittsen's abridgement appeared again in French, in the Recueil de Voyages au Nord, Amsterd. 1732, accompanied with remarks, which Miller supposes to be Wittsen's own; and he further conjectures that the latter, who, in the earlier part of his life, resided many years at Moscow, had obtained a copy of the original, and was the first to call attention to it, and to cause it to be translated. Baikov's name, however, has been sadly metamorphosed by all his translators, who call him Saedor Sacowilk Boicoot! (Snegirev.)

BAIL, (Louis,) a French theologian, born at Abbeville, and died at Paris in 1669. His works had formerly a certain reputation. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne, and curé of Montmartre. He was made by M. de Marca superior and director of the celebrated monastery of Port-Royal. (Biog. Univ.)

BAIL, (Charles Joseph,) born at Béthune in 1777, died 1827, distinguished himself, in some degree, as both a soldier and a man of letters. As a soldier, he served in the Belgian campaign of 1793, and by his activity merited some appointments under the empire. Being employed in the administrative organization of the new kingdom of Westphalia, he published, in 1809, the Statistique of that country, which has always been regarded as the best book on the subject. He edited the Correspondence of Bernadotte with Napoleon, 8vo, Paris, 1819; and published two works on the condition of the Jews. A further account of his works is given in the Supplement to the Biog. Univ.

BAILA, (Joseph,) a Piédmontese jurist, was born at Monreale in 1585, and graduated in 1608. His reputation as a lawyer speedily became extensive, and the discharge of many important offices was entrusted to him. In 1625, he was invited to Rome, where he became advocate to the consistory and the poor. His practice was considerable, and he numbered amongst his clients, the daughter of Amadeus II., duke of Savoy. He died in 1645. When the news of his death was conveyed to Innocent X., that pope observed, "Ministrum amisimus de cujus fide, probitate et justitia securi vivebamus." (Mazzuchelli.)

BAILA, (H. de,) a Bolognese doctor, who graduated in 1669. He composed a treatise on Actions. (Savigny. Gesch.)

BAILEY, or BALEY, (Walter,) was the son of Henry Baley, and born in 1529, at Portsham, in the county of Dorset. He received his education at the school of Winchester, whence he was sent to New college, Oxford, and after having served two years of probation, was admitted in 1550, a perpetual fellow of the college. He took the degree of master of arts at the university in the same year, then studied medicine, and was admitted to practice in 1558. He did not take his doctor's degree until 1563, at which time he was proctor of the university, having previously held the prebendary of Dulcot, or Dultingcote, in the cathedral of Wells, which he resigned in 1579. Previous to taking the degree of doctor of medicine, he had been appointed in 1561 one of the regius professors, and soon after taking it, he was named one of queen Elizabeth's physicians. He was much esteemed by his sovereign, and in her court he enjoyed great reputation. He died March 3, 1592, at the age of sixty-three years, and was buried in the inner chapel of New college. His works are, A Brief Discourse of certain Medicinal Waters in the County of Warwick, near Newnham, Lond. 1587, 12mo; A Discourse of three Kinds of Pepper in common use, Lond. 1588, 8vo; A Brief Treatise on the Preservation of the Eyesight, Lond. n. d. 12mo; again in 1602, 1616, 1654, and 1673; Directions for Health, Natural and Artificial, with Two Treatises of Approved Medicines for all Diseases of the Eyes, Lond. 1626, 4to. A MS. by Bailey was preserved in the collection of Robert, marquis of Aylesbury, entitled, Explicatio Galeni de Potu Convalescentum et Senum, et præcipuè de nostræ Alæ et Biriæ Paratione.

BAILEY, (Peter,) an ingenious author, and editor of a periodical called The Museum, was the son of a solicitor at Nantwich, in Cheshire, and received his education at Rugby and Merton college, Oxford; whence he proceeded to London for the purpose of reading for the bar. He entered himself at one of the Temples, but the nature of his pursuits may be supposed from the fact, that he, about the same time, published a humorous poetical work, entitled, Sketches from St. George's Fields, by Giorgine di Castel Chiuso; a poem of his entitled, Idwal, printed, but not published, founded on the events connected with the conquest of Wales. At the end of the volume was a Greek poem, afterwards published in the Classical Journal. His last publication was an anonymous poem, called, A Queen's Appeal, in the Spenserian stanza. He died suddenly on the 25th of January, 1823, leaving children. (Gentleman's Magazine.)

BAILIE, (Cuthbert,) lord high treasurer of Scotland, was descended from an ancient family in Lanarkshire, and at an early age entered the church, for which he had been educated. In the first instance he was made a canon of Glasgow, and then rector of Cumnock in Ayreshire. King James IV. made him (being then commendator of Glenluce) treasurer on the 29th of October, 1512, which office he held until his death in 1514. (Crauford's Officers of the Crown in Scotland.)

BAILIE, (Edward,) an active English officer, who was born of an Irish family, on the 15th of December, 1778, and after the completion of his education received a commission in the marines, in February 1796. In the same year he sailed for the Mediterranean, where, as well as in the Channel, he saw much service during that and the next year. In 1798 and 1799, he was much employed on the coasts of France and Ireland, and was in one of the ships which mutinied. In 1800 and 1801, he was engaged in the expedition to Egypt, and was the only officer of marines who debarked with the army on the 8th of March. He, at first, did duty with the 27th regiment, and afterwards joined the battalion, formed by his corps, under lieutenant-colonel Smith, to which he became adjutant, and was present at most of the engagements which preceded the decisive battle of the 21st of March. On the 14th of March the marines were thanked in general orders by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, for their conduct on the preceding day. Joining the earl of Dalhousie before Aboukir, they assisted at the capture of that town, and again received the thanks of the commander-in-chief. In 1803 and 1804, Bailie was in Newfoundland, and in 1805, 1806, and 1807, in the West Indies, where he was present in the action of Sir John Duckworth off St. Domingo. He also saw much boat service in the *Pique*, under the command of admiral Ross. In the Mediterranean, where he was from 1808 to 1814, both years inclusive, he again saw much boat service. In the attacks upon Reggio, he manifested the greatest courage and enterprise, which also marked his conduct in the well-

known attack upon a French frigate and her convoy, in the bay of Rosar, by the boats of the squadron under command of Sir Benjamin Hallowell, November 1809. In 1810 and 1811, he was variously employed against the enemy, in the landing on the coast of France under the batteries of Cortal, in the attack on Amentina, and in the siege of Tarragona. After this he became aid-de-camp to Hallowell in the conjoint operations on the coast of Catalonia, and was more than once in danger of being taken by the enemy. In June 1813, he occupied, with a force of one hundred marines, the fort of Coll de Balognan, the fatigues and anxious responsibility of which post seriously affected his health. Returning to England in 1814, he did garrison duty at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Woolwich, was embarked for a year in the *Victory*, at the former port, recruited at Salisbury, Maidstone, and St. Albans, and received his majority at Woolwich. In 1832 he commanded a party of marines at Pembroke, in the neighbourhood of which place he died on the 15th of October, 1836, having only a few days before become lieutenant-colonel. He was a gallant officer, and much respected by all to whom he was known.

BAILLET, (Adrien,) a celebrated French writer, was born at Neuville, at the small village of Hez, not far distant from Beauvais, in Picardy, on the 13th of June, 1649, of poor parents. The Franciscan monks of the convent of La Garde, where he often went to serve the mass, seeing his good disposition, wished to have him educated at their expense, in the hope of persuading him to become a monk; but fortunately for Baillet, the curate of Neuville advised his father not to agree to this proposal, and having taken the boy under his care, taught him the first rudiments of the Latin language, and soon after placed him in the college of Beauvais. His success, however, was not of the most shining character; dedicating the whole of his attention to language and history, borrowing books, and even robbing his father for the sake of buying them. At the age of eighteen he knew the Hebrew language, and whilst studying rhetoric, he composed chronological tables, and a common-place book of extracts, principally from the fathers and councils, which he called Juvenilia; at the end of his studies he was appointed teacher of the fifth form, from which, in 1674, he was promoted to the fourth; two years after he took orders, and accepted the vicarage of Lardières, worth about thirty pounds per annum; yet with this small sum he maintained a brother and a servant, and continued to indulge his passion for purchasing books. To do so, he drank nothing but water, had no other food but brown bread, occasionally a little bacon, and a few herbs from his garden, boiled in water with salt, and whitened with a little milk. At the recommendation of Hermant, in 1680, he was made librarian of the young advocate-general, Lamoignon, son of the first president of parliament of that name; and such was his application, that in 1642 he had already compiled the Catalogue Raisonné of that extensive library, in thirty-five volumes, folio, all written by himself, in which he did not only mention the authors who have *ex professo* treated the different subjects, but also all the places from the different writers who have spoken of the same subjects *en passant*, the whole arranged under two divisions—authors' names and subjects; the Latin preface to which latter division was severely criticized by Menage, whom Baillet had treated rather disrespectfully.

The life which he led during the whole time he continued librarian to Lamoignon, was of the most extraordinary nature. He went out only once a week, on Mondays; never slept more than five hours, and most frequently with his clothes on; ate once a day; never drank wine; never approached the fire to warm himself but when he received visits, and as soon as he was left alone he put it out. In his exterior he was extremely negligent; and in writing, the first expression that presented itself, was the one that was generally adopted. He seems never to have looked over what he had written, for in his MSS. there were no erasures. But such was his good temper, his moral conduct, and his charity to the poor, that notwithstanding his repulsive appearance, he was esteemed, loved, and respected by all who knew him. This system of life, however, his extreme abstemiousness and close confinement, could not but undermine a constitution naturally weak; and on the 21st January, 1706, he died, at the age of fifty-six.

His works are many, but not all of equal merit. The celebrated Jugement des Savans, in four volumes, appeared the first, which he gave to a bookseller with no other reserve than that of a few copies for presents. This undertaking, much too great to be executed by a

single man, was to consist of six parts; in the first he was to treat of the most celebrated printers, critics, philologists, grammarians, and translators of all sorts. 2. Of poets, ancient and modern, writers of romances and tales in prose, rhetoricians, orators, and letter writers in Latin, as well as in any of the modern languages. 3. Of historians, geographers, and chronologists. 4. Of philosophers, physicians, and mathematicians. 5. Authors upon the civil and canon law, politics and ethics. 6. Writers on divinity, and heretics, of all sorts, classes, and descriptions. Of this immense work, Baillet wrote only the first, and part of the second division; and though, in point of fact, it be a simple collection of the opinions of others, with scarcely any of the writer's, yet it attracted attention and excited the hostility of many critics. Father Commire was the first who led the way, in a short poem entitled, Asinus in Parnasso, which was followed by Asinus ad Lyrum, and by Asinus Judex, and an anonymous poem, followed with Asinus Pictor, all in defence of Menage. To these Baillet answered in the preface of the work on the poets, in five volumes, in which he tried to vindicate himself; but these were attacked by Menage in his Anti-Baillet, and by the Reflexions, &c. par un Académicien, under the imprint of Hague, but in reality printed in France, and written by the celebrated Jesuit, Father Tellier; as the whole of that order could not pardon Baillet the praise which he had bestowed on the Port Royal writers, and the criticism which he had passed on some of their order. But amongst a great deal of chicanery and cavil, some of the censures are undoubtedly just. The greatest merit, however, of Baillet, is to have formed a vast plan, well imagined, which has served as a model to those who have followed him. 2. The next work of our author, and perhaps the most amusing of all, was Des Enfans devenu célèbres par leurs Etudes, et par leurs Ecrits, published in Paris, 1688, which soon became a popular book, recommended by all teachers. 3. Des Satires Personelles, Traité Historique et Critique de celles qui portent le titre d'Anti, published in 1689, in one vol. 12mo. The origin of this work deserves notice. It is a sort of answer to the Anti-Baillet of Menage, or a collection of catalogues of all the works which bear the title of Anti, beginning with the Anti-Cato of Cæsar, and ending with the Anti-Baillet, in which he shows all personal criticisms to be odious. 4. In 1690, Baillet undertook another and more useful work, on the Auteurs déguisés sous des Noms Etrangers, &c. ou changés d'une Langue en une autre. It is but the preface of a more copious work, which he laid aside at the representation of his friends. The above four works have been republished in seven vols, 4to, Paris, 1722, with copious notes by La Monnoye; and in 1725, in 8 vols, in Holland, with the Reflexions, &c. by Tellier, and his own life by Frion, his nephew. 5. Vie de Descartes, two vols, 4to, Paris, 1691, which was criticised very justly in a pamphlet ascribed by Le Long to Gallois, and by Marchand to Le Tellier, but which is the production of the Jesuit Boschet, who induced him to abridge it in one vol, 12mo, for a second edition, which Mr. Chalmers thinks he was prevented publishing by death, but which in fact he published in 1693. 6. Histoire de la Hollande, depuis la Trève de 1609, où finit Grotius, jusqu'à notre Temps, 1690, published in four vols, 12mo, under the assumed name of La Neuville. 7. De la Dévotion à la Sainte Vierge et du Culte qui lui est du, 12mo, 1694. 8. De la Conduite des Ames, 1695, 12mo, under the assumed name of Daret de Villeneuve. 9. Vie des Saints, of which there were two editions in 1701, three vols, folio, and twelve vols, 8vo, forming a volume for each month. To this he added, two years after, the Histoire des Fêtes Mobiles, les Vies des Saints de l'Ancien Testament, la Chronologie et la Topographie des Saints. 10. Les Maximes de S. Etienne de Grammont, translated from the Latin. 11. Vie de Godefroi Hermant, who had been his protector and confessor. 12. Histoire des Démêlés du Pope Boniface VIII. avec Philippe-le-Bel, Roi de France, edited by father Le Long, in 1718. 13. Relation de la Moscovie, published under the anagram of his name of Balthasar d'Hezeneil de la Neuville. Besides many other works.

BAILLEUL, (Nicolas Louis de,) a celebrated French lawyer, descended from the Nicolas Bailleul who rendered some important services to Henry IV. of France. In 1677 he became a counsellor of the parliament, and in 1685 the reversion of its presidency, then filled by his father, was given to him, and he came into possession in 1689. He died on the 14th of August, 1714, leaving an only son, who died without issue in 1718.

BAILLEUX, (Antoine,) a French

musician, who lived in Paris about the middle of the last century. His Six Quartette Sinfonias, (1758,) and Six Sinfonies à grand Orchestre, (1767,) obtained for him considerable reputation. He published in 1770 his great work, Méthode pour apprendre facilement la Musique vocale et instrumentale, fol., which went through three editions, each time corrected and improved.

BAILLIE, (John,) a director of the East India Company, was born in 1772. In Nov. 1791, he arrived in Bengal as a cadet. In 1797 he was employed by lord Teignmouth to translate from the Arabic a work on Mahommedan law, which was compiled by Sir William Jones; and on the establishment of the college of Fort William, was appointed to the professorship of the Arabic and Persian languages, and of the Mahommedan law then instituted. Shortly after the commencement of the Mahratta war, Baillie, who had attained the rank of captain, joined the army at the siege of Agra. The unsettled state of the important province of Bundlecund rendering necessary the superintendence of an officer qualified, by his knowledge and abilities, to conduct the various negotiations on which depended the establishment of the British authority in the province, the commander-in-chief, with the approbation of the government, appointed Baillie political agent, which office he filled from 1803 to 1807. The object of the British government was one the importance of which could only be equalled by the difficulty attending its accomplishment. It was necessary to occupy a considerable tract of hostile country in the name of the Peishwa; to suppress a combination of refractory chiefs, and to conciliate others; to superintend the operations of both the British troops and their native auxiliaries; and to establish the British civil power, and the collection of revenue, in a country menaced with foreign invasion, and disturbed with internal commotion. These operations were rendered necessary by the circumstance that from a very early period an invasion of our western provinces had been threatened by the aid of the military chieftains in Bundlecund. Within the brief space of three months, captain Baillie succeeded in fulfilling the designs of his government, and, in truth, merited the applauses bestowed on him by the governor-general, who, in a letter to the court of directors, declared that "the British authority in Bundlecund was alone preserved by his fortitude, ability, and influence." He was named, in July 1804, a member of the commission for the administration of the affairs of Bundlecund, and when the introduction of the regular civil and judicial system into that province was effected — an object attained chiefly through the exertions of captain Baillie — he returned (July 1805) to the presidency. He, however, returned to Bundlecund, on a second mission, in the December of that year, in order to complete some arrangements for the permanent establishment of the Company's rights in the province. In this he was entirely successful, and was thus the means of effecting the peaceable transfer to the British possessions, of a territory whose revenue did not fall short of eighteen lacs of rupees, or 225,000*l.* sterling. On the death of colonel Collins, in 1807, captain Baillie was appointed to succeed him as resident at Lucknow, where he remained till the end of 1815, and in June 1818 was placed on the retired list. He became major in 1811, and lieutenant-colonel in 1815. After his return to England he was, in 1820, elected to parliament as member for Heydon, which seat he occupied until 1830. In that year he was returned by the burghs of Inverness, and rechosen in 1831 and 1832. He was elected a director of the East India Company in 1823. He died on the 20th of April, 1833, in the sixty-first year of his age.

BAILLIE, (Matthew,) a physician of distinguished celebrity, born October 27, 1761. He was the son of the Rev. James Baillie, D.D., professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, and Dorothea, sister of Dr. William and Mr. John Hunter, the celebrated anatomists and physiologists. His early education was conducted at the grammar-school of Hamilton, and in 1773 he was sent to the college of Glasgow, where he attended for two seasons the Greek and Latin classes, and afterwards the mathematics, logic, and moral philosophy, under Dr. Reid. Having obtained an exhibition he was admitted in 1779 of Baliol college, Oxford, where he took degrees in arts and in physic; the latter in 1789. His time during the vacations was advantageously employed in London, where he resided with his uncle William, by whose advice, and under whose direction, he had embraced the medical profession. He made preparations for the Hunterian Museum, and conducted the business of the dissecting room. Upon the death of

Dr. Hunter, in 1783, he succeeded to the lectures with Mr. Cruikshank, and was highly popular as a teacher. His demonstrations were remarkably clear and precise, and he had the power of rendering an abstruse and difficult point simple and intelligible. He therefore rose rapidly in the esteem of his pupils, and he continued to lecture until 1799. As a practitioner, Dr. Baillie also enjoyed the highest reputation. No one, in his day, could compete with him in anatomical knowledge, or in an acquaintance with morbid anatomy or pathology, which of late years has been so successfully cultivated, and which must in a great degree be attributed to the example and renown of Baillie. He was, however, slow in obtaining professional employment; but once established it was secure, and he rose to the highest position in the estimation of his professional brethren and the public. He was elected physician to St. George's Hospital in 1787, and continued in that office until 1800. In 1789 he had been admitted a candidate at the Royal College of Physicians, of which he became a fellow in 1790. He was one of the censors in 1792, and also in 1797; and in 1794-5 he was appointed one of the commissioners for inspecting and licensing houses for the reception of insane persons. In 1810 he was made physician to George III. and a baronetcy was offered to him; but he was not ambitious of such a distinction, and respectfully declined it. His practice was so extensive that in one year he received fees to the amount of 10,000*l*. He was in great request as a consulting physician, being quick in his perception of the seat of the disease, and ready in the expression of his opinion concerning it. He was as unaffected in the delivery of his judgment as in the composition of his lectures, and he gained the entire confidence of his patients. The incessant occupation to which he was thus subjected, and the "wear and tear" of such active professional labours, left him no time for relaxation, and proved too much for endurance—the balance of the intellectual and physical powers was destroyed, and an irritability both of mind and body ensued. The kindness of his nature controlled, to a great extent, this unfortunate condition, and by the persuasion of his friends he retired to his seat at Duntisbourne, near Cirencester in Gloucestershire, where for a time he was much relieved. An inflammatory attack upon the mucous membrane of the windpipe, in 1823, much reduced his strength; and in the month of September of that year terminated his active and useful life, in the sixty-third year of his age. When the decease of Dr. Baillie was made known to the Royal College of Physicians, that learned body immediately ordered to be inserted in their Annals—"That our posterity may know the extent of its obligations to the benefactor whose death we deplore, be it recorded, that Dr. Baillie gave the whole of his most valuable collection of anatomical preparations to the college, and six hundred pounds for the preservation of the same; and this, too, (after the example of the illustrious Harvey,) in his life-time (Dec. 1818). His contemporaries need not an enumeration of his many virtues, to account for their respectful attachment to him whilst he lived, or to justify the profound grief which they feel at his death. But to the rising generation of physicians it may be useful to hold up, for an example, his remarkable simplicity of heart, his strict and clear integrity, his generosity, and that religious principle by which his conduct seemed always to be governed, as well calculated to secure to them the respect and good will of their colleagues and the profession at large, and the high estimation and confidence of the public." By his will Dr. Baillie bequeathed to the college all his medical, surgical, and anatomical books, the copper-plates of his Illustrations of Morbid Anatomy, other little curiosities, and among the rest, the gold-headed cane of the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe; and, in case of his son dying without issue, a further sum of 4000*l*. He bequeathed also, 300*l*. to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, of which he was the president. His effects were sworn under 80,000*l*. and his will is dated May 21, 1819. His two introductory lectures to his courses of anatomy, delivered in 1795; his lectures upon the nervous system, delivered before the college as the Gulstonian lectures in 1794; and a short account of his medical practice; were directed to be printed, but not published, his modesty disposing him to think them not of sufficient value for publication, yet too useful to be lost. Of this work, one hundred and fifty copies only were printed, as presents to the author's friends; but a translation into German was made by Hohnbaum, at Leipsic, in 1827. Mr. Wardrop published an edition of Dr. Baillie's works in 1825,

and prefixed to it a life of the author. In this are recorded some dissections, principally made from 1784 to 1793.

Many anecdotes have been recorded by his biographers, (Wardrop, Pettigrew, and others,) illustrative of the generosity of Baillie and the excellence of his heart. Few men had more friends, or were more sincerely beloved. The leading features of his character were simplicity, singleness of heart, and the most perfect ingenuousness. He married the daughter of Dr. Denman, sister of the present lord chief justice of England, and his sister Joanna Baillie is well known as a writer of distinguished genius and ability. Dr. Baillie's works, in addition to those already noticed, consist of—The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human Body, Lond. 1793, 8vo; second edit. 1797; Appendix, 1798, 8vo. This has gone through many editions; the best is that by Wardrop, in 1825, who has prefixed to it Preliminary Observations on Diseased Structures. It has been translated into German by Söemmering, Berlin, 1794; and by Hohnbaum in 1820. It has also been translated into Italian by Gentili, Padua, 1807; and by Zami, Venet. 1820; and into French by Ferrall, Paris, 1803; and by Guerbois, 1815. A series of Engravings, with Explanations to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy, Lond. 1799—1802, 4to. Dr. Baillie contributed to various learned Transactions; to the Royal Society, into which he was elected a fellow in 1789, he furnished an Account of a very singular Case of Transposition of the Viscera, in which those of the right side of the thorax and abdomen were all found on the left, and *vice versâ;* and an Account of a Particular Change of Structure in the Human Ovarium. These are printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1788 and 1789. To the Transactions of a Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, he made eleven communications; and to the Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians he furnished seven valuable papers, all of which have been printed. In 1794 Dr. Baillie published an edition of the work on the Anatomy of the Human Gravid Uterus, by Dr. William Hunter, to which he prefixed an excellent Introduction. This has been translated into German by L. F. de Froriep, Weimar, 1802, 8vo.

BAILLIE, (William,) an ingenious amateur engraver, born in Ireland about the year 1736. After acquiring the rank of captain of cavalry, he devoted the remainder of his life to the study of the fine arts. By this gentleman there are several plates engraved in various manners, but his most esteemed productions are those in the style of Rembrandt, and his copies after the etchings of that master. The works of captain Baillie consist of about one hundred plates, a list of the principal of which is to be found in Bryan's Dictionary of Painters.

BAILLON, (Emmanuel,) a French naturalist, who died at Abbeville in 1802. He was a correspondent of Buffon, who mentions him in his works with praise. He published a valuable memoir on the Causes of Decay in Wood, and the Means of Remedy. He was the author also of two other memoirs, one communicated to the Society of Agriculture at Paris on the moving sands on the coast of the Pas-de-Calais. (Biog. Univ.)

BAILLOT, (Pierre, 1752—1815,) a native of Dijon, eminent as a professor of French literature and rhetoric at the Lyceum. He was the author of some poems printed in the Feuille de Bourgogne, &c.; but his publications consisted chiefly of books for the instruction of youth. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAILLOT, (Etienne Catherine,) a French advocate, born at Evry-sur-Aube in 1758. As a zealous partizan of the revolution, he was a member of the National Assembly. In 1796 he retired to his department, and gave himself up to agriculture, occupying his leisure hours with a poor translation of Juvenal, in French prose, which was printed, and in collecting materials for a history of Champagne, which remains in MS. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAILLOU, (William, or Guillaume de, 1538—1616,) the son of Nicholas Baillou, an architect of eminence, was born at Perche, acquired a profound knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages at an early period, and taught them in the university of Paris, where he was received as a doctor of medicine in 1570. He displayed an intimate acquaintance with his profession, and was elected dean of the faculty in 1580. At this period a pestilential fever raged in Paris, and occasioned great desolation; the inhabitants of the city fled from their homes, and the university was almost entirely deserted. In this state Baillou remained at his post, and was active in the performance of his professional duties, and adopted every means in his power to check the ravages of the epidemic. At

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this period, also, the surgeons of Paris attempted to introduce a new body into the academy of the university, having obtained from Henry III. letters patent authorizing them to deliver public lectures at Paris and elsewhere, on the science of surgery. These letters, however, were not confirmed by parliament, yet they were acted upon under the support of the pope, Gregory XIII. Baillou opposed these proceedings, and ultimately succeeded in confining the delivery of the lectures to the regular professors of the university.

In 1601 Baillou was made physician to the dauphin; but preferring domestic privacy to the gaieties of the court, he retired to compose the work which he had in contemplation to publish. He had studied under Houllier, Fernel, and Duret, and in his profession he adopted the methods and doctrines of the great master of physic Hippocrates, and he has by some been looked upon as having rather too blindly adhered to the authority of the ancients. He was, however, an accurate observer, and his descriptions of disease are given with great power and ability. He was an able orator, powerful in discussion, and was styled "the scourge of the bachelors." He must be remembered with respect as having been the chief instrument in abolishing the Arabian system of medicine then prevalent in the university of Paris, and restoring that of the Greeks, directing the attention of the profession to the manifestations of disease as exhibited at the bed-side of the patients, rather than indulging in theories and reveries, the bases of which were not to be found in nature. The writings of Baillou display his great knowledge of the Greek language, and are rather embarrassed by his learning. Neither was he entirely exempt from the prevailing opinion of his day as to the influence of the stars and heavenly bodies over the diseases of mankind; but this opinion led him to some important inquiries into the constitution of the atmosphere, the varieties of climate, and the value of meteorological observations, afterwards so well displayed in their operation in the production of epidemic diseases by the celebrated Sydenham. Baillou's works were not published till after his decease, which took place in 1616, at which time he was the most ancient member of the faculty of Paris. His manuscripts were bequeathed to his nephews, and the following were published: — Consiliorum Medicinalium, lib. i. ii. iii., Paris, 1635—1649, 4to. Definitionum Medicinalium Liber, *ib.* 1639, 4to. Epidemiorum et Ephemeridum lib. ii. *ib.* 1640, 4to. Commentarius in Libellum Theophrasti de Vertigine, *ib.* 1640, 4to. De Convulsionibus Libellus, *ib.* 1640, 4to. Liber de Rheumatismo et Pleuritide Dorsali, *ib.* 1642, 4to. De Virginum et Mulierum Morbis Liber, *ib.* 1643, 4to. Opuscula Medica de Arthritide, de Calculo, et Urinarum Hypotasi, *ib.* 1643, 4to. Adversaria Medicinalia, *ib.* 1643, 4to. The whole of these works have been collected together and published as Opera Omnia, at Paris, 1635, 1640, 1643, and 1649, in 4 vols, 4to; also at Venice, 1734, 1735, and 1736, 4to; and at Geneva, 1762, 4to. An abridgement has also been published by Bonetus at Geneva, 1668, 12mo, 1687, 4to, and at Venice, 1734, 4to.

BAILLU, also called BAILLIEU, and BALLIU, (Pierre de,) an engraver, who flourished at Antwerp about 1640. He studied at Rome, and after his return to his native place he gained considerable reputation by his prints after Rubens, Vandyk, Carlona, Guido, Annibal Carrachi, and other great masters. A St. Athanasius after Rembrandt has been particularly admired. (*Biog. Univ.*)

BAILLY, (David,) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Leyden, in 1588. He had various masters in painting, amongst whom, Cornelius van der Voort was the most conspicuous. As an engraver, he received instruction from I. de Gheyn, whose style he imitated. Bailly travelled much in Italy; and after his return, the duke of Brunswick offered him a situation, which he declined, and settled in Leyden. His portraits, especially those drawn with the pen, are much admired. (Fiorillo, D. iii. 106. Brulliot, Dict. des Monogr.)

BAILLY, (Jacques, 1701—1768,) a French painter, native of Versailles, most celebrated as the father of the eminent mathematician of this name. He was painter and keeper of pictures to the king; and was also a rather fertile author of small dramatic pieces. (Biog. Univ.)

BAILLY, (Jean Silvain,) a distinguished astronomer, honorary keeper of the king's pictures, member of the Academy of Sciences, of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Inscriptions. The life of this distinguished man presents two very distinct parts: the former, devoted to the study of literature and science, was tranquil, happy, and honoured; the

latter, devoted to public affairs, was full of troubles and misfortunes, and was terminated on the scaffold. Bailly was born at Paris, the 15th of September, 1736. His father, who was keeper of the king's pictures, destined him for a painter; but his natural inclination led him to literary studies. His first productions were in poetry, and he composed several tragedies, which have, however, not been published. His connexions in society having given him an opportunity of meeting l'Abbé de Lacaille, he soon attached himself to this illustrious astronomer, whose friendship, instructions, and more especially his example, attracted him to astronomy. He learned the art of observing under this distinguished astronomer, and in the year 1762 he presented to the Academy of Sciences, Observations on the Moon, which he had calculated under Lacaille's direction. He calculated also the orbit of the comet of 1759, the return of which had for some time occupied the attention of astronomers. The same year he published the computation of a great number of observations on zodiacal stars, made by Lacaille in the preceding years:—which work this great astronomer had pursued with so much assiduity that it had cost him his life. About this epoch Bailly undertook his great work on the satellites of Jupiter. The Academy of Sciences having proposed this theory as the subject for the prize, in 1764, Bailly hastened the completion of his investigations, and published them in 1766, under the title of an Essay on the Theory of the Satellites of Jupiter, with Tables of their Motions, 1 vol. 4to. The prize was gained by Lagrange; but Bailly, who had employed a less profound analysis than his great competitor, had, however, the satisfaction of seeing many of the inequalities that he had discovered, confirmed. In 1771 he published a memoir on the light reflected by these same satellites in their different situations around Jupiter, and according to the various distances of Jupiter from the sun. His method of measuring the intensity of this light was very ingenious.

Hitherto we have regarded Bailly only as a laborious astronomer, employed in difficult calculations and delicate observations: but, in the midst of these labours his love for literature did not forsake him; and this taste, which was destined to procure him the most solid part of his glory, was then his sweetest recreation. He became candidate for the éloge of Charles V., proposed by the French academy, and his treatise was honourably distinguished; he composed also the éloge of Pierre Corneille; that of Leibnitz, which gained the prize offered by the academy of Berlin; that of Molière, which obtained a second prize at the French academy; lastly, those of Cook, De Gresset, and Lacaille, who had been his master and his friend.

Though these latter works may indicate more of solidity than of imagination, and more research than elegance, yet, viewed as the amusements of a learned man absorbed in profound researches, they do honour to Bailly. Encouraged by these first attempts, he sought in the sciences a subject which, by submitting to the ornaments of style, might secure to him that literary reputation which he seemed so intensely to covet; and he undertook to write the history of astronomy. In 1775 he published the first volume of his Histoire de l'Astronomie; the four others appearing successively in the following years. This work, though written with elegance, and in an animated style, is more remarkable for bold and unauthorized conjecture, than for any of the qualities which ought to distinguish a work on history, and especially on the history of science. It is now, in fact, only known to those who are curious in bibliographical history and the history of authors. This work led to a controversy with Voltaire, and the publication by Bailly of his Lettres sur l'Origine des Sciences et sur l'Atlantide de Platon.

The reputation, however, acquired by his various works, as a learned and literary man, rendered him desirable as a member of the French academy, who received him among their number the 26th of February, 1784. The same year he was appointed one of the commissioners for the examination of the unscrupulous pretensions of Mesmer to the cure of all diseases by means of animal magnetism, which was then exciting considerable attention, not only in France, but throughout Europe, and which was even patronised by Louis XVI. and his court. Bailly drew up the report; but, for fear of offending the king, the académie obsequiously forbore to publish it at that time. It has, however, since been made public, and manifests much sagacity and discrimination, as well as a fearless grappling with all the questions at issue.

In the following year, 1785, Bailly was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres; which he

was considered to have merited by his researches on oriental astronomy. In 1787 he was commissioned by the Academy of Sciences to report upon the construction of hospitals, and this document is considered a very valuable one.

The activity of Bailly was not, however, entirely confined to scientific projects or labours; for he also entered into the political discussions that then agitated the entire French population, adopting throughout the popular cause. His views were so well known, that when the electors of Paris assembled in 1789 to nominate deputies to the states-general, Bailly was the first they elected, and this choice could then only be regarded as a very distinguished mark of their esteem. The states being assembled, he was chosen to be their first president. He maintained this post after that body was constituted a national assembly; and when the king had prohibited the *tiers-état* from assembling, it was Bailly who, on the 20th of June, 1789, presided over that famous meeting of the Tennis-court, at which all the deputies took oath not to separate before they had given to France a new constitution. On the 16th of July he was appointed mayor of Paris, and he retained, in this new and trying position, his probity, his integrity, and his accustomed disinterestedness. These private virtues, however, were not fitted to stem the torrent of popular infatuation, and the violence of opposing factions. The popularity which Bailly enjoyed among the multitude was not, however, long capable of curbing them. All-powerful, had he wished to do evil, he was powerless to prevent it; and frequently the populace, whose idol he was, alarmed him even more than they flattered him, by their tumultuous tokens of attachment. The expedients employed by Bailly to preserve an appearance of public tranquillity, were, perhaps, well adapted to retard the frightful scenes of the revolution; but it required a firmer hand than his to eradicate the causes of discontent, or to arrest, for any length of time, the overwhelming torrent of popular outrage. In fact, Bailly was the first to employ actively the force which was so soon after to overturn all established institutions, to deprive France of her wisest and ablest men, and to involve even himself in ruin, ignominy, and death.

It was after the return of the king from Varennes, that the most violent revolutionists wished to pronounce his deposition; an immense and infuriated mob had assembled at the Champ-de-Mars (17th July, 1791) to sign a petition in which this demand was made, or rather this wish dictated, in the most daring terms. Bailly repaired to the Champ-de-Mars with the national guards, and ordered the malcontents to disperse; and on their refusal, he proclaimed martial law, and separated them by force. The assembly approved his conduct; but, whether his peaceable disposition recoiled at such scenes, or whether, as has been supposed, he saw the waning of his popularity, he sent his resignation to the municipal corps the 19th of September, 1791: nevertheless, after the repeated entreaties of that body, he continued his office of mayor till early in November. He then withdrew altogether from public life, and retired into the country, in the environs of Nantes. Disturbances constantly increasing, and the revolutionary party having attained supreme power, Bailly felt no longer secure in his retreat, and the separation from his old friends became very painful to him. He wrote, therefore, to Laplace, confiding to him his anxieties, and requesting to know whether he could live in safety and oblivion at Melun, to which Laplace had retired. Laplace, after having made all the necessary arrangements, wrote inviting him to inhabit his own house, he himself having engaged one in a still more distant and retired spot. In this interval, however, the events of the 31st of May, 1793, occurring, the ring-leaders stirred up the revolutionary army, and they sent a detachment of these sanguinary troops to Melun. Laplace then wrote to Bailly not to come, as he would encounter the greatest dangers at Melun. Bailly received this letter; but with the temerity which often attends active minds under the pressure of calamity, he persisted in going thither. On entering this city he was immediately recognised by one of the soldiers of the revolutionary army; the mob seized upon him, and he was dragged before the mayor of the municipality. This officer, having examined his passports, would have restored him to liberty; but the clamours of the people rendered it impossible.

To satisfy these clamours, the mayor was obliged to retain him a prisoner in his house, till letters had been written to Paris, to decide his fate:—a fate which was soon fully developed. He was conducted to prison at Paris, summoned to judgment the 10th of November, 1793,

before the revolutionary tribunal, condemned to death the 11th, and executed the 12th of the same month. The accusations against him were, the affair of the Champ-de-Mars, and alleged conspiracies with the royal family. This last charge was founded on the fact of his having been summoned as a witness on the trial of the queen. Bailly had the courage to declare that the accusations brought against this princess were false and calumnious. He was then led to execution, under the most wanton aggravations of cruelty, even in those days of blood and carnage. Behind the cart in which he was carried to execution was fastened the red flag which he had himself unfurled at the Champ-de-Mars, and a group of the canaille followed him with fiendlike yells and vociferations, whilst a cold and penetrating rain chilled the head and breast of the stricken old man. Being arrived at the Place de Révolution, it was decreed that he should die on the Champ-de-Mars, where he had proclaimed the martial law; the scaffold was taken from the cart, and he was dragged after it. At the Champ-de-Mars the flag was burnt in his presence, and waved, all flaming, in his face. Overcome with such fatigue and cruelty he fainted, but when restored to his senses, he demanded with a calm and haughty air that they should put an end to his sufferings. As his limbs, benumbed by cold and rain, shook with an involuntary ague—"You tremble, Bailly," said one of his executioners. "Yes, I tremble," said the old man, "but it is with cold." At last, when he thought death at hand, a new refinement of cruelty displaced the scaffold once more, lest the sacred bosom of the Champ-de-Mars should be defiled with the blood of so heinous a criminal. The guillotine was then placed on a dunghill; he ascended it, and, at last, the axe was efficiently employed to end his sufferings. His widow, after his death, was left in the most extreme indigence.

Two posthumous works of Bailly have been published; one is, an Essay on the Origin of Fables and of Ancient Religions; the other, a kind of Journal of his conduct in the earlier part of the revolution, this last bearing evident marks of having been written for his own exclusive use and reference. The works of Bailly are the following: 1. Essai sur la Théorie des Satellites de Jupiter, with tables of Jupiter, by Jeaurat, 1766, 4to. 2. Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne, depuis son origine, jusqu'à l'établissement d'Alexandrie, 1775, 4to. 3. Lettres sur l'Origine des Sciences, et sur celle des Peuples d'Asie, 1777, 8vo. 4. Lettre sur l'Atlantide de Platon, 1779, 8vo. 5. Histoire de l'Astronomie Moderne (to 1781), Paris, 1778-83, 5 vols, 4to. A volume in continuation of this work was subsequently published by M. Voiron. Victor Comeyras has made an abridgement of the Histoires de l'Astronomie Ancienne et Moderne, 1806, 2 vols, 8vo; Lalande has given in the continuation of his Bibliographie Astronomique, Une Histoire abrégé de l'Astronomie de 1781 à 1802. This is a supplement to Bailly's work; M. Voiron has since published l'Histoire de l'Astronomie, depuis 1781 jusqu'à 1811, pour servir de Suite à l'Histoire de l'Astronomie de Bailly, Paris, 1811, 4to. 6. Histoire de l'Astronomie Indienne et Orientale, 1787, 4to, rare. 7. Discours de Réception à l'Académie Française, 1784, 4to. 8. Rapport des Commissaires chargés par l'Académie des Sciences de l'Examen du Magnétisme Animal, 1784, 4to. 9. Rapport Secret sur le Mesmerisme (dans le Conservation de M. François de Neuf-Chateau, an VIII., 2 vols, 8vo.) 10. Rapport des Commissaires chargés par l'Académie des Sciences de l'Examen du Projet d'un nouvel Hôtel-Dieu, 1787, 4to. 11. Procès verbal des Séances et Déliberations de l'Assemblée Générale des Electeurs de Paris, 1790, 3 vols, 8vo, with M. Daveyrier. 12. Eloges de Charles V., de Molière, de Corneille, de l'Abbé Lacaille, et de Leibnitz, 1770, 8vo. 13. Discours et Mémoires, 1790, 2 vols, 8vo. Among the Eloges which form the preceding volume are, one on Cook, the reports on animal magnetism, and on the hospitals, a memoir on massacre, &c. 14. Éloge de Gresset, Geneva, 1785, 8vo. 15. Essai sur les Fables et sur leur Histoire, 1798, 2 vols, 8vo; a posthumous work which the author had composed in 1781 and 1782. 16. Mémoires d'un Témoin de la Révolution, ou Journal des Faits qui se sont passés sous ses yeux, et qui ont préparé et fixé la Constitution Française, (de 1791,) Paris, 1804, 3 vols, 8vo, a posthumous work. These memoirs extend only to 2d October, 1789. 17. Recueil de Pièces intéressantes sur les Arts, les Sciences, et la Littérature, a posthumous work, 1810, 8vo. These include, Les Vies des Peintres Allemands, and some performances of little interest, both prose and verse. The editor (Cubières Palmezeaux) has added, in his own style, a private literary and political life of Bailly.

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These two last however were not intended for publication. 18. Justification de Bailly, par Lui-même, dans le tom. ii. des Procès Fameux. We need not remark that the Conversation de Louis XVI. avec Bailly, inserted in the Anecdotes Inédites, 1801, 8vo, is altogether apocryphal.

BAILLY, (Louis,) a French theologian, born at Bligny, near Beaune, in 1730, the author of several works, chiefly written in Latin. The breaking out of the revolution obliged him to take refuge in Switzerland. He died at Beaune in 1808. (Biog. Univ.)

BAILLY, (Antoine Denis,) born at Besançon in 1749, a very intelligent French printer, who was chief overseer of the office of the celebrated Didot, and overlooked the impression of most of the splendid works which bear that printer's name. Bailly was much respected by the men of letters of his day, and enjoyed the constant friendship of the duc de Nivernais. He had collected a valuable library, which he was obliged to sell by auction in 1800. The date of his death is not known, but he was alive in 1815. Two books are attributed to him by the writers of the Biog. Univ. (Suppl.)

BAILLY, (Edmonde Louis Barthélemy,) born at Troyes in 1760, and generally named Bailly de Juilly, as having been a distinguished professor at the celebrated college at that place. He was a very active member of the National Convention, but distinguished by his moderation and by his constant opposition to the violent party, on which account he was more than once denounced as a royalist. He had a great share in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, which placed the power in the hands of Napoleon, by whom he was immediately appointed prefect of the department of the Lot. In 1813, he was deprived of his office for some disorder which he had allowed to creep into the administration, and lived in retirement till 1819, when he died in consequence of injuries received by the overthrowing of the diligence in which he was travelling. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAILLY, (Joseph,) a French army surgeon, born at Besançon, in 1779, where he died in 1832. In 1798, he was attached to the army of the Grisons. In 1801, he embarked for Egypt on board the *Indivisible;* but returning without having been able to effect a landing, he was sent to St. Domingo, where he became prisoner to the English at the capture of Jacmel. From thence he went to the United States; whence returning to France, he was employed with the army in the disastrous invasion of Russia, and was made prisoner with the garrison of Dresden, when that city capitulated to the allies. After the restoration, he was attached to the hospital at Besançon. In 1823, he accompanied the army into Spain. He wrote several pamphlets on scientific subjects, and published some works on Spain, and one on St. Domingo. Some of his essays will be found in the Annales des Voyages. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAILLY DE LA RIVIERE, (Roch le,) better known as La Rivière, was a physician of the sixteenth century, strongly attached to the fallacies of Paracelsus. He was born at Falaise, in Normandy, and attracted attention by the extent of his learning in the belles lettres, in philosophy, and in medicine. He was appointed physician in ordinary to Henry IV.; and after encountering many difficulties created by his particular opinions, and being obliged to renounce some of his doctrines, he died at Paris, Nov. 5, 1605. M. Carrère has related some of the peculiarities of this physician, not the least remarkable of which is his conduct at the time of his decease. Confident of his approaching dissolution, he in succession called to him all his servants, and to them he presented various sums of money, pieces of plate, furniture, &c. with an injunction to each, immediately to depart and never to behold him again. In this way he disposed of all his goods; and being then visited by his medical friends, he desired them to call his domestics, upon which he learnt that none of them had been seen, that the door was open, the house deserted and empty. He then addressed his physician, saying, it was now time he should depart, since he had nothing remaining but the bed upon which he was lying, and soon after he died. His works are not held in much estimation. They are—Demosterion, seu Aphorismi CCC, continentes summam doctrinæ Paracelsicæ. Paris, 1578, 8vo. It was translated into French, and published at Rennes in the same year, with another treatise by the same author, entitled, Sur les Antiquités de la Bretagne Armorique.. Responsio ad Questiones propositas à Medicis Parisiensibus. Paris, 1579, 8vo. Discours des Interrogatoires, &c. *Ib.* Sommaire de Défense, &c. *ib.* De Peste Tractatus. Paris, 1580, 8vo. Also in French. Premier Traité de

l'Homme, et de son essentielle Anatomie. Paris, 1580, 8vo.

BAILLY-BRIET, (Jean Baptiste,) a French advocate of considerable reputation, who was born in 1729, at Besançon, and died on the 27th of October, 1808. He was much patronised by the principal families of the province, having renounced the practice of pleading. His reports of various important cases were held in high esteem by lawyers. In 1793, he was for a short time imprisoned in the castle of Dijon, his loyalty having been, for some cause or other, doubted by the government. A work, entitled, Le Comté de Montbéliard agrandi et enrichi au préjudice de la Franche-Comté, was published by him at Besançon in 1789, and dedicated to the states-general. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAILS, (Benito,) was born in Catalonia in 1730, and having finished his studies at the university of Perpignan, resided for some time at Paris, where he furnished the intelligence relative to Spain, for a literary journal. Being taken into the service of Don Masones de Lima, the Spanish ambassador to the court of France, as his secretary, he returned with him to his native country, where he soon began to attract notice, not only on account of his superior mathematical acquirements, but for his literary attainments, and his knowledge of English and German, as well as other foreign languages. He was elected member of several academies, and on that of St. Ferdinand being established, was appointed, in 1768, to give instructions in the mathematics as applied to architecture. The value of his services was proved by the great progress of the pupils; but the application to the duties of his office, and to his own studies, was so far unfortunate, as it brought on a paralytical attack, which deprived him of the use of his right hand. He learned, however, to write with the other, and though confined to his bed, composed after that time the chief part of his publications. These consist of his great Course of Mathematics, in 10 vols 4to, including one treating of civil architecture; an abridgement of the same work in 3 vols; a treatise on Harmony; a work against the Practice of Interment within Churches, 1785; Institutions of Geometry, 1795; and a Dictionary of Civil Architecture, which last was not published until 1802, some years after his death; for that event took place July 12, 1797.

BAILY, (John,) a dissenting minister, was born near Blackburn in Lancashire, on the 24th of February, 1643. He received an excellent classical education, and commenced preaching at Chester about the year 1665. He appears to have suffered from the harsh laws which a mistaken zeal for ecclesiastical purity had induced the legislature of those days to originate, and was frequently confined in Lancaster jail for being present at conventicles, often held during the night. He went over to Ireland, where he remained, preaching at Limerick for fourteen years. "A person of great quality, and his lady, who were nearly related to the duke of Ormond, lord-lieutenant of Ireland," (Cotton Mather, Magnalia Christi Americana, book iii. chap. 7,) attending his ministry, the bishop complained of Baily to the lord-lieutenant. On this, his wealthy admirer offered to him the chaplaincy of the duke, on condition of his conforming, promising to him, at the same time, appointment to a deanery, and the first bishopric that should become vacant. He, however, refused all these overtures, and in a very short time afterwards was thrown into prison, where he continued for some time. What aggravated his sufferings, was the reflection that, while he was thus severely punished, the papists in the neighbourhood received every species of encouragement. When he was brought before the judge, he said, "If I had been drinking, and gaming, and carousing at a tavern with company, my lords, I presume that would not have procured my being thus treated as an offender. Must praying to God, and preaching of Christ, with a company of christians that are as peaceable and inoffensive, and serviceable to his majesty and the government, as any of his subjects,—must this be a greater crime?" To this the reply was, (as is stated by Mather,) "We will have you to know it is a greater crime." He was refused his release except upon condition of his leaving the country. In 1684 he went to New England, and was ordained minister of Watertown on the 6th of October, 1686. He removed to Boston in 1692, where he continued until his death, which happened on the 12th of December, 1697. He published a sermon, and an Address to the People of Limerick. (Mather. Middleton, Biog. Evan. Allen, Biog. Dict.)

BAINBRIDGE or BAMBRIDGE, (Christopher,) diplomatist and prelate, and one of the few Englishmen who have attained the dignity of cardinal.

He was born towards the close of the reign of Henry VI. at the village of Hilton, near Appleby, in Westmoreland, and studied in Queen's college, Oxford, which was especially founded for the benefit of northern men. He entered the church, and had several pieces of preferment, the particulars of which may be seen in Wood, with the dates of the time when he entered upon them. He was also made provost of his own college. All this preceded 1503, in which year he was made dean of York. His advancement from this time in the higher dignities of church and state, was unusually rapid. We take the dates from Wood. In 1505, he was made dean of Windsor and master of the rolls; in 1507 bishop of Durham; and in 1508 archbishop of York. He was believed to have performed an important service for the church about this time, by inducing king Henry VIII. to take part with the pope against Louis XII. and for this he was rewarded with the dignity of cardinal-priest of St. Praxedis. This, according to Godwin, was in March 1511. He enjoyed these high dignities but a few years. In his death there was something remarkable. Godwin, after Paulus Jovius, relates the circumstances thus; being at Rome in 1514, he was taken off by poison, which was administered by Rivaldus de Modena, a priest, his steward, in revenge for having been beaten by him, as he confessed upon his execution. He died on the 14th of July in that year, and was buried in the English hospital at Rome. There is a very strange confusion of the circumstances of the life of Christopher Urnwick with those of Christopher Bainbridge, in Bale and Pits, from whom the same confusion has passed into some recent works of biography.

BAINBRIDGE, (John,) an eminent physician and astronomer, born in 1582 at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire. He began in very early life the study of astronomy, and entered as a student at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of bachelor and master of arts. After taking his degree, he returned to Leicestershire, where for several years he kept a grammar school, and at the same time studied physic; employing his leisure hours in studying mathematics, especially astronomy. By the advice of some friends, not finding his school proceed very prosperously, he removed to London, where he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. His earliest work, entitled, An Astronomical Description of the late Comet, from the 18th of November, 1618, to the 16th of December following, dedicated to James I. was published at London in 1619, and did the author good service; for he was, by means of this work, introduced to the acquaintance of Sir Henry Savile, who, in 1619, appointed him his first professor of astronomy at Oxford. On his removal to this university, he entered himself at Merton college, from time immemorial the seat of science; the master and fellows of which appointed him junior reader of Linacre's lecture in 1631, and senior reader in 1635. He was indefatigable in the duties of his professorship, and in fulfilling the original designs of the munificent founder of it; one proof of his zeal may be learnt from the fact of his learning Arabic, when more than forty years of age, in order to publish correct editions of the works of the ancient astronomers, agreeably to the wish of Sir Henry Savile, as implied in the statutes of the foundation of his professorships. In 1620, Bainbridge published a very correct edition of the treatises of Proclus on the Sphere, and Ptolemy, De Hypothesibus Planetarum, together with the Canon Regnorum of the latter writer. Besides these, we have his Canicularia, a treatise concerning the Dog-Star, and the Canicular Days, 12mo, Oxford, 1648, which was undertaken at the request of Archbishop Usher, but left imperfect, the author being prevented from completing it, by the outbreak of the civil wars. The greater portion of his writings, however, were never published; but fortunately he left all his papers to archbishop Usher, and they are now deposited in the valuable library of Trinity college, Dublin. Among these are the following:— 1. A Theory of the Sun. 2. A Theory of the Moon. 3. A Discourse concerning the Period of the Year. 4. Two Books of Astronomical Calculations. 5. Miscellaneous Papers on Mathematics and Astronomy. A large collection of his scientific correspondence, with drafts of his own letters, are also preserved in the same library; including some from Edward Wright, one of the most celebrated astronomers of his day, and, we believe, the only memorials of him that are now extant.

BAINES, (John,) a mathematician of considerable acquirements and great industry, whose writings are interspersed through the various mathematical perio-

dicals from the latter end of the last century, till the period of his death in 1835. He was born at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, about 1786, and died at Thornhill, near Wakefield, of the Grammar school of which place he was some years head master.

At a very early age he manifested strong predilections for mathematical study; and to accomplish this purpose with greater advantage, he devoted his life to the useful, though too little honoured, profession of tuition. In a life so spent, there is little room for interesting incident; and beyond the common-place changes which occur to men in general, his life was entirely unruffled and serene. His example, however, should not be lost upon young men circumstanced as he was; but should encourage their exertion amidst every difficulty. They should learn from it, that "an aim in life," is the most valuable of all youthful acquisitions; and that any aim, whatever it be, steadily and perseveringly followed out, will ultimately be accomplished, even where the talents do not rise to a high order.

As one of a numerous class of men, whose lives are passed in obscurity, and yet who exercise a deep, though unappreciated influence on the progress of the social, moral, and intellectual developement of man, the contemplation of the life of Baines acquires a high interest. It is known but to few even amongst ourselves, that pure science was cultivated in this country during the last century, in comparative silence and obscurity, by means of certain unpretending periodical works, more or less exclusively devoted to mathematics; whilst in our universities and public schools, the subject lay dormant, or in its most crude state, was taught only incidently, studied by hardly any, and was considered merely as matter of idle curiosity by nearly all. Amongst these works may be especially mentioned the Ladies' Diary, edited successively by Tipper, Beighton, Heath, Simpson, Rollinson, Hutton, and Gregory; the Gentleman's Diary, edited by Badder, Peat, Wildbore, Gregory, and Leybourn; the Mathematical Repository of Professor Leybourn; the Gentleman's Mathematical Companion by Davis and Hampshire; the Stockton Bee; the York Miscellany; the Leeds Correspondent; the Hull Visitor; the Boston Enquirer; and many others of equal value and importance. These works formed the arena in which those obscure mental gladiators struggled with each other in the hallowed and ennobling cause of truth; and for such a purpose the construction of the works themselves were well adapted. Their first idea appears to have been similar to that of the *Acta Eruditorum*:—the proposal of scientific challenges to each other by the correspondents; and such form the main parts of these works retained through their entire period of existence. It was thus, that such men as Simpson, Emerson, Landen, Dalby, Burrow, Lawson, Bonnycastle, White, Saunderson, Robertson, Wales, White, Wildbore, Vince, Lowthian, Brinkley, Maskeline, Hutton, Harvey, Swale, Leybourn, Butler, and hundreds more, who have already passed away, besides hundreds now living, were led to the study of mathematical science. The majority of contributors to such works were obscure country schoolmasters; and upon their shoulders rested the support of our mathematical credit during nearly the whole of the last century, and the early part of the present one. Even in our day those forgotten works may be consulted with much advantage; and the problems and theorems especially in pure geometry, which are interspersed through them, would have done honour to the age of Apollonius.

Whether the different state of public feeling as regards mathematical science in our own day, the tendency towards the symbolic departments of the science, the air of mystery thrown over its most obvious truths, the crudeness of the publications issued with the apparent approbation of the universities, and the general want of rigour in the reasonings by which its theories are supported;—whether these will tend to carry the science forward, or ultimately to bring it into contempt and neglect, remains to be seen. There is too much reason to anticipate the latter result; and more especially as it is accompanied by an almost entire extirpation of that race of men who looked upon mathematical science as the science of strict demonstration. With them, too, are gone the works to which they contributed; and it is an ominous fact that only one single mathematical periodical now exists:—viz. the Ladies' Diary.

BAION, a French surgeon of the eighteenth century, who distinguished himself by his knowledge of natural history. He was a correspondent of the celebrated Daubenton, and published Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire Na-

turelle de Cayenne et de la Guyane Françoise, Paris, 1777-78, 2 vols, fol. In these memoirs are to be found some excellent descriptions of the Mapouri, a kind of Paroquet, the Opossum, the electrical Eel, &c.; and an account of the Mal Rouge of Cayenne, which appears to be identical with the Red Leprosy of the Arabians.

BAIR, or BAYER, (Melchior,) a goldsmith in Nürenberg, whose embossed works especially were much valued. He made, for the king of Poland, an altar-piece entirely of silver. He died, according to Doppelmayer, in 1577. (Heller's Beiträge.)

BAIRAKDAR MUSTAPHA PASHA, a celebrated Turkish commander at the commencement of the present century. He was originally a colour-serjeant (*bairakdar*) in a regiment of Janizaries, but was noticed and promoted for his good conduct by the sultan, Selim III., to whom he afforded great assistance in the organization of the Nizam-Jedeed, or new regular troops, destined to supplant the tumultuous and undisciplined Janizaries. On the breaking out of the Russian war, in 1806, Mustapha Bairakdar was appointed vizier of three horse-tails, and sent as pasha of Rudshuk, to assume the command of the army on the Danube; but he was soon recalled by the news of the revolts of the Janizaries, who had dethroned Selim, placing his cousin, Mustapha IV. on the throne; and after concluding a truce with the enemy, he marched to Constantinople in order to restore his benefactor. His design was not suspected till he entered the city; but before he could possess himself of the palace Selim was murdered in prison, and the bairakdar could only revenge him by deposing Mustapha, and elevating Mahmood his brother to the imperial dignity. He now became grand vizier of the empire, exercising almost uncontrolled authority, in the name of the new sovereign; but the hatred of the Janizaries continued unquenchable, and on the feast of Bairam succeeding his elevation, taking advantage of the absence of most of the new troops from the city, they surrounded the palace of the Porte, and set it on fire; the building, with a powder magazine which it contained, was blown into the air, and the vizier perished in the explosion, Nov. 14, 1808. The reforms, of which he had been the principal projector, were abandoned at his death, and not resumed till the final destruction of the Janizaries, in 1826, removed the check which they had arbitrarily exercised over the authority of the monarch.

BAIRD, (David,) a distinguished military officer, was born at Newbyth, in Aberdeenshire, December, 1757. On the 16th Dec. 1772, he obtained his commission as ensign in the second foot, and having studied at a military academy, joined his regiment in the following year. After serving in that place for three years, and having obtained his lieutenancy, he returned to England, where, in 1777, he was promoted captain of the light infantry company in Macleod's Highlanders, (the seventy-third, afterwards the seventy-first,) and embarked for Madras (Jan.1779) with the first battalion of the regiment under the command of lord Macleod. The troops reached India in Jan. 1780, having touched and remained for some time at Madeira, Goree, and the Cape. Hyder Ali was threatening the Carnatic; and the government of Madras determined that the army under the command of Sir Hector Munro, the commander-in-chief, should march to Conjeveram, to form a junction with colonel Baillie, who was on his march thither from Guntoor. Baird, with his regiment, was amongst these forces, and when Munro was informed by Baillie, that he had been attacked by Tippoo Sahib, and that, although he had beaten him off, his troops had suffered so severely, as that he required assistance, a force was detached under the command of colonel Fletcher to extricate him; captain Baird being second in command. After these troops had joined colonel Baillie, the whole body marched for Conjeveram, which they had nearly reached, when they were attacked by Hyder Ali with an overwhelming force, and after a gallant resistance, were wholly cut to pieces; captain Baird, who was commander, (colonel Fletcher having been killed in the engagement,) was severely wounded and taken prisoner. (Hook's Life of Baird. Mill. Hist. Brit. India. B. iv. ch. 4. Compare Col. Wilks' Sketches of South India, chap. xxii.) He was taken to Seringapatam, where he was confined in a dungeon, and received the greatest indignities and underwent the severest hardships. He was not released until the peace of 1784. In 1807 he obtained his majority and sailed for Europe, where he obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of his own regiment, and in June 1791, returned again to Madras. He immediately hastened to join the army, which under lord Corn-

wallis was encamped near Seringapatam. He was present at the storming of the important fortress of Nundy Droog, and also at the capture of Savendroog, at which last affair he rendered considerable service. In the night attack, which took place shortly afterwards on Seringapatam, Baird also distinguished himself greatly, driving the enemy into the Hockany at the point of the bayonet; and for his gallantry he received the approbation of his commander. On the breaking up of the army, consequent on the peace with Tippoo, Baird returned with the southern division of the Madras forces to Warrienne, where he became commandant, and thence with his own regiment proceeded to Secundamallee. In 1793, he commanded the European brigade in the force to which Pondicherry surrendered, from whence he was with the seventy-first detached to Tanjore, where he took the command. Here he became committed in a quarrel with the Company's resident, which, according to his own account, originated in his unwillingness to see the rajah of Tanjore, compelled to surrender his territories to the East India Company; a measure which the Madras government were anxious to accomplish with all the native states which were indebted to the company, in order to preserve them from the rapacity of such merchants as they had borrowed money from to pay the interest due on the company's advances. (Hook's Life of Baird. Mill. B. vi. ch. 7.) In consequence Baird was, with his regiment, removed to Wallajahbad, where he remained until the autumn of 1797, when the regiment was broken up and he returned to Madras. The high state of discipline to which he had brought his gallant Highlanders, although he made but sparing use of corporeal punishment, was warmly acknowledged in general orders by major-general (afterwards field marshal, Sir Alured) Clarke, (2d Jan. 1797,) and by the government of Madras. Baird arrived at the Cape, on his way to Europe, in Dec. 1797, and was persuaded by the governor, lord Macartney, to remain there with the command of brigadier-general. He was appointed to the command of a brigade consisting of the eighty-sixth regiment and the Scotch brigade, but did not long continue, as he received orders from England to return to India, with the rank of major-general. He arrived at Madras in Jan. 1799, and was appointed to the command of the first European brigade (composed of the twelfth, seventy-fourth, and ninety-fourth regiments and the Scotch brigade,) in the army under lieutenant-general Harris assembled at Vellore. On the 28th Feb. the army encamped at Carimungalum, where it was joined by the Nizam's forces, which, while nominally headed by Meer Allum, were, in fact, put under the command of the Hon. Colonel Wellesley, the Wellington of later history. This preference of a junior officer to himself, which originated in the expressed wish of Meer Allum, (Col. Gurwood's Narrative. Wellington Despatches,) gave great umbrage to Baird, who accordingly addressed a letter to general Harris, requesting that if colonel Wellesley had been appointed only at the request of Meer Allum, such fact should be made publicly known. This request, however, was not, indeed it could not have been, complied with. At the capture of Seringapatam, the most brilliant affair in the war, the storming party was led by general Baird, (4th of May, 1799.*) He was greatly mortified, however, when the capture had been effected, that the command of the fortress should have been given to colonel Wellesley, and expressed his sentiments thereon to general Harris in language more animated than prudent. He, however, received the thanks of the commander-in-chief for his gallantry; was presented with Tippoo Sultan's sword by the prize committee, and with a sword purchased for him by the field officers employed in the assault; and was also included in the votes of thanks passed by the House of Commons and the East India Company on this occasion. On his return from the expedition the command at Dinapore† was given to him. After this he was appointed head of the expedition destined for the capture of the islands of Java and Mauritius, and received orders to join them on the 5th of Feb. 1801; but on the 6th of Feb., two days after he had left Calcutta for this purpose, it was notified to him that the destination of the troops was changed, and that they were to be employed in cooperating with the English army in Egypt. The history of this extraordinary undertaking will be found minutely

* General Baird's report to the commander-in-chief of the capture of Seringapatam, may be found in the Appendix to the Marquis Wellesley's India Despatches, vol. i. p. 697.

† A charge has been brought against that distinguished statesman, the marquis Wellesley, of having neglected Baird in spite of his promises. A reference to his despatches lately published, (vol. i. p.619,) will show how unfounded was this accusation.

detailed in Mr. Hook's Life of Baird. Throughout it, this officer displayed that degree of perseverance and courage which had previously distinguished his career. He sailed with the expedition from Bombay the 6th of May, 1801, and arrived at Cosseir on the 8th of June. From Cosseir, which he left in the latter end of the month, he marched with his troops across the desert to Ghennah, on the Nile, where he arrived on the 6th of July. He arrived at Rosetta on the 30th Aug., and, proceeding the next day to Sir John Hutchinson's head quarters before Alexandria, he found that the articles for the capitulation of the town had been already signed, and that the British troops were to take possession on the next day. His regret at being thus deprived of an opportunity to share in the glories of the campaign, was not a little enhanced by the determination of government to unite in one, the European and Indian armies, thus depriving him of the high position he expected to continue to occupy. Against this determination he protested very strongly to Sir John Hutchinson, and also to his successor, lord Cavan, but wholly without effect. At this period Baird was second in command of the army, having previously (May 1801,) had conferred on him the colonelcy of the fifty-fourth regiment. On the 7th of May 1802, he left Alexandria for Suez, where he embarked on the 5th of June, and arrived at Calcutta on the 31st of July. His conduct during the whole of the expedition evinced, in the words of lord Wellesley, "zeal, fortitude, and ability," obtained for him the approbation of the government of India, and a strong recommendation in his behalf. to the king's government, and the directors of the East India Company. In the September after his arrival, Baird, at his own request, was transferred to the staff of the Madras establishment, and proceeding forthwith to that presidency on the 12th Jan. 1803, took the command of a division of the army employed in the Mahratta war. Whilst on this service he felt aggrieved at the large drafts from the detachment of the army which he commanded made by general Wellesley, and finding that the government of Madras paid no attention to his remonstrances on the subject, obtained permission to resign his command, and left India. On his passage home he touched at St. Helena, where he engaged a South Sea whaler to bring him home. In crossing the Bay of Biscay his ship was captured by a French privateer, but retaken by an English man of war, and soon afterwards Baird arrived safely in England. He was speedily appointed to the staff of the eastern district of England, under the command of Sir James Craig. In July 1805, he was ordered to take the command of a force destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, then in the possession of the Dutch, but feebly defended. On the 31st August, 1805, the expedition sailed from Cork, and reached the Cape on the 4th January following. Baird remained at the Cape until Jan. 1807, when he was superseded, for having assisted, in affording the services of a body of troops, in Sir Home Popham's attack on the South American colonies; an undertaking for which that officer had not the authority of the government. Leaving Table Bay in Jan. 1807, he arrived in England in the following March. In this year he accompanied the troops sent with admiral Gambier's fleet to Copenhagen, and during his continuance there was twice wounded, although not severely. On his return home he was appointed to the command of "a drill camp," or "camp of instruction," formed on the curragh of Kildare, but was soon withdrawn from this duty, and ordered to take the command of a large body of troops intended to reinforce Sir John Moore in Spain. He arrived at Corunna, with his soldiers, in October 1808. The jealousy of the Spanish authorities for some time prevented his landing. When he had overcome this obstacle, he marched to Astorga, where he arrived on the 19th of November, and which he left on the 4th of December for Villa Franca. At the battle previous to the embarkation of the British troops at Corunna, Baird was present, and behaved with his usual gallantry. It was by him, at the request of Sir John Moore, that the word "advance" was given; and throughout the whole of that trying day, (16th of January,) his conduct was worthy of his previous reputation. He was severely wounded and compelled to retire to the rear, when he was conveyed to the Ville de Paris, the ship by which he had purposed to return. It was found necessary to amputate his left arm from the shoulder-joint. He arrived in England on the 25th of Jan. 1809, the day on which the houses of parliament agreed to votes of thanks to him for his services in Spain. Soon after his arrival, he kissed hands

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on his appointment as a knight of the bath. On the 16th of April in this year, he was created a baronet, with remainder to his brother, Mr. Baird of Newbyth, and on the 4th of August in the next year, he married Miss Campbell Preston, niece to Sir Robert Preston, of Valleyfield, bart. He accepted his baronetcy only in obedience to the wishes of his families, considering himself entitled to a peerage; for which, indeed, in 1814, and again in 1821, he made unavailing applications. In 1820 he was appointed commander of the forces in Ireland, an office he was compelled to resign in the following year, in consequence of the reduction in that command disqualifying him from holding it. In 1829 he became governor of Fort George, Invernesshire, and died on the 18th of August, 1829. He was lieutenant-general in 1805, and full general in 1814. Sir David Baird was a brave and humane officer, but could not pretend to that high military genius which has since covered the standards of our country with imperishable renown.

BAIRO, (Peter,) a physician of great celebrity, born at Turin, in 1468, where he studied and practised medicine. His success in practice was such as to have caused him to be consulted by princes and nobles with the greatest avidity. He was appointed physician to Charles II. duke of Savoy. He died April 1, 1558, having accumulated a very large fortune. He published, De Pestilentiâ, ejusque Curatione per Præservationum et Curationum Regimen. Turin, 1507, 4to, and Paris, 1513, 8vo. Lexipyretæ perpetuæ Questiones et Annexorum solutio. De Nobilitate Facultatis Medicæ. Utrum Medicina et Philosophia sint Nobiliores utroque Jure, scilicet Civili et Canonico. Turin, 1512, fol. De medendis humani Corporis Malis Enchiridion, quod vulgò veni mecum vocant. This was published with an edition of his treatise on the Plague at Basle in 1560, in 8vo; again in 1563 and 1587. It also appeared at Lyons, 1561, and at Frankfort, 1612, in 12mo. Secreti Medicinali, Venet. 1585, 8vo.

BAISANKHOR, a prince of the house of Timour; son of sultan Mahmood Mirza, king of Transoxiana, whom he succeeded on the throne of Samarkand, A.D. 1494, (A.H. 900.) He was, however, expelled about two years later by a sudden revolt of his officers; and, after leading a wandering life for some time, was assassinated by a chief, named Khosroo-Shah, A.D. 1499, at the age of twenty-two. He is mentioned by his relative, Baber, as an amiable and highly-accomplished prince, and a poet of considerable merit. After his death, Transoxiana was left without an acknowledged monarch, and fell into a state of confusion, which facilitated its conquest, a few years later, by the Uzbeks.

The name of Baisankhor was borne by several junior princes of the Timourides. (Memoirs of Baber. D'Herbelot. Malcolm's Persia.)

BAISANKHOR, a prince of the Turkman race of Ak-koinlu, or "*the White Sheep*," in Persia; son of Yakoob Beg, and grandson of the famous Uzun-Hassan; was proclaimed on the death of his father, A.D. 1490, (A.H. 895,) at the age of ten years; but his succession was disputed by three others of the same family, by one of whom, Rostam Beg, Baisankhor was taken and put to death, after little more than a year's nominal reign. Four or five princes followed in rapid succession, the last of whom, Mourad, a brother of Baisankhor, was vanquished, in 1508, by Shah Ismail, the founder of the Seffareen dynasty. (De Guignes. D'Herbelot. Khondemir.)

BAISANKHOR, son of Danshah, or Daniel, and grandson of the great Akbar, was placed on the throne of India, A.D. 1627, (A.H. 1026,) by the troops who had massacred his predecessor Shahriyar, son of Jehanghir, on account of the favour which he showed to the heretical tenets of the Sheahs. The reign of Shahriyar had lasted only five months; and that of Baisankhor was not destined to be much more permanent; after eight months, in which time he had alienated all classes of his subjects by his tyranny and excesses, he was driven from the throne by the arms of Khurrem-Shah, brother of Shahriyar, (afterwards famous under the title of Shahjehan.) Four other sons of Daniel were put to death, and Baisankhor, narrowly escaping by flight, took the resolution of repairing to Constantinople, and imploring the aid of the Ottoman sultan, Mourad IV., to reseat him on the throne. He was at first favourably received, but his arrogance, and the absurd pretensions which he claimed to have allowed him in virtue of his descent from Timour, alienated the sultan, who, after the reception of a splendid embassy from Shahjehan, definitively refused to assist him with either troops or money. He, however, remained a dependant on the Ottoman court till 1634, when he disap-

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peared, having adopted, according to some accounts, the habit of a derwish, though other writers, perhaps more probably, state him to have been privately put to death by order of Mourad. The short reigns of Shahriyar and Baisankhor are omitted by De Guignes, and other writers, as intervening between those of Jehanghir and Shahjehan; and Von Hammer remarks that we chiefly owe to the Ottoman historians the clearing up of this point.

BAISIO, (Guido di,) one of the most renowned canonists of the thirteenth century, was a noble of Reggio, in Lombardy. About 1280, he was professor of civil law in Bologna, where he became archdeacon. He is styled in ancient writings, Summi Pontificis Capellanus et Literarum contradictarum auditu; and by Tritemius (De Script. Ecclesiastic.), is called Vir in utroque Juris peritissimus, ingenio acutus et clarus eloquio. He was the instructor of Giovanni d'Andrea, and remained at Bologna at least until the year 1300, when he finished his Interpretation of the Decretals, to which he gave the quaint title of Rosario, which was published in folio, in 1481. The edition which contains the notes of Nicholas Soranzo and Pietro Albiniani, appeared at Lyons in 1558. A commentary, which he wrote on the Sixth Decretal, evinced so much learning, that the views therein stated are generally accepted. This work was published at Venice in 1577. Besides these, he made some additions to the work of Giovanni Teutonico on the Decretals, and composed a treatise, De Hæresibus, a copy of which in manuscript was preserved in Florence. He is not to be confounded with his nephew, who was also a priest, professor of canon law, and bishop of Concordia and of Modena, where he died in 1382. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAITAR, (Abdallah Ebn Ahmed Ziaeddin Ebn,) a celebrated Mohammedan physician, born in Malaga in the early part of the thirteenth century. He travelled through great part of the East, to perfect himself in the sciences of medicine and natural history. He was chosen by the high school, or college, of Cairo, as their professor of medicine, and by the khalif, Malik Al Kamel, the son of Malik Adel, and nephew of Saladin, as his vizir. He died in 1248, leaving behind him a large work on botany, containing the descriptions of Dioscorides, with many additions and corrections from his own observations. This work, entitled the Great Collection of Medical Simples, is fully described in Casiri. (Bibliotheca Escurialensis, i. 275, No. DCCCXXXIV.)

BAITELLI, (Angelica,) a nun of the convent of St. Giulia, at Brescia, born about 1600. Moved by a feeling of veneration towards that most ancient monastery, she compiled a large volume in folio, Annali historici dell' Edificazione, Erettione, e Dotatione dell sereniss. Monast. di S. Salvat. e Sta. Giulia, dall' anno della sua Fundazione 760, fin al 1657; Brescia, 1657. (Libraria Bresciana.)

BAITELLO, (Francesco,) of Brescia, was "a virtuous gentleman, but eccentric, capricious, a wandering academician, and a great poet." His work, Rime con un Discorso in Prosa in Fine della Nobiltà, Brescia, 1625, as well as his Scipiade, Encomio della Adulazione, and Vita della beata Virgine, are rare even in Italian libraries. (Librar. Bresciana.)

BAITELLO, (Girolamo,) of Brescia, one of the magnanimous Italian patriots of the middle ages. He exerted himself in supporting, on every occasion, the rights and privileges of his native town, and wrote also some voluminous works on those subjects. In 1560 he was sent on some important business to the lords of Venice. (Librar. Bresc.)

BAITELLO, or BAITELLI, (Lodovico,) doctor of law, served on different occasions her gracious highness the city of Brescia, (nostro serenissimo principe la Città di Brescia, Cassando, p. 158,) with great success. He became subsequently counsellor of state and a count, and wrote De ultimis Voluntatibus Decisiones, Milan, 1671, folio; Breue, Hist. delle SS. Croci, gran Tresoro de Brescia, 8vo. (Librar. Bresc.)

BAITHE, (Stephen,) a celebrated botanist, a native of Hungary, born in the county of Eisenburgh, about the middle of the sixteenth century, and was performing the duties of pastor of the reformed church at Gissing, at the court of count Bathiani, in 1582. Charles de l'Ecluse acknowledges his acquaintance with the plants of Hungary to have been derived from the labours of Baithe; and Horanyi and Werzpremi have given a list of his works, which are chiefly in the Hungarian language. They are on subjects of theology as well as botany. The most important appear to be Nomenclator Stirpium Pannonicus, which is inserted in the Historia Stirpium, &c. of L'Ecluse, and in the Specimen Hungariæ Literariæ of Czwittinger; Fuves Kænyo, fuveknek

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es saknak nevekræ, &c., Nemet-Ujvar, 1595, 4to.

BAITZ, (Joh. Hendrich Hartmann,) a builder of organs, born at Utrecht in 1708, died in 1770. His instruments are stupendous, commanding the admiration of every one who hears, and even sees them. That of Zierikzee has forty-six voices, of superior, majestic tone—the nine bellows being seven feet long, and four feet five inches broad. Baitz was paid 19,500 florins for this organ. He erected other organs of similar magnitude in the large churches of Gorinchem, at Utrecht, Wörden, Benschop, &c. (Universal Lexicon der Tonkunst.)

BAIZE, (Noel Philippe, 1672—1746,) a French ecclesiastic, who taught theology in 1697, at Vitry-le-Français, and was afterwards director of the library of the Pères de la Doctrine Chrétienne, of which he made a very excellent catalogue. Baize contributed some articles to the Supplement to Moréri, and wrote the history of the congregation to which he belonged for the Gallia Christiana. His MS. catalogue is now in the library of the arsenal at Paris. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAJ, (Tommaso,) born at Crevalcore, near Bologna, about 1650. Most unfortunately little is known of the life of this great composer of the splendid Miserere, which is chaunted every Good Friday in the Sixtine chapel. Having distinguished himself by his compositions at Rome, he succeeded in 1713 Paolo Lorenzani as master of music in the chapel of the Vatican, but died soon after, 22d December, 1714. As up to the year 1712 no account is to be found of this Miserere having been executed in the above chapel, it is obvious, that he introduced it on becoming appointed master of that place of worship. Baj's Miserere is printed, conjointly with that of Allegri, in Musica Sacra, quæ cantatur quotannis per Heptomaden sanctam Romæ in Sacello pontificio, Leipzig. (Universal Lexicon der Tonkunst.)

BAJACCA, (Giovanni Batista,) an Italian jurist of Como, who flourished at the commencement of the seventeenth century. He was at Rome in 1625. He wrote a life of Giovanni Batista Marini, which was published at Venice, in 1625. He was also the author of some verses. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAJARDI, (Giovanni Batista,) an Italian jurist, a noble of Perugia, who flourished about 1588. He was employed in many important offices, and was highly regarded by the notorious pope Sixtus V. Having been suspected of seditious practices, he was thrown into prison by the government, and died at Vincenza, in the seventieth year of his age. He edited the Practica Civilis et Criminalis, published at Frankfort in 1590, and in Venice, 1640. There are many other editions of this work. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAJARDO, (John Baptist,) a painter of Genoa, who died of the plague in 1670, rather young. His pictures in the hall of St. Peter, and in the Augustine convent, are very well executed: in fact, his performances were once in great repute.

BAJAT, (Simon and Michael,) two Spanish knights, who came to Hungary with Constanzia de Arragon, daughter of king Alphonso II., and wife of Emerich, or Heinrich, of Hungary. They are the ancestors of the families of Martinsdorf and Güssingen, the latter, especially, very conspicuous in the annals of that country. (Engel's Gesch. des ungr. Reichs. vol. i. p. 275.)

BAJAZET. See BAYEZID.

BAJTAI, (Baron Anton von,) provost of the chapter of Presburg, bishop of Siebenbürgen, and imperial privy counsellor, was born at Zsido, in the district of Pest, in 1727. He studied theology at Rome, taught philosophy at Ofen, and was afterwards professor of history and antiquities at Vienna, and tutor in Hungarian history to the crown prince (afterwards the emperor Joseph). He died at Azad in 1775, leaving behind him in MS. a Latin history of Hungary, dedicated to the emperor Joseph.

BAJUS, or DE BAY, (Michael,) born 1513 at Melin, in Flanders, the worthy precursor of Jansenism. He studied at Louvaine, and was made in 1549 principal of the papal college, and subsequently a doctor of divinity and professor at that university. For the sake of being able to meet the assertions of the Protestants, by appealing to the Scriptures and holy fathers, he left the scholastic prejudices of his colleagues, and followed entirely the Antipelagian doctrines of St. Augustin, whose works he perused nine times. Hereby he fell into open contradiction with the Semipelagian doctrines of his fellow divines. These opinions, which he brought forward in conjunction with his friend, John Hessels, first excited against him the two theologians of Louvaine, Tapper and Ravesteyn, who had returned in 1552 from the council of

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Trent. They took, at random, eighteen amongst the many dogmas of Bajus, and laid them as heretical before the university of Paris. A censure of that body was issued in 1560, whereby three of these dogmas were considered erroneous, and fifteen either partly or wholly heretical. The Franciscan friars also appealed against Bajus's doctrine to cardinal Granvella, governor of the Low Countries. But he enjoined silence to both parties, and Bajus was even sent in 1563, on the part of the Spanish court, to Trent. At this period he published his works, De Meritis Operum; De prima Hominis Justicia et Virtutibus Impiorum; De Sacramentis in genere contra Calvinum, 1565. And in the following year, De Libero Hominis Arbitrio, de Charitate et Justificatione. On the 1st of October, 1567, Pius IV. was induced to publish the bull, in which seventy-six dogmas were condemned, still without naming Bajus. A great stress is laid by contemporaneous authors upon a *comma*, which being placed after a certain word in the above document or not, would still more change the sense in Bajus's favour. He submitted to the decision, but still wrote, in terms rather explicit to the pope, who answered, that he must submit himself unreservedly, which he finally did, kneeling before the legate Morillon. Still, recriminations continued on either side. As, however, the university of Louvaine was entirely on the side of Bajus, he was elected in 1578, a chancellor thereof, and even the pope nominated him inquisitor general in the Low Countries. He died 16th December, 1589. He was a man of great learning, pure manners, and rare modesty. He left his property to the poor. His doctrine (called Bajanism) was afterwards taken up by the Jansenists, and in their hands obtained a power as hostile towards popery as against Jesuitism. His beautiful creed, however, of the pure and undivided love to God, was followed up by the Quietists. His works were edited by Gerberon; Mich. Baji Opera, cum Bullis Pontificum et aliis ipsius Causam spectantibus, jam primum ad Romanam Ecclesiam ab Convitiis Protestantium, simul ac Arminianorum ... imposturis, vindicandam, Colon. 1696, 2 vols, in 4to. In the preface some manuscripts are mentioned, which have not been printed. (Le Plat Canon. et Decr. Conc. Trident. Antwerp, 1779. Pala vicini Hist. Conc. Trident. lib. xv. c. 7. Bayle, Dict. Ersch und Gruber. Schröckh's Kirchengesch. iv. 284.)

BAJUS, (James,) nephew of the preceding, died in 1614, as professor of theology in Louvaine. He founded, by the direction of his uncle's will, the Collegium Bajanum, an institution for the support of poor students.

BAKACS, pronounced Bakatch, (Thomas,) son of a peasant in the Szaboltch Comitatus in Hungary, born in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and one of the most reckless political characters of those times. King Mathias Corvinus made him his secretary. With the utmost cunning he attached himself to the party of queen Beatrix, and was very active in preventing the succession of the illegitimate John Corvinus. He took also an active part in the election of the Pole Wladislaus II., who made him great chancellor. He assumed soon the title of supreme privy chancellor, and became also archbishop of Gran, when he began to long after the dignity of a cardinal. Contrary to the law of 1498, which allowed any clergyman to possess but *one* benefice, he possessed twenty-five, and strove still for more. Having become a cardinal in 1505, on abandoning the chancellorship to Szakmáry, he made preparations to rise even to the papal dignity. Rich, and supported by Maximilian I., he went, accompanied by the poet Stephen Taurinus (Stieröchsel) to the Lateran council. Pope Julius II. made him, and his successors in the archbishopric of Gran, primates and papal legates in Hungary and its dependencies. His further endeavours to obtain some more high clerical benefices, were frustrated by Johan Horwáth Lomnitz, a client of the great Zapolya family. The death of Julius II. inspired Bakacs with new hopes. He had dismissed his Hungarian household, and arranged himself quite in an Italian style, and some of the elder cardinals were in his favour. However Leo X. was elected pope; in fact, the council could not but give preference to an enlightened man and patron of art, before an intriguing barbarian like Bakacs. Still, the new pope confirmed him in his dignities. Before leaving Rome he obtained permission to preach the cross against the Turks, as he was dissatisfied with the peace latterly concluded, and wanted to have the credit of driving the infidels from Europe. He went to Ofen, had a golden cross carried before him, and was received by the hereditary prince Lewis. The papal bull was read in a council, and

fanaticism got the better of sound reason. Székely was elected the leader of a mob of 40,000 men, which began to wage war against the landed proprietors. A civil war ensued, until John Zapolya dispersed the whole turbulent assemblage. Bakacs died in 1521, and his nephews, ancestors of the present Erdödis and Pálfis, divided his ill-gotten riches. (Engel. Magyar Ország polgár historiájora való Lexicon á XVI. Század végeig. vol. i. pp. 74-84. Ersch und Gruber.)

BAKE, (Reinhard,) born in Magdeburg in 1587, a pupil of rector Rollenhagen. He became in 1616 principal pastor of the cathedral of Magdeburg. When that town was taken on the 10th May 1631, by Tilly, Bake, with his colleague Decenius, and more than a thousand people of every age and rank, took shelter in the church, which was not opened till the third day by order of Tilly. He received the general with a Latin speech, which applied the words of Virgil on the destruction of Troy, to the fate of Magdeburg. Tilly, who might already repent his too great severity, received the allocution favourably. Bake died in 1657, and his monument is yet to be seen in the cathedral. He wrote several homiletic and ascetic works, enumerated in Kestner, F. G. Clerus Mauritianus. Magdeb. 1762, 4to. Ejusdem, Clerus Neostdadio - Australis. Magd. 1733, 4to.

BAKE, (Laurent,) a Dutch poet of the seventeenth century, whose most remarkable work is a collection of sacred hymns. He was born of a distinguished family of Amsterdam, and was lord of Wulverhorst, and nephew of the celebrated poet and historian, Noost. He died in 1714. A collection of his poems was published by Vanden-Broek, Amst. 1737. (Biog. Univ.)

BAKER, (Geoffrey,) a monk of Oseney, who wrote, in 1347, a history of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., or rather translated the history into Latin from the French original by Thomas de la More, at the author's request. He was born at Swinbrook, in Oxfordshire. Some writers call him, erroneously, Walter. His Chronicle was published by Camden. (Tanner.)

BAKER, (Humphrey,) a citizen of London in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and the author of a very popular work on arithmetic, entitled, The Well Spring of Sciences, which was first published in 1562, (12mo, Lond.) and continued to be constantly reprinted till 1687, the latest edition we have met with. Of all works on arithmetic prior to the publication of Cocker's celebrated book on the subject, (1668) this of Baker's approaches nearest to the masterpiece of that celebrated arithmetician. Baker also translated from the French, a little work called Rules and Documents, touching the use and practice of the common almanacs, 4to, Lond. 1587.

BAKER, (Robert,) an English traveller in the sixteenth century, who made two voyages to Guinea, the first in 1562; soon after his return from which, in 1563, he set out upon the second. The merchant-ships of England and France were at this period in continual hostilities, although the two countries were not openly at war; and the two ships of the expedition in which Baker was embarked fought two French ships, which they took, and sold in a Spanish port, and then pursued their enterprise. On the coast of Guinea, while Baker had landed with eight men, a sudden storm drove his ship out to sea; and on their regaining the shore, as they did not find him, they sailed back to England, leaving him among the Indians, in a state utterly defenceless. He was at last saved by two French vessels which came to that coast, and with his companions carried to France as prisoners of war. After a short retention there, Baker obtained his liberty, and returned to England, where he died about 1580. He wrote in verse the accounts of both his voyages, which are printed in Hakluyt's collection.

BAKER, (Sir John,) a statesman of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary, was a Kentishman by birth, and educated a lawyer. But early in life he turned himself to politics, and in 1526 accompanied the bishop of Saint Asaph in an embassy to Denmark. On his return, being a member of the House of Commons, he was elected speaker; was soon after appointed attorney-general, and sworn of the privy council. In 1545 he was made chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Lodge, from whose biographical notice in his Illustrations of British History, vol. i. p. 51, these particulars are taken, observes that after this his name is rarely mentioned, except on one occasion, and that a memorable one. He was the only privy counsellor who refused to sign the bill of king Edward VI. by which his two sisters were to be excluded from the throne. Sir John Baker acquired a good estate at Sissinghurst, in Kent, where he built

a castellated house, which continued for some generations the seat of his family. He died in 1558, and was buried in the church of that place.

The eldest line of the family were admitted into the order of baronets, when first that order was instituted; and by a younger son he was grandfather of Sir Richard Baker, of whom in a succeeding article.

BAKER, (Sir Richard,) author of numerous works, but the one by which he is best remembered is his Chronicle of England, a work which had long a considerable share of popularity, and was indeed the history usually read till the appearance of Rapin's. He was a grandson of Sir John Baker the statesman, and was born at his grandfather's estate of Sissinghurst, in or about 1568. He studied at Oxford and the inns of court, travelled, and every thing appears to have been done by his parents to make him an accomplished gentleman. In 1594 he was made M.A. at Oxford, and in 1603 was knighted at Theobalds by king James, having then his residence at Highgate. In that reign he had the reputation of being, says Wood, 'a most complete and learned person, discharging the duties which belong to gentlemen of the best condition, as a justice of the peace and sheriff, which latter office he served for the county of Oxford in 1620, being then lord of the manor of Middle Aston. So far his life appears to have been prosperous, and he was then more than fifty years of age. But trouble came upon him. He had married a daughter of Sir George Mainwaring of Ightfield, in Shropshire; and engaging himself for the obligations of certain members of that family, he lost his whole fortune. Then it was that he began to turn himself to the composing of books, partly to divert or soothe his mind, and partly to supply himself with the necessaries of life. It is to be proved that most or all of them were composed while he was in prison. This at least is certain, that he died in the Fleet in 1644, on the 18th day of February, at about the age of seventy-five. It is rare to meet with an author who first begins to publish when he is sixty-seven; yet the date 1636 is on the title-page of the earliest of his printed writings known to Wood, namely, his Cato Variegatus, or Cato's Moral Distiches varied. It is in verse. This was followed, in 1637—1640, by several small devotional pieces, being what he terms Meditations and Disquisitions on the Lord's Prayer and on divers of the Psalms. In 1641 he printed An Apology for Laymen's writing in Divinity, which was followed by two other devotional tracts in the same year; and in that year also, 1641, appeared the first edition of his Chronicle of the Kings of England. Of this work there have been many editions, with great enlargements, but at the same time great omissions. He also published translations of the Marquis Malvezzi's Observations on Tacitus, 1642, and of the Letters of Balzac. Wood also attributes to him a tract entitled Theatrum Redivivum, in reply to Prynne's Histriomastix, and Theatrum Triumphans, or a Discourse of Plays; but these, if his, are posthumous. He had several children. His daughters appear to have married obscurely, and the husband of one of them is reported to have destroyed an account of his life written by himself. When Baker's necessities compelled him to sell his books, they were bought by Williams, afterwards archbishop, for the sum of 500*l.*; for it is presumed that Sir Richard Baker is the person intended by bishop Hacket, when he speaks of "that learned gentleman, Mr. Baker, of Highgate, whose books Williams purchased." (See Life of Williams, p. 47.)

BAKER, (David, or Augustin, the former being the name given him at baptism, the latter his name of religion,) an English Benedictine monk and ecclesiastical historian and antiquary, was born at Abergavenny, Dec. 9, 1575; educated in Christ's hospital, whence he went to Oxford in 1590; and afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple. He returned to Abergavenny, where he practised the law, and was made recorder of the town. It is related of him that an extraordinary escape from the danger of drowning had a strong effect upon his mind; so much so, that he relinquished the prospects which his profession presented to him, and betook himself to a religious life—joining a small society of Benedictines whom he found in London, and then going to Italy, where he was formally admitted into the order. He returned to England, where he spent seven years, and then settled at Cambray, as spiritual father of the English Benedictine nuns of that place. Here he employed himself in making collections for ecclesiastical history: He returned to England, where he died Aug. 9, 1641. It does not appear that he printed any thing himself; but after his

death appeared Sancta Sophia, or Directions for the Prayer of Contemplation, extracted out of divers treatises written by him. This was published by Hugh Cressy, whose church history owes much to the labours of Baker. Reyner's Apostolatus Benedictorum in Anglia is said to be chiefly derived from Baker's collections, which it is supposed are lost.

BAKER, (Richard,) a clerk in one of the public offices of England, about 1650. He was the author of a little work, entitled, An Idea of Arithmetick, 12mo, Lond. 1655, published anonymously, but in a copy in the public library of the university of Cambridge, there is a contemporary MS. note informing us of the name of its author.

BAKER, (George,) an English surgeon in the sixteenth century. He was surgeon in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, and published several works in surgery and chemistry. He is only known by these and an engraved portrait, to which is affixed the date of 1599, probably the year of his decease. His works consist of the Book of Distillations, containing sundry excellent remedies of Distilled Waters, Lond. 1556, 4to; second edition, 1598, 4to; The New Jewel of Health, Lond. 1570, 4to; The composition, or making of the moste excellent and pretious Oil, called Oleum Magistrale; also the third Book of Galen of curing of Pricks and Wounds of Sinewes, Lond. 12mo, 1574; De Compositione Medica of Galen, Lond. 1574, 8vo, and 1599, 4to; An Antidotary of Select Medicines, Lond. 1579, 4to; the Workes of Guy de Chauliac, Lond. 1579, 8vo; On the Nature and Properties of Quicksilver. This is inserted in Clowes' Briefe Treatise touching the Disease Morbus Gallicus, Lond. 1584, 4to; The Workes of John de Vigo, Lond. 1586, 8vo; The Preface to an edition of Gerard's Herbal, Lond. 1597, fol. He also translated the Apologie and Voyages of Ambrose Paré, from the French into English, as mentioned by Johnson in his Preface to the Works of Parey, Lond. 1634, fol.

BAKER, (Thomas,) an English mathematician of considerable eminence, was born at Ilton, in Somersetshire, in 1625. He entered himself at Oxford in 1640, where he remained seven years. He was afterwards appointed vicar of Bishop's-Nymmet, in Devonshire, where he lived for many years in retirement, chiefly pursuing the study of mathematics, and more particularly algebra. He is now known by a very important publication at the time of its appearance, entitled, the Geometrical Key; or the Gate of Equations Unlocked, 4to, Lond. 1684, in which he gives some new methods for finding the roots of equations inferior to the fourth degree. This book was published in English and Latin, and soon obtained the favourable notice of mathematicians both at home and abroad. In the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1684, is some account of Baker's work; and, shortly afterwards, the council of that body having proposed a medal for the best answers to certain scientific queries, it was adjudged to Baker. He was intimate with Dr. Pell, as may be seen from Pell's MS. papers in the British Museum, in which collection are several letters from Baker to him on algebraical subjects. In the British Museum is preserved a single printed sheet (among Bagford's papers) entitled, a Complete List of Mr. Baker's Mathematical Works, with proposals for printing the same; but it does not appear that these proposals met with sufficient encouragement to justify the publication of any one of them. In a letter preserved in the archives of the Royal Society, addressed to Oldenburgh, he deeply laments his inability to risk the publication of his "many new discoveries in algebra:" this letter is dated in 1685, and perhaps may serve to fix the date of the proposals abovementioned. He died at Bishop's-Nymmet in 1690, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Baker also discovered a rule or method, for determining the centre of a circle which shall cut a given parabola in as many points as a given equation, to be constructed, has real roots. This method is generally known as the *central rule*. The central rule is founded on this property of the parabola: that if a line be inscribed in the curve perpendicular to any diameter, the rectangle of the segments of this line is equal to the rectangle of the intercepted part of the diameter and the parameter of the axis.

BAKER, (Thomas,) an eminent antiquary of the early part of the eighteenth century, who in the latter part of life, when he had been deprived of his fellowship of St. John's college, Cambridge, was accustomed to add to his name, when he wrote it, *Socius Ejectus*. He was born at Crook, in the bishopric of Durham, a hamlet of the parish of Lancaster, which is remarkable for the many Roman antiquities discovered there. His father was George

Baker, esq., son of Sir George Baker, who, being recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, took the command of the place, and defended it against the Scots.

The subject of this article was born in 1656, was educated in the grammar school at Durham, from thence he passed to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of bachelor and master of arts, and in 1679 became a fellow of the college. He was ordained deacon in 1685, and priest very soon after, and was appointed one of the university preachers. He was soon after nominated by Crew, then bishop of Durham, his chaplain, who gave him in June, 1687, the rectory of Long Newton.

His connexion with the bishop was, however, but of short continuance; for king James's declaration for liberty of conscience coming forth, the bishop was earnest with his chaplain to read it in his own chapel at Auckland. Baker, however, declined; and also gave his commands to the curate of his own church to forbear to read it. This produced a coolness between him and the bishop. Baker was a man of principle, firm and uncompromising, and having given this first proof of it, he was soon called upon to give another; for the revolution succeeding, and the clergy being required to take the oaths to the new government, Baker declined to take them, and on the 1st of August, 1690, gave up in consequence his living of Long Newton.

He now retired to his college, and lived on the income of his fellowship and an annuity of 40*l.* a year, his own private property. This fellowship he was allowed to retain without taking the oaths; but in January 1716-7, he (with twenty-one other fellows of that society) was deprived of his fellowship. He did not, however, leave his college, but continued to reside as a commoner-master.

Living thus in the college he had all the means and opportunities of study; and his life appears to have been that of a most laborious student, collector, and transcriber, with a particular leaning to historical inquiries, and in them to his own university, and especially to his own college. He was somewhat of a recluse, mixing little personally in the world, but keeping up an extensive literary correspondence, and rather disposed to amass information which might be used by other persons, than to construct finished works in which he might use his collections for himself, and appear as an author before the public. He lived to a good old age, dying on the 2d of July, 1740, aged eighty-three. He was buried in his college chapel. The only considerable work of which he was the author was entitled, Reflections on Learning, wherein is shown the insufficiency thereof in its several particulars, in order to evince the usefulness and necessity of revelation; a book which had a great popularity, and has been often reprinted. He published also at this period of his life, an edition of the Funeral Sermon, by bishop Fisher, for Margaret countess of Richmond, the foundress of St. John's college, with much prefatory matter; and this appears to have been his only published work. But though he published little, his assistance was afforded to many other writers; and there is scarcely a work in the department of English history, biography, and antiquities, that appeared in his time, in which we do not find acknowledgments of the assistance which had been received from Mr. Baker. We may mention particularly, Dr. Walker, in his Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy, Burnet, Dr. John Smith, the editor of Bede, Dr. Knight, in his Life of Erasmus, Brown Willis, Francis Peck, Dr. Ward in his Lives of the Gresham Professors, Dr. Richardson, in his work on the Lives of the English Bishops, Ames, in his Typographical Antiquities, Lewis, in his History of the English Translations of the Bible, Strype and Hearne, in many of their works.

The value of Baker's labours has been also felt by many inquirers in these departments of literature since his decease. He made very large historical collections, transcribing, in his own clear and most legible hand, a great mass of curious papers collected from every quarter, and annotating on several books to a great extent. Twenty-three volumes of manuscripts were given by him to the earl of Oxford, who was then amassing that noble library of manuscripts, which is so well known as the Harleian Manuscripts in the library of the British Museum, to which they came by purchase from the heirs of the earl of Oxford. These twenty-three volumes are now in that library, where they are numbered from 7028 to 7050. A particular account of their contents may be read in the printed catalogue, and also in the Life of Baker by Robert Martin, 8vo, 1784; where also may be seen an account of the contents of another great section of his manuscripts, which he bequeathed to the public library at Cambridge, together

with many printed works with his notes in the margins. His Godwin de Præsulibus Angliæ, and his Ware de Præsulibus Hiberniæ, he left to his kinsman, Mr. George Smith, with all their marginal notes. His history of his own college is the first of the volumes which came to the earl of Oxford. The history of his life, published by Martin, is taken for the most part from the papers of Baker's great friend, Dr. Zachary Grey. Horace Walpole wrote a life of him, which is printed in the quarto edition of his works. Much respecting him may also be found in that great storehouse of original information, Mr. Nichols' Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, and in various volumes of Coles's Manuscript Collections in the British Museum.

BAKER, (Henry,) a poet and naturalist of the last century, but chiefly and only deservedly known in the latter character. His father, William Baker, was a clerk in Chancery, and Henry was born May 8, 1698, in Chancery-lane, London. In his fifteenth year, he was apprenticed to a bookseller, but on the expiration of his indentures, he entered the office of Mr. John Forster, an eminent attorney. Mr. Forster having a daughter who was deaf and dumb, Mr. Baker undertook to teach her the elements of general knowledge; and in this he succeeded so well, that he devoted his time and attention to the art as a profession. Whether his method were at all analogous to any of those now employed, we have no means of ascertaining; as it was his invariable rule to require a bond from each pupil, not to divulge to any other person the plans he adopted. This has been much censured by some persons; but it is still as defensible, and on the same grounds, as the patent protections of our own time for the exercise of any peculiar invention. His celebrity was so great, that his pupils were of families of the highest consideration in England, and from this he in a few years derived an ample fortune. In 1724 and 1725 he published several poems, which partook too much of the licentious character of the poetry of the period in which he lived; and from that time till 1737, his writings were almost exclusively of a literary nature. Probably his contemplated union with Sophia, the youngest daughter of Daniel De Foe, whom he married in 1729, might have given this turn to his labours. In 1740 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquarians, and the year following of the Royal Society. Prior to this period, he was known to have devoted himself to subjects better worthy of his powers; and in 1742 he published his first scientific work, The Microscope Made Easy, and soon after his Employment for the Microscope. In 1744 the Copley medal was awarded him for his microscopical observations on the crystallizations and configurations of saline particles. Mr. Baker appears to have been the first to observe with any degree of care and attention the structure and motions of the freshwater polype and other animalcules of our stagnant waters. He also introduced into this country the larger alpine strawberry and the true rhubarb, and was the first to investigate the history of the coccus polonicus, or cochineal of the north.

Henry Baker died at his house in the Strand, Nov. 25, 1774, in his seventy-seventh year, and was buried in the church of St. Mary-le-Strand. The following year, his museum was sold by auction, and occupied ten days. In private society Baker was much respected; but he was the object of continued attacks for his published labours, almost entirely to the end of his life. Amongst the most active of his detractors was the splenetic and disappointed charlatan, Dr. Hill, whose conduct was rendered more disgraceful by the great obligations under which he was laid by Baker's kindness to him in early life.

The Bakerian Lecture of the Royal Society was founded by the will of Henry Baker; who left a fund for the production of a small annual income. It is treated by the council as a prize for the best paper of the year presented to the society and printed in its Transactions. It is, of course, the honour, rather than the value of this prize that renders the Bakerian Lecture an object of ambition amongst the fellows of the society. This award has, of late years at least, been made with impartiality, and generally with good judgment: for though the small number constituting the council of that body renders it impossible that every branch of science can be properly represented in it, and therefore a fair claim made for each paper by members of the council themselves; yet the formation of committees of fellows for each subject, to report to the council the conclusions to which they arrive, respecting the merits of the several papers in their own depart-

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ments, will generally enable a very correct judgment to be formed respecting the relative values of all. The same remark, indeed, applies to all the awards of the Royal Society, and especially its medals.

BAKER, (John,) a British admiral. He entered the navy before the revolution. In 1692, he was made captain of the *Newcastle*, of 46 guns, one of the ships sent under Sir George Rook, in the following year, as convoy to the unfortunate Smyrna fleet. At the accession of queen Anne, he was advanced to captain of the *Monmouth*, of 70 guns. This ship he commanded as one of the fleet sent on the expedition against Cadiz, and bore a very distinguished share in the subsequent attack on Vigo, being one of vice-admiral Hopson's division, who led the assault. He continued during the two following years in the command of the same ship, first under Sir Cloudesly Shovel in 1703, who was sent to the Mediterranean to attempt the relief of the *Cevennois;* and in 1704, under Sir George Rook. The latter expedition will always be remembered; as well on account of the capture of Gibraltar, as of the victory over the French fleet off Malaga. In both these signal services, captain Baker highly distinguished himself; and in the latter was severely wounded. He attained his flag rank in 1707-8, and held several important commands during the reign of Anne. He escorted Mary Anne of Austria, afterwards queen of Portugal, from Holland to Portsmouth, on her route to Lisbon. Soon after the accession of George the First, he was appointed to command a squadron which was to restrain the depredations of the Salletines, who, about this time, began to be troublesome. He was ordered also to renew the treaties of peace with the rest of the Barbary States. He sailed on this service in June 1716. He arrived at Tripoli early in July; and having included in the renewed treaty of peace, the Minorquins, the recently acquired subjects of the king of Great Britain, he sailed for Tunis, where he was equally successful as a negociator. The Salletines were not so equitably and pacifically disposed; the vice-admiral was compelled to have recourse to compulsatory measures. Having fulfilled the object of his mission, he was preparing to return to England, when death closed his honourable career. He died at Port Mahon, 10th November, 1716, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. "The loss of admiral Baker," says Lediard, "was very much lamented, he being an officer of consummate skill and experience." A splendid monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster abbey. (Charnock, Lediard, Campbell, &c.)

BAKER, (Sir George, Bart.,) a distinguished physician of the eighteenth century. He was the son of the Rev. George Baker, archdeacon and registrar of Totness, and born in Devonshire, in 1722. He was educated at Eton, and from thence entered as a scholar at King's college, Cambridge, in July 1742. He took the degree of B. A. in 1745, M. A. in 1749, and M. D. in 1756. He first practised at Stamford, but afterwards in London, where he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which he was appointed the president in 1797. He delivered the Harveian Oration in 1761. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, was appointed physician in ordinary to queen Charlotte, and afterwards to George III. He was created a baronet, Aug. 26, 1776, and he died in Jermyn-street, June 15, 1809, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Sir George Baker has always been admired as a scholar and as a critic; his Latin compositions have received the applause of the first scholars; his English writings are alike distinguished by their purity. His ability as a practitioner, his acute perception of disease, and his skill in the relief of it, are fully admitted by his contemporaries; and his amiable manners and his accomplishments endeared him to a very large circle of the most distinguished characters in rank, science, letters, and the arts. He contributed many papers to the Transactions of the Royal College of Physicians, and to the Medical Observations and Inquiries. Fourteen papers read at the college were collected together, and published by his son, the late Sir Frederic Baker, bart., in 1818. These were read between the years 1767 and 1785, and treat of various subjects in medicine. The principal one, and that which deserves to be especially recorded, relates to the poison of lead, and its effects on the human frame. Sir George Baker was a native of Devonshire, and did not fail to observe that the inhabitants of that county were particularly liable to a peculiar and fatal species of colic, the symptoms of which resembled those following the absorption of lead. He was therefore induced to examine into the nature of

the machinery extensively employed in that county in the process of making cider, and he thereby detected the presence of lead in the vessels used, which metal operated upon by the cider was rendered soluble, and thus taken into the system. His acute observation having thus detected the evil, a change in the composition of the vessels was effected, and at the present time the disease which once was endemial, and had acquired the name of the Devonshire colic, is almost unknown in that locality. Sir George Baker published Dissertatio de Affectibus Animi, Cantab. 1755, 4to; Oratio Harveiana, Lond. 1761, 4to; De Catarrho et de Dysenteria Londinensi Epidemicis utrisque, an. 1762, Libellus, Lond. 1764, 4to; An Enquiry into the Merits of a Method of Inoculating the Small Pox, Lond. 1766, 8vo; Essay concerning the Cause of the Endemial Colic of Devonshire, Lond. 1767, 8vo; Opuscula Medica, Lond. 1771, 8vo.

BAKER, (William, 1742—1785,) a learned English printer, son of a schoolmaster at Reading. He published, 1. Peregrinations of the Mind by the Rationalist, 12mo, 1770; 2. Theses Græcæ et Latinæ Select. 8vo; 3. Remarks on the English Language, pointing out numerous Improprieties into which persons fall in speaking and writing, 8vo, 1774. (Coates, History of Reading.)

BAKER, (David Erskine,) was the first compiler of the Biographia Dramatica, as it came out in two vols, 8vo, 1764. His father married one of the daughters of Daniel Defoe, but in what year the son was born is no where recorded. He was adopted by his uncle, who was in the silk trade in Spitalfields, and succeeded to the business, which, it is said, he was unable to carry on with profit, from want of ordinary prudence, a deficiency supplied at no subsequent period of his life. After his failure, he continued in London for some years, often in considerable difficulties, and at length retired to Edinburgh, where he printed a small dramatic piece, called The Muse of Ossian, in 1763, the year after the publication of Macpherson's Fingal, and the same year in which his Temora was produced. The Muse of Ossian was performed in several parts of Scotland, but it did not meet with much applause, and seems to have been a source of little or no profit to the author. At this date he had been employed for several years in collecting materials for his Companion to the Playhouse. He is supposed to have died in Edinburgh, about 1770; but after 1764 we hear nothing of him, excepting that he was constantly in necessitous circumstances.

BAKEWELL, (Robert,) an eminent English agriculturist, was born at Dishley, in Leicestershire, in the year 1725, and, probably in the year 1745, commenced a series of experiments in breeding sheep, which have produced results favourable in no ordinary degree to the progress of British husbandry. At the time his experiments began, he was in the management of a farm belonging to his father, whose death, about fifteen years afterwards, admitted him to its possession. He died at Dishley, on the 1st of October, 1795, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was never married. The famous Dishley breed of sheep, which has since obtained so high a reputation, is not, as a distinguished agriculturist has observed, an original breed, but a selection from the best of long or combing woolled sheep, wherever met with. The principles on which Bakewell went in forming his stock were "fine forms, small bones, and a true disposition to make readily fat." The particular merit, however, of this stock is of inferior consequence to the just principles which he disseminated in his journeys through England. Before his time each breed was unknown, or at least unpurchased, beyond its original locality. False notions of excellence, varying in different places, were held generally by farmers. In Norfolk, the ram was valued according to the degree in which his horn was spiral, and his legs and face were black. In Wiltshire, a white face and a horn curved behind the ear was preferred. In Dorsetshire, the horn, it was thought, should project before the ear; while the South Down breeder held a speckled face and leg, and no horns, the grand *desideratum*. Large bones were universally esteemed the criterion of excellence, while the carcase was forgotten. Such were the erroneous conceptions which Bakewell corrected; and if we may now congratulate ourselves in the possession of the finest breeds of sheep and cattle which Europe can shew, we owe them, in no inconsiderable degree, to Mr. Bakewell. It is pleasing to know that his discoveries were as beneficial to himself in a pecuniary way, as to the public. (Gent.'s Mag. Young's Farmer's Tour. Nicholls's Leicestershire. A Tract on the Husbandry of three celebrated Farmers.)

BAKHTISHWA, the name of a Nestorian christian family, which under the dynasty of the Abassides produced several eminent physicians at the court of Bagdád.* The lives of six of these are given by Ibn Abi Osaibia, in his عيون الانبا في طبقات الاطبا, *Oioún al-Ambá fi Tabacát al-Atebbá*, Fontes Relationum de Classibus Medicorum, (cap. 8, § 1—6,) from which work the part relating to Gabriel, the third and most famous of the family, has been translated into Latin by Salomon Negri, and inserted at full length by Freind, at the end of his History of Physic.

The first physician of this family is called, by Ibn Abi Osaibia, simply جورجس, Geurgis, and by Abul-Pharaj (Hist. Dynast. p. 143, Vers. Lat.) جيورجيس بن بختيشوع الجنديسابوري, Geurgis ben Bakhtishwa al-Jondisabouri. He was brought from his native place, Jondisabour,† where he had the care of the hospital, to the court of Al-Mansoúr, in order to attend the khalif, who was indisposed; and, after being magnificently rewarded for his services, he obtained permission, on account of infirmity, to return home to his family, A.H. 152, (A.D. 769). Abul-Pharaj gives a noble instance of his chastity at the court of Al-Mansoúr, and has also preserved the answer which he made to the khalif, who had promised him a place in Paradise if he would embrace the religion of Mohammed. "I am well content," said he, "to go whither my fathers are gone before me, whether into Paradise, or into hell-fire." He is mentioned by Rhazes (Contin. lib. i. cap. 4, 5, 6, &c.) and Serapion.

His son is called, by Ibn Abi Osaibia and Abul-Pharaj (Hist. Dyn. p. 152,) بختيشوع بن جورجس, Bakhtishwa ben Geurgis, and was left by his father to take care of the hospital at Jondisabour when he was sent for to Bagdad. He was himself afterwards summoned to attend on the khalif Al-Hadi, who, upon being restored to health by Bakhtishwa, ordered his other physicians, who had failed to relieve him, to be put to death. According to some authorities, Bakhtishwa prevented the execution of this order by poisoning the khalif himself, A.H. 170, (A.D. 786-7,) but a different account of his death is given by Abulfeda (Annal. Muslem. t. ii. p. 59) and Abul-Pharaj (Hist. Dyn. p. 149). He was again sent for to attend Haroún al-Rashíd, A.H. 171, (A.D. 787-8,) who loaded him with riches and honours, and raised him to the dignity of archiater, *rayís al-atebbá*. He afterwards, by command of the khalif, attended on his favourite minister, Jaafar, A.H. 175, (A.D. 791-2.) The date of his death is unknown.

The third physician of the family was the son of the preceding, and is called by Ibn Abi Osaibia, جبريل بن بختيشوع بن جورجس, Giabríl ben Bakhtishwa ben Geurgis. He was first recommended by his father to the minister Jaafar, and afterwards, being introduced to Haroún Al-Rashíd, whose life he saved in an attack of apoplexy, he was joined with Mesue and the other physicians in the service of the khalifs. Abul-Pharaj (Hist. Dyn. p. 153) gives a curious account of the way in which he cured one of the khalif's wives of a species of paralysis, which was the occasion of his being loaded with riches and honours. These, however, he did not long retain, for in his last illness, A.H. 193, (A.D. 809,) Haroún threw him into prison, and afterwards ordered him to be put to death for not being able to cure him. The khalif's own death prevented this order from being put into execution, and his son and successor, Al-Amín, held him in even greater esteem than his father; so that (as Ibn Abi Osaibia says) "he would neither eat nor drink but by his leave." Upon the death of Al-Amín, A.H. 198, (A.D. 813,) his brother and successor, Al-Mamoún, again threw him into prison, where he remained about four years, and after a short period of liberty, he was a third time imprisoned for about five years, and was only released at last because his medical skill and experience was found absolutely necessary to the khalif. He continued

* The name (which is said by D'Herbelot, Biblioth. Orient., to signify in Persian, the *Happiness of Jesus*, or rather *of those who profess the Christian Religion*,) has been much corrupted, and is sometimes found spelled Bactischua, Bachtishua, Baktiswa, Bakht-Yashua, Bakhtiaschu, Bakhtichua, Bakhtischua, Baktichua, Bactisuh, Bactijesu, Bactisen, Bocthigesu, Bathisu, Baccajesu, Bakejesu, Bachtisub, Bachtisus, Bachtisuch, Bactisoh, &c.

† Jondisabour, a city in Fars (*Persia*), was built, according to Abul-Pharaj, (Hist. Dyn. p. 82,) by Sabour (*Sapor*), the second king of Persia of the Sassanian dynasty, in imitation of Byzantium, and in honour of the daughter of the emperor Aurelian, whom he married about A.D. 270. The word signifies *Sapor's city*; "vox *jond* proprie denotat *exercitum, milites præsidiarios*, deinde *urbem* in qua locati sunt milites præsidiarii, et tractum ei annexum." Nicoll and Pusey, Catal. MSS. Arabb. Bibl. Bodl p. 422.

in favour during the remainder of his life, and at last being unable, from sickness, to attend the khalif in the expedition against the Greeks, he sent his son in his stead, and died soon after, about A.H. 213 (A.D. 828-9). The titles of several of his works are preserved, but, as far as the writer is aware, none of them are now extant,—certainly none of them have been published. He is quoted by Rhazes (Contin. lib. viii. cap. 1; lib. xi. cap. 1), and a great number of curious sayings and observations by him are to be found in Ibn Abi Osaibia. He said that in Spain two drachms of scammony were sometimes given at a dose, while at Bagdad half a drachm was sufficient. There is also a curious list of all the presents that he received, and of his annual income from the khalif, from which it appears that his riches must have been immense.

His son, who is called, by Ibn Abi Osaibia, بختيشوع بن جبريل بن بختيشوع BAKTISHWA BEN GIABRÍL BEN BAKHTISHWA, was the fourth physician of the family, and succeeded his father as physician to the khalif Al-Mamoún, A.H. 213 (A.D. 828-9). Like his father, he experienced many vicissitudes of fortune, and was disgraced and banished by Al-Mamoún, who, however, recalled him to his court in his last illness, A.H. 218 (A.D. 833), but not in time to save his life. He is the person alluded to by Abul-Pharaj (Hist. Dyn. p. 154) in the pleasantry between Mesue and Bakhtishwa in the camp of Al-Motassem, A.H. 220 (A.D. 835), of which he gives an account, and which, if dates be not attended to, may occasion some perplexity; for Giabríl was at that time dead, and therefore the historian, who sometimes relates anecdotes out of their chronological order, speaks there of the son. He was afterwards physician to the khalif Al-Motawakkel, who succeeded to the throne A.H. 232, (A.D. 847). He died, according to Abul-Pharaj, (Hist. Dyn. p. 171,) A.H. 256 (A.D. 870).

The next celebrated physician of the family is called, by Abul-Pharaj, (Hist. Dyn. p. 192,) بختيشوع بن يحيي BAKHTISHWA BEN YAHYA, and was one of the principal physicians of the khalif Al-Moktader, who was murdered A.H. 320, (A.D. 932.)

The grandson of the famous Giabríl was named Obeid Allah, and died in the reign of the khalif Al-Moktader. It does not appear that he was himself a physician, but he left a young son named by Ibn Abi Osaibia, جبريل بن عبيد الله بن بختيشوع GIABRÍL BEN OBEID ALLAH BEN BAKHTISHWA, who made a considerable figure in physic, was the author of several books, and died at the age of eighty-five, A.H. 396 (A.D. 1005-6).

The last physician of this family mentioned by Ibn Abi Osaibia, is called OBEID ALLAH BEN GIABRIL, also called ABOU SAID, who is perhaps the same person mentioned by Casiri (Bibl. Arabico-Hisp. Escur. t. i. p. 312) as the author of a work called, Al-raudat al-tabíat, Hortus Medicinæ, consisting of fifty chapters, and written for the use of the khalif Motaki, A.H. 330 (A.D. 941-2).

A treatise entitled, Menáfe al-Haiwán, De Utilitate quæ ex Animalibus percipi potest, by one of this family, named ABDALLAH BEN GIABRÍL BEN BAKHTISHWA, is stated by D'Herbelot to be still extant in the king's library at Paris, No. 939. D'Herbelot suspects him to have been a Moslem, from his name, because the Christians, he says, never gave the name of *Abdallah* to their children; but in this (says Russell, Appendix to Nat. Hist. of Aleppo) he is most certainly mistaken, that name being not less common among the Christians than the Mohammedans.

It may be useful to mention that the article *Bakhtischua* in D'Herbelot is very confused and incorrect; but some of these long Arabic genealogies are so very intricate and puzzling that the writer is not at all sure that he has himself succeeded in avoiding some inaccuracies.

BAKHTIYAR, (Fortunate,) the name of a prince of the Bouiyan family in Persia, better known by the name of Azz-ed-Doulah. See AZZ-ED-DOULAH.

BAKHUYSEN, (Ludolf,) a Dutch painter, born at Embden, in 1631. Brought up as a merchant, and placed at the age of eighteen in a house at Amsterdam, he made his first essays in drawing the ships in the harbour, and, following the line which he had thus taken up, he became especially eminent as a painter of marine subjects. He received lessons from Van Everdingen and others; and his zeal was so great, that he often exposed himself in an open boat to the dangers of the storm, in order to *study nature*. His pictures have always been much valued. One presented by the burgomasters of Amsterdam to Louis XIV., with several other paintings by

him, are still preserved at Paris. Bakhuysen also cultivated poetry. He died in 1709. (Biog. Univ.)

BAKI, (commonly so called, but more properly Abd-ol-Baki,) the most celebrated lyric poet of the Ottomans, was born in the reign of Soliman the Magnificent, the Augustan age of Turkish poetry. He applied himself from his earliest youth to the cultivation of literature; and on his presenting his first work to Soliman, the sultan, who was both a munificent patron of genius, and himself a poet of respectable pretensions, not only recognised and rewarded with gifts and honours the talent of the youthful lyrist, but addressed to him an ode, in which he hailed him as the greatest of the national poets, and felicitated himself on possessing such an ornament in his reign. The judgment of the monarch has been confirmed by that of his subjects, both in his own and succeeding ages; and Baki has been unanimously styled the king and sultan of lyrical versification by Turkish critics, who rank him with Hafez in the Persian, and Motanebbi in the Arabic language. The elegy, in which he deplored the death of his first patron, sultan Soliman, has been esteemed the most precious gem of Turkish poetry; and his renown continued unshaken during the reigns of Selim II. and Mourad III., both of whom, like their great predecessor, were personally candidates for the poetic wreath. The attainments of Baki were not, however, confined to his poetical merits; he was also a legist of high reputation, and held at three different times the dignity of *cazi-asker*, or supreme judge of Roumelia. In 1598 he was even proposed by the grand vizir to Mohammed III., to fill the vacant post of mufti, but the sultan conferred it on his own tutor Saad-ed-Deen; and the mortification consequent on a second disappointment after the death of Saad-ed-Deen two years later, is said to have shortened the life of Baki, who died April 7, A.D. 1600, A.H. 1009. In opposition to many of the earlier Turkish poets, who by preference clothed their thoughts in the more harmonious glow of the Persian language, Baki adopted his native tongue as the vehicle of his compositions; and their enduring popularity among all ranks of the Osmanlis, has justified the appellation of *Baki* (the *durable*,) by which their author is generally known. Besides his poetical works, he is said by Von Hammer-Purgstall (from whose History of the Ottoman Empire the foregoing account is principally extracted,) to have translated into Turkish, three standard Arabic treatises—a Life of Mohammed; a History of Mecca; and a Dissertation on the Meritoriousness of the Holy War (against infidels). The same author alludes in his notes to a German translation of the works of Baki, with which we have been unable to meet in England.

BAKICS, pronounced Bakitsh, (Paul,) a gallant Hungarian champion in the wars against the Turks, who was descended from a Slavonian family. He came, with his four brothers, at the instigation of Paul Tomori, to Hungary, where king Lewis II. gave him the castle Lak. He fought in 1524 against Pasha Ferhat, and escaped unhurt the slaughter of Mohács. Afterwards he united himself with John Zápolya against Ferdinand I.; but when the army of the former was defeated in 1527, near Tokaj, he went over to the king, at the instigation of Stephen Bátori, and obtained a military command. At the famous siege of Vienna by sultan Soliman, Bakics defended with two hundred raizes the bridge of the Danube most valorously, and made also some successful sorties against the enemy. He was sent at a subsequent period with 1000 hussars to the fortress of Sophia, where the Turks, believing the whole christian army coming on, burnt the fortress and fled. On this occasion, some prisoners acquainted him with the intention of the Turks to fight the battle of Eszek. In that battle Bakics was slain, and his head sent as a trophy to the sultan.

BAKICS, (Peter,) brother of the foregoing, was a staunch supporter of Ferdinand I. When in consequence of the Schmalkalden league, Francis Nyári conducted a Hungarian army against John Frederic of Saxony, Peter was made commander in chief, Nyári becoming severely indisposed. At the battle of Mühlberg, at which Charles V. of Austria, and his brother Ferdinand, were present, John Frederic burnt the bridge over the Elbe, but the Spanish troopers caught it while afloat, whilst Peter Bakics swam over the river with his barbarian troops, attacked the protestants, and took the unfortunate Saxon prince a prisoner. Charles V. recommended Bakics for a distinguished reward. When Ferdinand determined to march home through Bohemia, the inhabitants of Prague refused to let him pass; but Bakics sabred them, with the

aid of his hussars, and slew a great many citizens. He was also present at the battle of Szegedin against the Turks in 1552. (Fessler, Gesch. v. Hungarn. Ersch und Gruber, Encycl.)

BAKKAREVITCH, (Mikhael Nikitish,) a Russian writer, who was at one time lecturer on Russian literature at the school for young nobles, attached to the Moscow university; which post he filled with great credit, and had among his pupils many who afterwards distinguished themselves by their talents. On relinquishing that office, he obtained an appointment in the ministry for naval affairs; and afterwards that of adjunct to one of the state secretaries in the senate. One of his principal productions is the Statistical Account of Siberia, derived from government papers, and other authentic documents, 1810. His lectures, delivered to his pupils, were afterwards printed in a periodical, and are distinguished by force and beauty of style, and by nobleness of sentiment. He also contributed a number of papers to the Hippocrene, and other literary journals. He died at St. Petersburg, in 1820, at the age of about fifty.

BAKKER, (Peter Huizinga,) born in 1718 at Amsterdam, where he died in 1801, was like his more celebrated countryman and contemporary Helmers, a merchant who devoted his intervals of business to literature and his pen. Taking Hooft for his model, in prose as well as in poetry, he set the example of a more manly and energetic style of poetry than that which prevailed among the writers about the middle of the eighteenth century, when an insipid, nerveless French taste was in vogue. De Vries speaks of him in his work on the Dutch poets, as a writer of superior ability, whose productions display taste, mind, and spirit, and a happy union of simplicity and force. Of his three volumes of poetry, the first appeared in 1773, the second in 1783, and the last in 1790; and the principal pieces contained in them are, Bespiegelingen der Vaderlandsche Stroomen, (the Rivers of Holland,) Ballingschap der Dichters, (the Banishment of the Poets,) each in three cantos; and a poem to Martinus Scriblerus.

BAKKER, (James,) a Dutch painter, born in 1609, in Haerlingen. He came early to Amsterdam, where he remained until his death in 1651. His extreme quickness in painting portraits has been particularly noticed; and it is said, that he completely finished, in one day, the half length portrait of a lady in full dress, even so early, that she was able to return the same day to Haerlem. A Sleeping Shepherdess is considered his best picture. (Houbraken. S. Schouwb. der Nederl. Schilders.)

BAKKER, (Adrian,) nephew of the preceding, was an historical and portrait painter. His most famous picture is a Last Judgment, which adorned for many years the Amsterdam Rathhouse. He died in 1686. (Houbraken. Ersch und Gruber.)

BAKKER, (Meeuws Meindertszoon,) of Amsterdam. He discovered, in 1690, that very useful engine, called the *camel*, which was intended to convey the largest men of war over the shallows of the Zuidersee to the Texel. (Cholmot, T. A. Biographisch Woordenboek. Wagenaer Beschr. van Amsterd.)

BAKKER, (Gerbrand,) an eminent Dutch physician, professor at the university of Groningen. He was born at Enkhuisen, in North Holland, in 1771, and studied medicine in the universities of Alkmaer, Groningen, and Leyden. He was received doctor at the latter place in 1794. His instructors were the celebrated Dupui, Sandifort, Paradys, and Voltelen. He practised first at Edam, a little town in North Holland, with much success. In 1806 he was made reader in the surgical school at Harlem, and next year was appointed an ordinary professor at Franeker. In 1811, under the French, he was named to the professorship at Groningen. He was active in the severe epidemic disease which afflicted Groningen in 1826, and died there in 1828. Bakker was distinguished most for his great skill and knowledge in midwifery and practical surgery. On the former he published several works in Dutch and in Latin. Amongst his Dutch writings are, a Treatise on Animal Magnetism; another on Worms, in which he controverted the opinions of professor Rudolphi of Berlin; and a third on the Human Eye. Bakker occupied himself also with zeal on comparative anatomy, and particularly on the anatomy of the brain. His most celebrated works in Latin are, Descriptio Iconis Pelvis Feminiæ, large folio, 1816; Osteographia Piscium, 8vo, 1822; Epidemia quæ anno 1826 urbem Groningam afflixit, in brevi conspectu posita, 8vo, 1826; De Natura Hominis Liber elementarius, 2 vols, 8vo, 1827. This last work, which was to have formed a complete body of anatomy,

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was left incomplete by the author's death. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAKOSS, (Joannes,) born in Transylvania, published in 1677, at Hermanstadt, a little work, in 12mo, Kurz-und recht-mässiger Grund der hochdeutschen Sprache—zusammen getragen von J. B. C., which is considered one of the earliest specimens of Transylvanian typography. (Horányi Memoria Hung.)

BAKSAI, (Abrahamus,) born at Schemnitz, in Hungary, a historian and jurist, and privy counsellor to the palatine of Poland and the dynast of Kesmark. He wrote, Chronologia Ducum et Regum Hungariæ, Cracoviæ, 1567, 4to, annexed also to Bonfinii Hist. Hung. (Horányi.)

BAKSAI, (Bernardus,) a cousin of the preceding. He was a privy counsellor of king John of Hungary; and during the armistice between the latter and the emperor Ferdinand III., he contributed towards effecting a peace, and promoting public tranquillity. He wrote, Commentarius ad Jus Werbätzii Tripartitum Hungaricum, 4to. (Horányi.)

BALAKLEI, SULTAN, prince of the Zauologenese Tartars, who in 1221, encouraged by the domestic dissensions of the dukes of Russia, invaded that country. When the ambassadors of Balaklei demanded also a tribute from the Lithuanians, the latter cut off their ears and noses, and thus sent them back. Subsequently the Lithuanians united with the Russians, and Balaklei was beaten and put to flight in the battle of Koidanowo. (Stanislavi Sarnicii Annales Polonici. Lips. 1712. fol.)

BALAM, (Richard,) an English mathematician, and a friend of the celebrated Oughtred. He was the author of a treatise on algebra, (12mo, London, 1653,) which possesses no other claim to notice, than as being the first work after the publication of Oughtred's *Clavis Mathematica*, that adopted his symbol for multiplication.

BALAMIO, (Ferdinand,) a learned physician, a native of Sicily. He was physician to pope Leo X., by whom he was highly esteemed. He cultivated letters, as well as medicine, being distinguished as a poet and a grammarian. He practised at Rome, in the middle of the sixteenth century. He translated several of the treatises of Galen from the Greek into the Latin, some of which were printed separately, and afterwards incorporated with translations of the known works of Galen, published at Venice, in 1586, in folio. Of his other works, the following merit notice—De Cibis boni et mali Succi, Lugd. 155. and 1560, 8vo; Liber de Ossibus, ac Tyrones, Valent. 1555, 8vo; Francof. ad Mæn. 1630, folio, with notes by Fred. Hoffmann; De optimâ Corporis nostri Constitutione; De bona Valetudine; De Hirudinibus, Cucurbitulâ, Cutis Incisione, et Scarificatione; Rostochii, 1636, 8vo.

BALARD, (Marie Françoise Jacquette Alby, 1776—1822,) a French poetess of some reputation, a native of Castres, where her husband practised as an advocate. Her first publication, which appeared anonymously, was a poem in four cantos, entitled l'Amour Fraternel (Paris, 1810), which exhibited considerable talent, and attracted much attention at the time. She frequently gained the prize of poetry at the academy of the floral games. Her works were mostly of a temporary interest. A further account of them will be found in the Suppl. to the Biog. Univ.

BALASFI, (Thomas,) a noble Hungarian, first a parson in Presburg, and afterwards bishop. He wrote a work against the protestant faith, Tsepregi oskola, mellyben a Lutheránus és Kálvinista, Posonii, 1616, 8vo. (Horányi.)

BALASSA, (Valentine,) a Hungarian count, of Gyarmath and Kékö. His forefathers were famous warriors, and are mentioned about the year 1546, in Nadany, Florus Hung. (l. iv.) Horányi calls him a distinguished soldier, and a sweet Latin poet. His Hymni de variis Argumentis have been printed several times in Leutshau and Debrezin, in 16mo. His poem, beginning with the verses following, is generally considered one of the finest specimens of the Hungarian language.

"Isten Aszszonyokkal egyben az Istenek
Uj hartzot, s'viadait magok közt kevernek."

"The crowd of goddesses, united to the god,
For a new victory began a new strife."

(Bod de Felsö Tsernaton Patriæ Athenæ. Ilorang, Memoria Hungar. Horányi.)

BALBAN, (Sultan Gheias-ed-deen Balban Shah,) a celebrated Patan monarch of Delhi. He was a native of Kara-Khitai, or modern Chinese Tartary, and was sold in his youth as a Mamluke to sultan Kooth-ed-Deen Aletmish, in whose service he rose to high trust and honours. In the reign of Nasser-ed-Deen Mahmood, the last of the children of Aletmish who filled the throne, Balban held the office of vizier; and when Mahmood died without issue, he appears

to have met with little difficulty in declaring himself his successor, A. D. 1265, A. H. 664. His first care, however, was to rid himself of the surviving members of an association to which he had once belonged, of forty chiefs, pledged to each other to divide the empire if it fell into their power; but when once he felt secure, his subsequent administration was uniformly mild and equitable. The commencement of his reign was signalized by a campaign against the predatory Mewatties, 100,000 of whom are said to have been slain, while their incursions were curbed by the erection of a chain of forts; but with the exception of this war, and of a rebellion in Bengal, which was suppressed with some difficulty, his rule was undisturbed by internal dissensions. The splendour of his court was unequalled even in the annals of Indian magnificence; fifteen sovereign princes, stripped of their dominions by the tempest of Mogul conquest which then desolated Asia, were indebted to Balban for munificent provision, and *stood* in his presence on occasions of state; while two sons of the fallen khalif of Bagdad were *seated* on the right and left of the throne. Learned men from all parts of Asia were attracted to Delhi by his liberality and that of his sons, who emulated the fame of their father; and efforts were made, though without success, to draw Saadi, the famous moral poet of Persia, from the retreat of Shiraz. But the last years of Balban's life were clouded by domestic misfortune; his eldest and favourite son Mohammed fell in the moment of victory against a force of 20,000 Moguls who had made a transient inroad into the Punjab; and before his other son Kera-Khan could be summoned from his government of Bengal, the aged monarch died of a broken heart for his loss, A. D. 1286, A. H. 685, in the eightieth year of his age, designating his grandson, Kai-Khosroo, the son of Mohammed, as his successor; but this was set aside by the nobles, who raised Kai-Kobad, son of Kera, to the throne, in the lifetime of his father. Balban is universally celebrated by the native historians of India for the princely qualities of justice, generosity, and patronage of learning, to which he added the rarer virtue (in an Asiatic monarch) of love of peace; refusing to attempt the re-conquest of Malwa and Guzerat, which had become independent, while his own territories required tranquillity to ensure their restoration to prosperity. He is sometimes termed Balin, a variation only of a single point in the Arabic characters; but the best eastern writers mark the word as Balban. (Ferishta, &c.)

BALBANI, (Nicholas,) a native of Lucca, minister of the Italian church at Geneva, where he died in 1587. He is chiefly known by a life of the marquis Galeazzo Caracciolo, in Italian, Geneva, 1581. It was translated into French by Vincent Minutol, Geneva, 1587; into Latin, in 1596; and into English, by W. Crashaw, London, 1608. (Biog. Univ.)

BALBASTRE, (Claude,) born in 1729 at Dijon, came in 1750 to Paris. Having gained the good opinion of Rameau, he was recommended by him at court. He played there, as well as at the concerts spirituels, first on the piano; subsequently his performances on the organ were so much admired at the latter place, that he played from 1755 to 1758, and even later, at every concert. Being made organist of the church of St. Roche, his performances attracted such a multitude of people, (especially those in the nights of Christmas eve,) that the archbishop of Paris prohibited them, on account of the scandalous scenes brought on by such a concourse of people. Dr. Burney heard him in 1770, and bestowed the highest encomium upon him. Balbastre was also the inventor of the Jeu de Buffle, which MM. Cliquot and Pascal have introduced into the mechanism of the piano. He published pieces for the piano, a book of Noëls for four voices, some sextets, &c. (Universal Lexicon der Tonkunst.)

BALBE, the generic name of a very famous Italian family, which pretended to be descended from the Roman Balbus, and was for several centuries the chief tribe of the republic of Quiers. Different members of this family distinguished themselves much in the wars and political relations of the Italian republics in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. They led the army which defeated Frederic Barbarossa at Lignano, in 1176. The family was reduced from its ancient splendour in the middle of the fifteenth century, and its principal representative, Gilles de Berton, quitted his country, and settled at Avignon, where he founded a house distinguished in French history. One of his descendants, in the sixteenth century, was the famous Crillon. (Biog. Univ.)

BALBE, (Prosper count de,) late president of the Royal Academy of Turin. He became first known, being sent,

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in 1796, by the king of Sardinia to the French republic. He appeared before the corps legislative, and made a speech excusing the king for the acts of hostility committed, as they were merely commanded by force of circumstances. When the Piedmontese rebelled against the king, Balbe notified it to the directory, adding, that the king would abdicate, if any other attempt of the kind should take place. After the dethronement of the king by the French, Balbe retired to Spain, but subsequently to the 18th Brumaire came back, and was made a minister of state. At the remodelling of the Royal Academy, in 1816, he obtained the above place, and devoted himself, until his recent death, mostly to literary pursuits. (Memorie della Academia reale de Torino.)

BALBI, (Giovanni,) a Dominican monk, who died in 1298. He was a native of Genoa, the etymology of which he derived from Janua, on account of its being the gate to Lombardy, Tuscany, and Provence; and was on this account often designated by the name of S. Giovanni di Genova, *Janua Januensis*. In the history of the Dominican writers (script. ordin. prædicat.) many works are attributed to Balbi; amongst which, a dialogue, De Quæstionibus Animæ ad Spiritum; a book on the mode of spending Easter day, and his celebrated Catholicon, a sort of literary Encyclopædia, the only one of his writings which has been printed, and which went through many editions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The title which it generally bears, is, Summa Grammaticalis valde notabilis, quæ Catholicon nominatur. The only value it now has arises from the circumstance of the most ancient edition being printed at Mentz in 1460, by Faust and Schaeffer, in fol. which is extremely rare.

BALBI, or BALBUS, (Peter,) a learned Italian philologian of the fourteenth century. There is much uncertainty as to the place of his birth. In 1423 he was one of the disciples of Victorinus de Feltra, at Mantua. He afterwards established himself at Rome, and made himself remarkable for his zeal for literature. In 1460 he was made bishop of Tropea, in Calabria. He returned to Rome, and died there in 1479, at the advanced age of eighty. He translated from Greek into Latin many theological, and some philosophical works; among the latter, the Theology of Proclus, and the introduction to it by Alcinous. The translation of Alcinous was printed in 1472 and 1488, first with Honorius de Imagine Mundi, and secondly with Apuleius. His other translations are preserved in MS. in the libraries of Capua and the Vatican. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALBI, (Giovanni Francesco,) a jurist of Turin, doctor of both the civil and canon laws, who flourished about the commencement of the sixteenth century. He was professor of civil law at Turin, and senator in the supreme parliament of Piedmont. His works are—1. De Præscriptionibus Tractatus, Leyden, 1535, 1537; Venice, 1564 and 1582; Spires, 1610; and Cologne, 1610. This work, which was received with the greatest approbation, is printed in the 17th volume of the Tractatus Universalis Juris. 2. Repetitio in L. Celsus ff. de Usucap, Venice, 1590. 3. Vita Nicolai Fabri, Paris, 1614, and London, 1733. 4. Raisons de l'Edit et Reglement des Monnoyes, &c., Paris, 1615. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALBI, (Girolamo,) a Venetian, born about the middle of the fifteenth century, and died soon after 1535. He received his education at Rome, and was the pupil of Pomponio Leto. In the year 1481 he went to Paris, where, after a residence of three or four years, he was elected professor of belles-lettres to that university. The high opinion he had of his own merit, induced him publicly to attack another professor of the name of Guillaume Tardif, challenging him in 1485 to defend himself, if he could, before the university, of the errors which he had committed in his grammar; the result is not known, but whatever it was, Balbi continued his opposition, by publishing against him, in 1494, a dialogue entitled Rhetor gloriosus, to which in the following year Tardif replied, by the Antibalbica, vel Recriminatio Tardiviana, a production which seems not to have done any injury to Balbi, for on the same day in which Andrelini, in 1495, was elected professor of belles-lettres, he was also confirmed in the same chair. This he considered a personal insult and an injury done to his literary merit; and in order to show his superiority over his fellow professor, he extended his lectures to civil and canon law, the sphere, and moral philosophy; and was, at last, induced by his vanity and quarrelsome temper, to write against Andrelini, in the same scurrilous way as he had done against Tardif. Andrelini, however, was not a man to put up with such an antagonist as Balbi; in his answer, he not only accused him of ignorance, but of

immorality, imputing to him crimes of the darkest hue, and treated him so roughly, that he ran away from Paris and took refuge in England. Here he remained only a few months, perhaps on account of the reputation that had followed him. He next went to Vienna, and after a short time to Prague, where with great success he held a school of literature and law, but which he was obliged to give up on account of his vicious life. He resolved then to visit Hungary, and having had the good fortune to be well received and protected by George Sacmarius, bishop of the five churches, he changed the tenor of his life, took orders, and conducted himself, in every respect, so properly, as to induce king Ladislaus, upon the report of his good reputation, to entrust him with the care of instructing his royal children, Louis and Anne, and he was so satisfied with him, that in 1514 he made him president of the college of Presburg, and employed him afterwards in several embassies. On the death of Ladislaus, his son Louis continued his favour to him; and in 1522 sent him as a deputy to the diet of Worms, to ask assistance against Soliman II., who was then besieging Rhodes, and threatening Europe. The assistance was granted, and Balbi's increased reputation induced Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, to elect him in the same year coadjutor to the bishopric of Gurck, in Carinthia; and he sent him twice to Rome to Adrian VI. and Clement VII. Although now very old, he accompanied Charles V. to Bologna, assisted at his coronation, and wrote on that occasion the treatise De Coronatione, printed at Bologna, 4to, in 1530, and in the same year at Lyons; again, 8vo, Strasburg, 1603; inserted by Bebemburg among the Tractat. de Jure Regni et Imperii Romani, Strasburg, 1624, 4to; and by Goldast in his Politica Imperialis. Besides the abovementioned works, Balbi wrote several poems, some of which have been inserted in the Deliciæ Poctarum Ital., and other collections. He wrote some other works.

BALBI, (Gasparre,) a Venetian traveller, who lived in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He was a jeweller by trade, and business seems to have been the object of his journey first to Aleppo, and then to India, where he remained for nine years, from 1579 to 1588. On his return to Venice he published an account of the countries he had seen, under the title of Viaggio alle Indie Orientali, 1590, 8vo, and which was reprinted in 1600; and again inserted by De Bry, in the Collection of Voyages printed at Francfort in 1606. The style of Balbi is unassuming and clear, and bears evident marks of his candour in telling what he saw; his narrative is interesting, as it refers to an epoch when we have little information relating to the countries through which he passed.

BALBI, (Domenico,) a Venetian dramatist of the latter end of the seventeenth century, who left seven or eight pieces of no great merit.

BALBIAN, (Just de,) a physician, born at Alost, in the Low Countries, acquired his knowledge of medicine in Italy, and took his degree at Padua. He exercised his profession at Gouda, and died in that city in 1616. He embraced the doctrines of Calvin the reformer, and was honourably buried in the Temple, where there is the following inscription to his memory:—

Singulos dies, singulas vitas puta.
Justi A. Balbian,
Flandri Alostani, Philo-Chymici, ejusque hæredum sepulchrum,
Ille heri, ego hodie, tu cras.
Obiit anno 1616.

He published, Tractatus septem de Lapide Philosophico è vetustissimo Codice desumpti, Lugd. Batav. 1599, 8vo. Il Specchio della Chimia, published at Rome in 1629, is only an Italian translation of this work. It is also inserted in the Theatrum Chemicum, published at Strasburg, 1613, vol. 3. Nova Ratio Praxeos Medicæ, Venet. 1600, 8vo.

BALBINUS, (Decius Cælius,) a Roman senator, who had been twice consul, and who was elected emperor conjointly with Maximinus, on the death of the two Gordians. After a year's reign, in 238, the joint emperors were murdered by the prætorian guards, who hated them because they governed justly and mildly. (Gibbon.)

BALBINUS, (Bohuslaus Aloysius,) a Bohemian antiquary and historian, born in 1621, at Königratz. He studied in the Benedictine convent of Braunan, and subsequently at Olmütz, and entered, in 1663, the order of the Jesuits, from which period he devoted his whole time to the instruction of youth and his favourite researches on the history and literature of his nation. For that purpose he travelled over the whole country; examined all the libraries and archives; and thus assembled a great collection of old charters, manuscripts, and rare books, although he lived unfortunately after the period, when the dragoons of Ferdinand

II. had piled up and burnt many of the latter. With such excellent materials he composed the following valuable works: Epitome Rerum Bohemicarum, lib. i.—v. Prague, 1677; lib. vi. vii. *ibid.* 1673, folio. This work was followed by Miscellanea Historica Regni Bohemiæ, Dec. i. lib. i.—viii., Prague, 1680-88; Dec. ii. lib. i. and ii. *ibid.* 1687, folio. Balbinus intended to extend this work to twenty books, but death hindered him. He published also, Examen Melissæum, *i. e.* Novarum Apicularum Colonia, quæ aculeolis suis armatæ ad Gentilitiam Slavatarum Rosam deducuntur, &c., Colon., 1687, 12mo, dedicated to Ferdinand William. Slavatinæ Domus Gubernatori; historical accounts of the still existing monasteries and holy shrines, which were erected in some of the most romantic spots of Bohemia, at Przibram, &c., (Diva Vartensis. Turzanensis, et S. Montis;) Origines Comitum de Guttenstein; Vita ven. Arnesti, primi Pragensis Archiepiscopi. He left a great number of manuscripts, some of which still exist, but have not yet been printed. The following have been published within the last century:—Bohemia docta, opus posth. edit. notisque illustr. ab Raph. Ungar., Pragæ, 1777-80, 3 vols, 8vo. This work contains a history of the university of Prague, and the oldest schools in Bohemia, lives of Bohemian literati, and a catalogue of the MSS. in the different libraries of the country. Another posthumous work of Balbinus was published by F. M. Pelzel—Dissertatio Apologetica pro Linguâ Slavonicâ. præcipuè Bohemicâ, Praguæ, 1775, 8vo. But although it met not exactly with the fate of the Bohemian books above alluded to, it was seized immediately after publication by the Austrian police. Balbinus died in Prague, on the 29th December, 1688, (*not* 1689,) as professor and prefect of the schools and congregations of the Holy Virgin. His theological opinions remained always strictly in accordance with the precepts of his order, and he was not free even from strong prejudice. (Wydra, Leben des Balbinus, Prag. 1788, 8vo. Voigtii Effig. Viror. erud. Bohem. et Morav.)

BALBIS, (Silvio, 1737—1796,) a native of Caraglia, who was much esteemed by the literary men of his day. He was a doctor of theology, and published a poetical paraphrase of Nahum, at Saluzzo, in 1762, and some miscellaneous poems at Vercelli, in 1782, entitled Saggio di Poesie varie di Silvio Balbis. It contains some poems in the Piedmontese dialect, and he is said, by Vallauri, (in Tipaldo, iii. 162,) to have been the first who honoured that dialect by composing in it.

BALBIS, (Giovanni Batista,) an Italian botanist, born at the village of Moretta, in Piedmont, in 1765, and educated at the university of Turin. After having held various places in the university, he succeeded Allioni as professor of botany and keeper of the royal botanical garden. He was an advocate of the principles of the French revolution, and was obliged to retire to France in 1797, on account of a plot in which he appears to have been compromised. The professorship was given him under the French influence. In 1814 he was obliged to quit it, and retire to Pavia, where he aided his friend Nocca in the publication of the Flora Ticinensis. In 1819 he obtained the chair and direction of the botanical garden of Lyons, which he resigned in 1830, and returned to his native country, where he died Feb. 13, 1831. His works are numerous, and much esteemed. A notice of Balbis will be found in the Archives du Département du Rhône, xiv. 129. Willdenow has given the name of *Balbisia* to a plant recently discovered.

BALBO, (Lodovico,) born at Venice, in the first half of the sixteenth century. He was a pupil and successful follower of Constanzo Porta. His masses, vespers, motettes, cantiones, and madrigals, were sung in almost all the churches of Italy, and a great many of them printed. The most classic are the Cantiones Ecclesiasticæ, published 1578, in Venice, which obtained for Balbo a great celebrity throughout Europe. He died about 1594, in Venice. (Draudii Bibl. Classica. Schilling.)

BALBOA, (Vasco Nuñez de,) a native of Jerez de los Caballeros, in Estremadura, was born about the year 1475, of respectable, though not affluent parents. Having by his dissipation entirely ruined his fortune, he resolved to proceed to the new world to mend it, and accompanied Bastidas in his voyage of discovery, and, after various events, settled at Hispaniola, now St. Domingo, where he was when Enciso, who belonged to the expedition of Ojeda, called at that island with two ships, to procure men and provisions. Balboa, who was much in debt, and seemed to have no chance to better his condition, wished very much to go away with Enciso; but not being able to evade the law, which prohibited any one from

quitting the island without paying his creditors, hid himself in a cask in Enciso's ship, and when the vessel was far from the land, made his appearance, to the great annoyance of Enciso, who was much irritated at the trick, and would have left him in a desert island, had he not been appeased by the entreaties of Balboa and his friends. On entering the Gulph of Darien, where they had founded a colony, the vessel was driven against a rock, and the men, one hundred and fifty in number, saved themselves by swimming. On reaching the shore, they found the settlement destroyed, and not one of their former companions left, and on attempting to penetrate into the country, they were opposed by the natives, and obliged to return to the shore. In this desperate state, Balboa promised to lead them to a town by the side of a river, on the west coast, which he had seen in his former voyage, and the inhabitants of which did not use poisoned arrows; and the proposition being accepted, he led them to the place, where, after a desperate combat with the natives, the Spaniards founded the settlement of Santa Maria, in 8° 20′ N. lat. There a dispute arising about the chief command, Balboa gained the victory; and Enciso being tried, was condemned to leave Darien. In the different excursions which Balboa now made into the interior, always gaining by his mild manners the good-will of the natives, he became acquainted with a cacique, who gave much useful information of the country, and also of a very powerful and rich province, six suns or days to the south, which proved to be the first intelligence the Spaniards had of Peru. This was not lost on Balboa; for in the beginning of September 1573, he sailed direct to Cuba, and then to the coast of Veragua, in a brig and some canoes, where leaving his vessels, after a painful march of twenty-six days, he arrived at the summit of a mountain, from which the immense extent of the Pacific Ocean burst upon his view. Falling on his knees, he thanked the almighty Disposer of all events for having granted to him the favour of making so great a discovery; and having made his companions swear obedience to the king, he erected a cross upon a heap of stones, and wrote on many trees the names of Ferdinand and Isabella. Then descending to the shore, with the sword in one hand, and the standard of Castile in the other, he entered in full armour into the sea, and took possession of that sea and the adjacent regions in their names.

On his return to Darien, he gave those who had remained behind their share of the immense riches acquired in the expedition, the fifth of which he sent to the king by a messenger, with the account of the discovery. But in the mean time the friends of Enciso had so misrepresented the whole transaction of Balboa taking upon himself the command of Darien, and had excited the king's feeling so much against him, that a commission was given to Pendrarias Davila to go, at the head of 1500 men, and supersede and try him for rebellion. Of this he was acquitted, as well as of the death of another Spanish captain called Nicuesa, which his enemies also falsely attributed to him; but he was condemned in a heavy fine of damages to Enciso.

When Balboa's messenger arrived in Spain, the government saw the injustice they had done him, and his friends had no difficulty to obtain for him, in 1515, the reappointment of governor of Darien and Coiba, but under Pendrarias, who, being a man of no talent and great presumption, had so mismanaged affairs, that the colonists were reduced to great distress, so that in the course of one month, seven hundred of them had died by sickness and want; but such was the jealousy he had conceived of Balboa's popularity and talents, that not without much opposition and interest he granted him at last his authority, and even his daughter, still in Spain, in marriage. All this, however, seems to have been a crafty manœuvre, better to ensure his ruin; for on a mis-stated account of an order which Balboa had given to a captain named Garabito, who, having fallen in love with an Indian woman kept by Balboa, had determined to work his ruin, Pendrarias had him arrested, tried, condemned, and beheaded, in 1517.

BALBOA, (Alphonso,) was a 'portionarius' of the church of Palenzia. *Of his work, Dechado dos Religiosos,* Toleti, 1501, only a few copies are known to exist. (Antonii, Bibl. Hisp.)

BALBOA, (D. Franciscus de Balboa e Paz,) born at Piazenza, and became subsequently judge of the high court of Naples, and counsellor of the Holy Inquisition of Spain. He wrote, Monarchia Regum, hoc est, de Jure Monarchiæ, Neapoli, 1630, fol.; Retrado del Privado Christiano Politico, *ibid.* 1635, 4to. (Antonii, Bibl. Hisp.)

BALBUENA, (D. Bernardus de,) born

in Valdepeñas, near Toledo. He became a doctor of divinity at Segovia, but went subsequently as archdeacon to Jamaica, which office he held twelve years. In 1620 he became bishop of Portorico, where he remained until his death, probably in 1627. He wrote, Grandeza Mexicana, Madrid, 1604, 8vo; Siglo de oro en las selvas de Eriphile, *ibid.* 1608, 8vo; El Bernardo, o Victoria de Roncesvalles, *ibid.* 1624, 4to. Of the latter poem, a contemporary author says, "that it was slumbering in the corners of book-shops."

BALCH, (William,) an American divine, was born at Beverly, in 1704; graduated in 1724; and was ordained, in 1728, as minister at Bradford, Massachusetts, where he died on the 12th of January, 1792. He was at one time accused of inculcating Arminian principles; although he defended himself with great ability and acuteness. In his retirement he occupied himself in agricultural pursuits, and we are told by Dr. Allen that he grew the best apples in the county in which he resided. He published a few sermons and tracts, none of them of any considerable interest.

BALCHEN, (Sir John,) a British admiral. This ill-fated officer was born on the 2d July, 1669. Having made an early choice of a naval life, he served in every subordinate station, till he attained the highest rank in the service. In the month of September, 1707, when in command of the *Chester*, of 50 guns, he was ordered, in conjunction with the *Ruby* of the same force, to convoy the fleet bound to Lisbon. As the safety of this fleet became a matter of national import, inasmuch as all the provisions, stores, and upwards of 1000 horses for the service of the ensuing campaign in Spain were embarked on board it, it was thought proper to strengthen the convoy, by the addition of three larger ships of the line,* all under the command of commodore Edwards, who was to see them fifty leagues to the south-west of Scilly, where it was presumed they would be perfectly out of danger from the Dunkirk squadron, which, according to Charnock, Campbell, and the best authorities on the subject, "was the only quarter from whence any attack was apprehended."

The convoy departed Plymouth on the 9th of October, and on the following day fell in with the joint forces of Count Forbin, and M. Du Guai Trouin, off the Lizard. The French force consisted of fourteen vessels, ten of which Charnock asserts were ships of the *line*. The British disposed themselves in the order of battle, giving the merchants' ships the opportunity to escape by crowding sail. M. Du Guai attacked Commodore Edwards, in the *Cumberland*, about twelve at noon, and, with the assistance of two other ships, after an obstinate dispute, carried her. The *Devonshire* defended herself for a long time against seven of the enemy's ships, and, subsequently, in a running fight, received the harassing fire of five sail of the line in close pursuit; but, at dusk, by some accident which will remain for ever unknown, she took fire, and unfortunately blew up; two only were saved out of upwards of 800 hands. The *Royal Oak*, after a vigorous resistance, and having set on fire the French ship commanded by M. De Bearnois, which attacked her, got safe into Kinsale Harbour.† The Count de Forbin took the *Chester*, and the *Ruby* surrendered to Messrs. Courserat and De Nesmond.

Captain Balchen was not exchanged till towards the end of the following year, so that the trial for the loss of his ship did not take place till October, 1708. It is almost unnecessary to add, he was most honourably acquitted. In July, 1728, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, after having constantly served for the space of thirty-one years in the capacity of captain. Between the years 1731 and 1734, Admiral Balchen was constantly employed; but in 1739, upon the declaration of war with Spain, Balchen was one of the first officers selected for active service. He was now sent with a squadron to intercept the Assogues ships, which were daily expected at Cadiz from Vera Cruz, laden with the usual tribute of treasure, the annual produce of that part of the western world dependent on Spain. The galleons were actually on their passage, and steering a course which would inevitably have thrown them into the hands of Balchen; but Pizarro, who commanded the convoy, having by mere

* Cumberland 76; Devonshire 74; Royal Oak 76.

† The captain of the *Royal Oak*, Baron Wyld, was by the sentence of the court-martial, which was held upon the officers of the British squadron, dismissed H. M. service. He was subsequently restored to his former rank. In short, Wyld was hardly dealt with. He was undoubtedly a gallant officer. Mr. secretary Burchet's comments upon this unfortunate affair are exactly those in which ignorant landsmen, and fire-side fighters, were wont to indulge. In the memoir of Captain Wyld we may, if space be permitted, show the absurdity of the secretary's remarks.

accident, received information of the situation of affairs in Europe, stretched to the northward, and instead of "making Madeira," and then steering for Cadiz, according to the customary track, he stood away to the northward of the Bahamas, and returned to Europe as if bound for the British channel. He actually made the Lizard, and from thence standing over to Ushant, by creeping close under the shore, he eluded the vigilance of the British cruizers, both off the coast of Spain and in the Bay of Biscay, and arrived in perfect safety in the port of St. Andero.

Not long after this disappointment, Balchen returned to England, and had, in 1740, the command of a squadron in the channel. In 1743 he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the white; and in the following year, as a reward for his long and faithful services, was appointed governor of Greenwich hospital.* Shortly after this appointment he received the honour of knighthood. Free from the fatigues of a sea-faring life, Sir John had intended to pass the remainder of his days in quietude; but these pleasing expectations soon vanished, his country once more demanding the services of an officer of known ability and valour.

Sir Charles Hardy had been sent with a large convoy of store ships to Admiral Mathews, in the Mediterranean, who was in the utmost distress, his ships being almost destitute of provisions, and their rigging in a very bad condition. The French were not ignorant of the distress of the English fleet, and therefore determined, if possible, to intercept Sir Charles with his convoy, or at least prevent him from joining to the Mediterranean chief. Accordingly a large fleet was fitted out at Brest; but to prevent suspicion, one or two ships sailed out at a time, all of which joined in a certain latitude, and then proceeded to execute their design. Sir Charles arrived safe at Lisbon, but before he could proceed on his voyage, the French had blocked him up in the Tagus.

There was now a pressing necessity for relieving Hardy, and consequently of shortly despatching a squadron commanded by an officer of reputed conduct and courage. In this extremity, the ministry cast their eyes on the venerable Balchen. Sir John proceeded forthwith to Portsmouth, and after taking command of the combined squadrons, which we have thought proper to insert underneath,† sailed immediately in quest of the Brest fleet.

The French admiral (Rochambault) on the first news of the approach of this force quitted his station off Algarves, and retired to Cadiz. Sir Charles Hardy hereupon putting to sea, formed a junction with Balchen at Gibraltar. After effecting the object of their misson, the combined squadrons shaped a course for the British channel. On the 28th of September they lost sight of the Gallician coast, and soon after entered the Bay of Biscay, steering direct for Ushant; but on the 3d of October a violent storm dispersed the whole fleet, and many ships were with the utmost difficulty prevented from foundering. The *Exeter* lost her main and mizen-masts, and was compelled to throw overboard many of her guns; and the *Duke* had ten feet water in her hold. Vice-Admiral Stewart, however, arrived with the greater part of the ships at Plymouth; and the whole fleet, with the exception of the ill-fated *Victory*, reached port on the 10th of October. This ship, on board of which Sir John Balchen had hoisted his flag, was, according to Charnock, considered the largest and most beautiful first-rate in the world.‡ She was separated from the rest of the fleet on the 4th, after which she was never seen. Thus Fate, in one instant it may be said, overwhelmed a most worthy and inestimable commander, with nearly twelve hundred of his brave associates. The inhabitants of Alderney are said to have heard signals of distress made during the night, but the violence of the tempest precluded the possibility of affording the least succour to the unseen sufferers. By this calamitous event, the national sympathy had

† *British Division.*

		Guns.			Guns.
Admiral Sir John Balchen.	Victory	110	*Vice-Admiral Stewart.*	Sunderland	60
	Hampton Court	70		Monmouth	70
	Augusta	60		Duke	90
	Captain	70		Prince Frederic	60
	Princess Amelia	80		Princess Mary	60
Vice-Adm. Martin.	St. George	90		Etna (fire-ship)	
	Falkland	50		Scipio	
	Suffolk	70		Fly (sloop)	
	Exeter	60			

Dutch Division. Guns.

Haerlem, Admiral Baccherest	70
Dordrecht, Vice-Admiral Hooft	54
Damiata, Vice-Admiral Schryver	64
Leuwenhorst, Rear-Admiral Reynst	54
Edam	44
Assendelft	52

Delft, and two frigates.

‡ Other authorities dispute the qualities of this ship. Some assert that her structure was defective, and that probably she steered badly. We are disposed to accord in this opinion.

* Successor to Sir John Jennings, who died in December, 1743.

been much excited. The merits of the venerable chief, the diffused sorrow of relatives, and the loss of such a number of brave men, separately less honoured, because less known, all tended to increase the public grief to a poignancy that had been scarcely felt since the loss of the gallant *Sir Cloudesly Shovel*. His majesty settled a pension of 500*l*. per annum on the admiral's lady during life; and to perpetuate his memory, his widow erected a small but handsome monument in Westminster abbey. He left, with his wife, a son and daughter; the former, George Balchen, survived him but a short time. He was also in the navy, and died at Barbadoes, when in command of the *Pembroke*, December 1745, aged twenty-eight. (Hervey, Campbell, Charnock, and others.)

BALDACCI, (Anton, baron,) born in Presburg, 1767, one of the ministers of Francis II., and most conspicuous for his hatred to Napoleon, by which, however, he aimed chiefly to attack the liberal tendencies of the age. He was first noticed by count Balassa, and by him raised to the higher employments of the state. His hatred to Napoleon became a real monomania, and was called in those times divine (göttlicher Hass). Baldacci exerted himself first in the war of 1809. In the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, he was attached to the Austrian army in Paris. His character was never liked by the blunt and open-hearted Viennese.

BALDASSARI, (Giuseppe, 1705—1785,) professor of natural history in the university of Siena. Having studied medicine in Siena, he was made physician to the monks of Monteoliveto Maggiore, and obtained great practice in Tuscany. He afterwards turned his attention to chemistry, in which he distinguished himself by his analytical investigations and discoveries. He published various chemical essays on the mineral waters of Tuscany, &c.; and appears to have been highly useful in his day, in his own departments of study. (See more in Tipaldo, iii. 69.)

BALDASSARI, (Pietro,) an Italian musical composer of the last century, born in Rome. He became especially known by his Oratorio, Applausi eterni dell' Amore manifestati nel Tempo, which was produced in 1709 in Brescia, but afterwards performed in Rome and through all Italy. He also wrote much other ecclesiastic music. (Univ. Lex. der Tonk.)

BALDASSERONI, (Pompeo,) born at Leghorn, died in 1807, at Brescia, as a counsellor of the court of appeals. Having studied law in Pisa, and taken the degree of doctor, he received further impulse from his father, Giovanni, a lawyer of some note. He occupied first minor situations in Siena and Genoa, and was nominated by Ercole III. of Este a count and a member of the highest tribunal at Modena. His first literary labours were some articles in the Serie di Ritratti d'Uomini illustri Toscani, (which was begun in 1766, at Florence,) articles distinguished by a variety of information, and clearness and correctness of style. But his next two works placed him at the side of the first Italian authors on law—Leggi e Costumi del Cambio, ossia Trattato delle Lettere del Cambio; the most perfect work which Italian literature can boast of in this department, and which went through four editions at Brescia, Florence, Venice, and Modena, the latter in 1805, 3 vols, 4to. His other work was published at the royal press at Milan, in 1807—Dissertazione sulla Necessita ed Importanza della Compilazione di un Codice generale del Commercio di Terra e del Mare del Regno d'Italia. It was intended merely as an introduction to a codex of commerce, with the compilation of which he had been entrusted by the then liberal government of Italy. (Pozzetti. P. Giornale della Societa d' Incoraggiamento, Mil. 1808.)

BALDASSINI, (Jerome,) an Italian writer, born at Jesi in the *marche* of Ancona, about 1720, and died in 1780. He wrote a very estimable book on the history of his native place, the fruit of long researches, Memorie Istoriche della Citta di Jesi, 4to, Villafranca, 1765; and was also the author of some tracts. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALDAYA, (Alonso G.,) was deputed in 1434 by Dom Henrique, infante of Portugal, who gave up his whole life to maritime discoveries, to survey the western coast of Africa. He penetrated near sixty leagues further to the south than any Europeans were supposed to have done,—as far as the Puerto del Cavallero.

BALDE, or BALDÆUS, (Philip,) of Delft, was eight years chaplain of the states-general, on the island of Ceylon, and has left behind him a full and faithful account of the civil, religious, and domestic condition of the countries through which he travelled. In this, he introduced also an interesting account of the Indian mythology, and some specimens of the Tamul language, including

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the translation of the Lord's Prayer: defective enough it is true, but remarkable as the first treatise, printed in Europe, on any Indian dialect. The title of the whole work is, Description of the East Indian Countries of Malabar, Coromandel, Ceylon, &c. (in Dutch) fol. Amsterdam, 1671, with good copperplates; of which a German translation was printed at the same place, and in the following year.

BALDE, (Jacob,) a Latin poet of the seventeenth century, and one of the most distinguished modern writers in that language, was born at Ensisheim, in Elsass, in 1603, and in 1624 entered the order of Jesuits. During the greater part of his life, he was chaplain in the Bavarian court at Münich; and died in 1668, at Neuburg, on the Danube. His works consist of poems of all classes, elegies, idylls, satires, epigrams, dramas, and lyrical compositions; but it is the last which have gained for him his chief reputation—a reputation which was little known, however, among protestants, till the translations and critical notices of Herder and Wilhelm Schlegel recommended his works to attention. The subjects of such of these compositions as refer to circumstances contemporary with the poet, are taken from the events of the thirty years' war; and in these, as might be expected from his religious prepossessions, he exalts the characters of Ferdinand of Austria, Maximilian of Bavaria, and Tilly; whilst he attacks Gustavus of Sweden, and Wallenstein. Many others of his poems betray his hatred to the protestant religion, and to the character of the reformers, several of whom he has individually attacked. His peculiar characteristics are boldness of style, which often runs into extravagance; an ingenuity of invention, the extremes of which are quaintness and conceit; and an epigrammatic play upon words and ideas, which lowers the dignity of his gravest productions. These remarks apply chiefly to his Latin poems; for his German verses have very little either of excellence, or of those faults which are the result of unrestrained and misdirected talent: they are often coarse, and even vulgar in their expression. The first complete edition of Balde's works appeared at Cologne in 1660, in 4 vols, of which the titles are Jacobi Balde Poematum, Tom. i. complectens Lyricorum Libros quatuor, Epodon Librum unum et Sylvarum Libros novem. Tom. ii. Heroica. Tom. iii. Satyrica. Tom. iv. Miscellanea. A better edition was published at Munich, in 8 vols, 1729. A selection from these has appeared, under the title, Jacobi Balde Carmina selecta, edita et Notis illustrata J. C. Orell. 8vo, Turici, 1805; and a second edition of the same work, improved and augmented, 8vo, *ibid.* 1818. Several of Balde's lyric poems have been well translated by Herder, in his Terpsichore; and twenty-three of his hymns were rendered into German by Silbert, in his Choir of Sacred Singers, Vienna and Prague, 1820. Four of these had been already translated by Herder, but the version of Silbert is the more accurate.

BALDELLI, (Francesco,) an eminent Italian scholar, and a laborious translator of ancient Greek and Latin authors, was born at Tortona about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and made his residence at Venice, where he published most of his works. He was also a poet, both in a serious and jocose style, and it is very remarkable that his Latin poems were considered superior to those he wrote in his own native language. They are, however, all lost with the exception of three or four sonnets, and a capitolo in what the Italians call *terzarima*, published in Vicenza in 1603, with the Rime piacevoli of Berni, Casa, &c. His translations were, Philostratus, (the Life of Apol. Tyan.) Dio Cassius, Diodorus Siculus, Josephus, Cæsar, Polidore Virgil, Pomponius Letus, and some modern Latin writers.

BALDELLI, (Giovanni Battista, 1766—1831,) a native of Cortona, and an Italian author in high esteem. He was, originally, in the armies of France and Austria, and in after life employed in diplomatic missions by the Tuscan government. His most celebrated writings are, his Essay on Petrarch, Florence, 1797; his Elogio di Niccolo Macchiavelli, inserted in the edition of Macchiavelli, published at Milan in 1804; his Life of Boccacio, Florence, 1806; and his edition of Marco Polo, Florence, 1827. (See more in Tipaldo, iii. 117—122.)

BALDERICUS, in French Baudri, and sometimes spelt Batori, a celebrated French ecclesiastic, born at Meun-sur-Loire, about the middle of the eleventh century. He studied first at his native town of Meun, and then at Angers, and afterwards became a monk in the Benedictine abbey of Bourgueil in Anjou, of which he was made abbot in 1079. He soon made himself remarkable by his love of literature, and was honoured with the friendship of some of the most dis-

tinguished persons of his time, and particularly that of the two daughters of William the Conqueror—Adela countess of Blois, and Cecilia abbess of Caen, both lovers of letters. It is pretended that his zeal for literature made him neglect the affairs of his monastery, which fell into so great disorder, that he himself stigmatizes as a Jew, one of his monks who persisted in the canonical observation of the Saturday—

"Sabbata custodis tanquam Judæus Apella,
Cum tamen alterius legis iter teneas."

This passage, however, is perhaps only an indication of the want of unanimity on the subject of keeping fast on the Saturday, which prevailed at that time. Among the friends of Baldericus must also be reckoned the famous Robert d'Arbrissel, whose foundation at Fontevrault was only three leagues distant from the abbey of Bourgueil. In 1107 the pope made him bishop of Dol, and gave him the pallium, in consideration of his piety and learning (pro religione et sapientia). He now occupied himself with zeal in the work of civilizing the Bretons, but with only moderate success; and he afterwards made a visit to England. On his return, he took up his residence in a district of Normandy dependent upon his own bishopric, and there spent the rest of his days in pious works, and in instructing the people. He died Jan. 7, 1130. Baldericus was the author of several works of considerable importance to the historian, the chief of which have been preserved. His Historiæ Hierosolymitanæ Libri quatuor, an enlargement of the history of the first crusade by Theudebode, is printed in the collection of Bongars. He wrote a history of his see, from St. Samson to his own time, under the title, Gesta Pontificum Dolensium, which has not been printed entire. His life of his friend Robert d'Arbrissel (Vita B. Roberti de Arbrissello) has gone through several editions, at Paris, 1585; at Angers, edited by Yves Magistri, or Yves Michel, a Minorite, 1586; by Cosnier, La Flèche, 1641; in French, translated by Jean Chevalier, a Jesuit, at La Flèche, 1647; in Latin and French, La Flèche, 1648. A curious letter on the manners of the people of Lower Brittany, and the state of the monasteries of England and Normandy, addressed by Baldericus to the monks of Féchamp, is printed in Dom Bouquet. The Carmina Historica of Baldericus, printed in the fourth volume of Duchesne's Collection of Historians, consist of epigrams and short pieces on his friends and contemporaries, many of them in Leonines and rhyming hexameters. He was also the author of a life of St. Samson; a life of Hugh archbishop of Rouen; a history of the translation of the head of St. Valentin from Rome to Jumièges; and some other things. There is said to be preserved among the MSS. of Duchesne, in the Bibl. du Roi at Paris, (vol. xix. p. 537,) a Latin poem by Baldericus on the conquest of England by the Normans, which he had abridged from a larger poem on the same subject that he had addressed to the countess Adela. (Hist. Lit. de Fr. xi. 98—113. Biog. Univ. Leyser.)

BALDERICUS, (named Rubeus, or the Red,) born in the eleventh century. He was first secretary to Lietbert, bishop of Cambrai, and became subsequently himself bishop of Noyon and Tournai. He wrote a chronicle of Cambrai and Arras, entitled, Chronici Cameracensis et Atrebalensis, a Clodoveo usque ad an. 1070, lib. iii., which was published by G. Calvener, at Douai, in 1615. Baldericus wrote some other works, to which he was prompted by his friend Godfrid, bishop of Amiens. (Hist. Lit. de Fr. ix. 578.)

BALDERICUS, or BALDRICUS, born at Florennes, in the district of Liège, at the beginning of the twelfth century, the friend of Alberon, archbishop of Trèves, whose life he wrote. (Hist. Lit. xii. 677.)

BALDESI, (Anthony,) a Florentine physician, who lived in the early part of the seventeenth century. He is known by his collections on the subject of gangrene and sphacelus. They were published under the following titles: Questio Gangrenæ et Sphaceli diversâ Curatione per Ant. Baldensium collecta ex Colloquiis et Controversiis à Juliano Segno Pistoriensi cum pluribus Doctoribus habitis, Florent. 1613, 8vo; Quæstio de Gangrenæ et Sphaceli diversâ Curatione, collecta et recognita per Joh. Castellanum, Venet. 1616, 4to.

BALDI, (Bernardino.) The life of this most universal genius of his age has been so often written, by several biographers, and principally by Affò and Mazzuchelli, that it appears surprising that it should still present many points which require illustration and correction. This we shall endeavour to do, under the guidance of the indefatigable Tiraboschi, assisted by Crescimbeni, who also, in one or two instances, is not correct

Bernardino Baldi was born at Urbino, on the 6th June, 1553, of a noble family; a quick and strong mind, an insatiable avidity of study, for which he curtailed the hours of sleep, and which he continued even during his meals, and the assistance of the best scholars of the age, such as Commandino and Margunio, who were his instructors at Padua, where he was sent in 1573, caused his progress to be rapid and extraordinary. To Greek and Latin, he added a knowledge of the French and German languages; and, in a more advanced age, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Hungarian, Provençal, and other tongues. Speaking of his wonderful talent, his biographer, Affò, says that he had acquired fourteen, and Mazzuchelli and Crescimbeni, sixteen languages, but the indefatigable Tiraboschi, on the authority of the inscription placed on his tomb, asserts that they were twelve. The plague, which broke out at Padua, obliged him to return to Urbino, where he continued his studies for three years more, at the end of which Ferrante Gonzaga engaged him as a teacher of mathematics, and was so satisfied with his manners and acquirements as to bestow upon him the rich abbey of Guastalla. It was then necessary for him to take orders, and, for the sake of fulfilling as he ought the important duties of his office, he directed his studies to ecclesiastical reading, to oriental languages, to the knowledge of the fathers, councils, and canon law, and such was his ardour and zeal in defending the prerogatives, jurisdiction, and immunities of his abbey, that he entangled himself in disputes with the authorities of Guastalla, and with Ferrante himself. It is supposed that on account of these controversies he went to Rome, where cardinal Cinzio Aldobrandini, nephew of the pope, became his friend, and was, perhaps, the means of his obtaining the title of apostolic protonotary. On leaving Rome, he made a short stay at his abbey, which he offered to resign, proposing as his successor, Annibale Shiselli, and, after an excursion to Venice, where he had gone for the sake of having some of his works printed, he returned to Urbino. There the duke took him under his protection, and sent him, in 1612, as his envoy to Venice, to congratulate the new doge Andrea Memmo; on that occasion Baldi pronounced, before the Venetian senate, an elegant oration, for which he received from the doge a massive gold chain. It was about this time that the resignation of his abbey was concluded, and he began to enjoy the repose he desired, which, however, did not last long, for on the 12th of October, 1617, he died at Urbino. His epitaph, by the transposition of two letters, places his death in MDXCVII.

These are the leading features in the life of this extraordinary scholar, of which we have endeavoured to ascertain the dates, correcting the errors of the greatest part of his biographer, and expunging many circumstances which rest upon no authority, or through mistake, have been referred to Baldi; such, for instance, as the assertion that the duke Ferrante was obliged to allow Baldi to enter the service of Vespasiano Gonzaga, duke of Sabbionette; and, again, that the same Ferrante wished to take Baldi with him on his journey to Spain, but that he, falling ill at Milan, was taken care of by S. Carlo, cardinal Borromeo, and on the recovery of his health, returned to Guastalla; thus confusing Bernardino Baldi with Bernardino Baldini, a Milanese, who also was a mathematician, a philosopher, and a poet.

Baldi wrote a great number of works, it is asserted more than a hundred, the chief part of which have remained inedited. Few scholars have been equally universal, and fewer still equally profound in all. He was an extensive linguist, a theologian, a canonist, mathematician, philosopher, geographer, historian, antiquary, orator, and poet. Amongst his works which have been published, there are, according to Mazzuchelli, 1. La Corona dell'Anno, a collection of sonnets for the principal festivals throughout the year. 2. Versi e Prose, Venezia, 1590, 4to, which contain a great number of sonnets, dialogues, &c., and one hundred original fables, besides La Nautica, a didactic poem in blank verse, and Egloghe Miste, amongst which the Celeo o dell' Orto, both of them regarded as the best specimens of Italian poetry. 3. Il Lauro, Scherzo giovanile, poems written in his early age, in which he tried to introduce a new measure of verse, of seventeen and eighteen syllables. 4. Diluvio Universale, Pavia, 1604, 4to. 5. La Deifobe ovvero gli Oracoli della Sibilla Cumana, Monodia. 6. Concetti Morali. 7. Carmina Latina, and other poetical works of the same stamp, and several prose works. He also compiled a Cronica dei Matematici, an abridgement of a more extensive work, on which he laboured for twelve years, and which was to con-

tain the biography of more than two hundred mathematicians. He wrote likewise, the Vita di Federigo Commandino, who had been his tutor, and which appeared in the 19th volume of the Giornale dei Letterati, and the Vita e Fatti di Guidobaldo I. di Montepeltro Duca di Urbino, and also the Vita e Fatti di Federigo di Montepeltro Duca di Urbino, which have been more recently published, the former in 1821, at Milan, the latter in 1824, at Rome. These, and other literary works, would be sufficient to establish his reputation as an historian, a poet, and a scholar; whilst the following have obtained for him a distinguished place amongst the men of science. 1. Di Herone Alessandrino degli Automati o Macchine se muoventi Libri due, translated from the Greek, with learned notes, and a preface, Venezia, 1589 and 1601, 4to. 2. Scamilli impares Vitruviani nova Ratione explicati, Augsburg, 1612, 4to. 3. De Verborum Vitruvianorum Significatione, sive perpetuus in M. Vitruvium Commentarius, to which he has added a life of Vitruvius, Augsb. 1612, 4to, which has been inserted, together with the treatise of the Scamilli, in the beautiful edition of Vitruvius cum Notis variorum, published at Amsterdam in 1649, fol. 4. In Tabulam æneam Eugubinam Lingua Etrusca veteri præscriptam Divinatio, Augsb. 1613, 4to. 5. Heronis Ctesibii Belopoëca, seu Telifactiva Græca et Latina, with excellent notes, and the life of Heron, Augsb. 1616, 4to. 6. In Mechanica Aristotelis Problemata Exercitationes, to which Scarloncini has added the life of the author; besides many other works of equal merit, on different subjects.

BALDI, (Baldo,) an Italian physician, born at Florence. He practised at Rome, and was one of the professors at the college of Sapienza, where he taught physic with great *éclat*. He afterwards received a prebend, and was, towards the close of his life, appointed physician to the pope, Innocent X. The regimen he was now under the necessity of observing, contrary to that to which he had habituated himself, is said to have laid the foundation of a disease which terminated fatally a few months after his installation, in 1644. He published, Prælectio de Contagione pestiferâ, Romæ, 1631, 4to; Disquisitio iatro-physica ad Textum xxiii. Hippocratis de Aëre Aquis et Locis, Romæ, 1637, 4to. This contains a treatise on the causes of calculous concretions in the human body; De Loco affecto in Pleuritide Disceptationes contra J. Manelphum, Paris, 1640, 8vo; Rome, 1643, 8vo; Relazione del Miracolo insigne operato in Roma per Intercessione di S. Filippe Neri, Rome, 1644, 4to.

BALDI, (Camillo,) born at Bologna in 1547, died in 1634, succeeded his father in the professorship of philosophy, in that university where he took his degree in 1572. He wrote many works, the best of which have been printed. The principal are, 1. In Physiognomica Aristotelis Commentarii, &c. Bologna, 1621. 2. De Humanarum Propensionum ex Temperamenti Prænotionibus Tractatus, Bologna, 1629 and 1644, 4to. 3. De Naturali ex Unguium Inspectione Præsagio Tractatus. same date and size. 4. Trattato come da una Lettera Missiva si Conoscono la Natura e qualità dello Scrittore, Carpi, 1622. This work, which is rather fantastical, has been translated into Latin, and printed in 1664, long after his death. 5. Delle Mentite ed Offese di Parole come si possano accomodare, Bologna, 1623, 8vo, a very excellent and moral work, often reprinted, with many alterations, corrections, and additions.

Giuseppe, a physician, of the same family, who has left a curious work upon mushrooms, in which he speaks of one weighing twelve pounds and a half, which he examined by order of Cosmo II. de' Medici, to whom it was presented. It was of the sort of those called *lycoperdon* by botanists, and which is regularly eaten in Italy. The work has never been printed, but the MS. has been described by Morelli, in the Catalogue of the Nani library in Venice, where it was a few years before the French revolution.

BALDINACCI, (Vincenzio,) an Italian lawyer of Gubbio, who was born about the year 1526. He was prætor of Gubbio in 1556. He acquired great reputation, and at Rome was one of the most celebrated of those who were engaged in the question of benefices. He died at Gubbio in the year 1590, and was buried in the cathedral. Giacobelli ascribes to him the authorship of a work entitled, Libri XXXVIII. in Causis Beneficialibus. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALDINGER, (Ernst Gotfried,) a celebrated German physician, born in the hamlet of Gross-Vargula, near Erfurt, May 13, 1738. His mother was a descendant of Martin Luther, and his father a clergyman of the reformed church. He was, also, intended for the ministry, and was sent, in 1751, to the gymnasium of Gotha, where, under the guidance of Struss, he became versed in various

branches of literature. In 1753 he was sent to the gymnasium of Langonsalza, where he acquired a taste for medical science to an extent which led him entirely to neglect the cultivation of theological studies, and the Hebrew language. In consequence of the predilection he exhibited for medicine, he was removed to the academy of Erfurt, where, in 1754, he attended the lectures of Adelung, Hess, Grant, Baumer, Riedel, Kniphof, Nunne and Mangold. He made rapid progress, and in two years was sent to Halle, and thence to Jena, where, in 1760, he took the degree of doctor of medicine. Baldinger now engaged in practice in the military hospitals of Prussia, in which the services of young physicians were much in demand on account of the war then prevailing. His attention to his duties attracted the notice of the physician-in-chief, Cothen, who permitted him to visit Wittemberg, where he attended the discourses of Triller, Langguth, and Bæhmer. He took the degree of doctor of philosophy at this university. In 1768 he was offered the third professorship at the university of Jena; he obtained the second the year following, by the death of Kaltschmid, which embraced both medicine and botany. In 1773 he was selected to fill the chair of medicine, and take the directorship of the clinical institution of Göttingen, and upon the decease of Richter and Vogel he arrived at the first professorship in the university. Frederic II. landgrave of Hesse Cassel, made such advantageous offers to him that he was induced to quit Göttingen for Cassel, where he became first physician to the court, and director-general of the medical establishments. When William IX. assumed the reins of government, in 1785, he resolved to give to the university of Marburg all the splendour in his power. Among others, to promote his views, he engaged Baldinger; and, by his aid, a new amphitheatre of anatomy was built; a botanical garden, a laboratory for chemical purposes, a veterinary school, and a lying-in institution, were also established. Severe losses by death in his family, and incessant labours, are reported to have led him into intemperate habits, which produced apoplectic attacks, of which he died, January 21, 1804. Baldinger presents to us a man possessed of great qualities, and having also great defects. He was profoundly learned, and in his disposition amiable and frank. His sincerity often led him into ridiculous excesses, and to a contempt of ordinary prudence. He has the merit of encouraging a taste for classical literature in the German universities, and of having educated some of the most brilliant professional men of Germany—Akermann, Blümenbach, Loder, Sömmering, and Meckel. He accumulated a very large library, of which a catalogue was published in 1805. Professor Creutzer pronounced his funeral oration, and enumerated 84 works, as the productions of his pen, in the German and Latin languages. The principal of these are:—De Militum Morbis, Wittemb. 1763, 4to; Catalogus Dissertationum, quæ Medicamentorum Historiam, Fata et Vires exponunt, Altenb. 1768, 4to; Index Plantarum Horti et Agri Jenensis, Jenæ, 1773, 8vo; Magazin fuer Aertze, Cleves and Leip. 1775—1778, 2 vols, 8vo; Sylloge selectiorum Opusculorum Argumenti Medico-practici, Gött. 1776-82, 6 vols, 8vo; Opuscula Medica, Gött. 1787; Litteratura universa Materiæ Medicæ, alimentariæ, toxicologiæ, pharmaciæ et therapiæ, generalis medicæ atque chirurgicæ potissimum academica, Marburg. 1793, 4to.

BALDINI, (Baccio,) an Italian physician of the sixteenth century. He practised medicine at Pisa, and was first physician to Cosmo I., grand duke of Tuscany, who admitted him to his friendship. He was one of the members of the academy of Florence to whom was entrusted the revision of the Decameron of Boccacio, and he was the director of the Laurentian Library. He died in 1585, having published, Discorso sopra la Mascherata della Genealogia degli dei de' Gentili, Flor. 1565, 4to; Panegirico de Cosimo I., Flor. 1574, 4to; Vita di Cosimo I., Flor. 1578, fol.; 1615, 4to; Discorso dell' Essenza del Fato e delle Forze sua, sopra le Cose del Mondo, &c., Flor. 1578, 4to. The only medical work by Baldini, is a commentary on Hippocrates de Aquis, Aëre et Locis, and a tract, De Cucumeribus, Flor. 1585, 4to.

BALDINI, (Bernardino,) a physician, a mathematician, and a poet. He was born at Borgo d'Intra, near the Lago Maggiore, in 1515, and taught medicine in the university of Padua, and mathematics at Milan, where he died in 1600. He printed numerous works, among others, Epistolæ Variæ, Milan, 1558, 8vo; Dialogus de Præstantia et Dignitate Juris Civilis et Artis Medicæ, Milan, 1559, 4to; De Bello a Christianis et Othomanicis gesto Carmen, Milan, 1572, 4to. He

also translated some of the works of Aristotle into Latin verse, the Ars Poetica, Œconomica, &c.

BALDINI, (Giovanni,) a painter of Florence, who lived about A.D. 1500, in Rome, enjoying a good reputation. He was the master of Benvenuto Garofalo. (Nagler Lex d. Künstler.)

BALDINI, (Philip,) was physician to the royal family of Naples, towards the latter end of the last century. He was the author of several dissertations in Italian, on subjects connected with his profession, which were collected in 1787, and published at Naples, in 5 vols, 8vo, under the title, Saggi intorno alla Preservazione e Cura della Umana Salute. A French translation of one of his treatises was published at Paris in 1786, Maniére d'élever les Enfants à la Main à défaut de Nourrice. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALDINO, (Galvano di,) a Bolognese lawyer and doctor of laws, who flourished in 1384. He was lecturer, at Bologna, on the Decretals. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALDINOTTI, (Bartolomeo,) an Italian jurist, who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century. He was descended from noble families of Pistoia, by the side both of his mother and his father, who was himself a doctor of laws. In Pisa he lectured on the Institutes of Justinian, and when the professors of Pisa, because of the plague, removed, in 1478, to Pistoia, he also removed his lectures to that place. He left two large volumes which he had written on the Digestum Novum, and also some writings on the poems of Persius and Dante. In the Strozzian library were preserved some of his manuscripts. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALDINUCCI, (Philip,) born in Florence, 1624, died 1696, distinguished as a critic and historian of art. Belonging to a rich family, he had sufficient means to enable him to follow his inclinations. Encouraged by the cardinal Leopoldo de Medici, he undertook a voyage through Lombardy. When the grand duke Cosmo III. appointed him superintendent of the museum of the cardinal, he began to make a catalogue of that collection, which, however, grew up, under his able and assiduous endeavours, into a most important work—Notizie de' Professori del Disegno da Cimabue in quà—from 1260 to 1670, and divided into centuries and decades; first edit. Flor. 1681—1688, 6 vols, 4to. Its completion was interrupted by his death, but it was continued by his son and the chevalier Gabburi, from 1702 to 1728. Second edition, with the notes of Manni, Flor. 1767 to 1774, 20 vols, 8vo. Baldinucci wrote also a Vocabulario del Diseguo.

BALDIT, (Michael,) a physician of the seventeenth century, born at St. Miniato in Tuscany. He studied at the university of Montpelier, where he took his degree. He directed his attention particularly to the subject of the mineral waters of France, and published, Hydrothermopotie des Nymphes de Bagnols en Gévaudan, ou Merveilles des Eaux de Bagnols, Lyons, 1651, 8vo; Speculum Sacro-medicum octogonum in quo Medicina octo ex Angulis, veluti totidem Fontibus, à primo et primùm salientibus, sacra representatur, &c., Lyons, 1666, 8vo; *ib.* 1670, 8vo.

BALDO, (Antonio,) a painter and engraver, born in 1688, at Cava in Italy. He was a pupil of Solimena, and painted historical pieces, portraits, &c. Amongst the latter is that of the Emperor Charles VI., Don Carlos of Naples, Cyrillus the physician, &c.

BALDOCKE, or BAUDAKE, (Ralph de,) lord-chancellor of England, was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and was afterwards a prebendary of St. Paul's cathedral. He became archdeacon of Middlesex in 1276, and in 1290 appears to have visited Rome. In 1294 he was elected dean of St. Paul's, and in 1304 bishop of London. He was consecrated at Lyons by the bishop of Alba, but not until 1306; a technical point relative to his election having been raised which required the pope's decision before he could be consecrated. He was in the same year summoned as bishop to the parliament held at Carlisle, and was there appointed one of the king's council. (Rot. Parl.) He seems to have become chancellor about the same time, but held the great seal only for a short period, and on the accession of Edward II. was one of the ordinaries of the king's household. (Rot. Parl.) He died at Stepney on the 24th of July, 1314. It is stated that he was a learned man, and wrote a History of England, and also a book of the statutes and customs of his own cathedral. (Newcome, Dioc. Lond.)

BALDOCKE, (Robert,) chancellor of England in the reign of Edward II., is said to have been archdeacon of Middlesex, and had the great seal committed to him in the seventeenth year of that king's reign, and became afterwards bishop of Norwich for the temporalities, of which see he did homage two years

afterwards. He adhered to the king in all his troubles, and when Edward fled to Bristol from his queen and her son, who were pursuing him to wreak vengeance on his favourites, the Spensers, he was accompanied in his flight by "his dyffamed chancellor, Mayster Robert Baldocke." (Fabyan.) When the unhappy king was at length seized, Baldocke was also apprehended, and in the first instance committed to the custody of the bishop of Hereford, but he was afterwards "sent unto London and put into the pryson of Newgate, where after he dyed most miserably." (Fabyan.) He was shortly after his confinement compelled to surrender the great seal. The charges against him were numerous and heavy. He was accused of having advised the king to seize the property of various churches which was wasted. (Rot. Parl. 1 Edw. III. No. 3; see also 28 Edw. III. No. 4.) By his counsel, the king is said to have taken possession of the temporalities of the sees of Norwich, (2 Edw. III. No. 21,) and Lincoln, (Rot. Parl. App. vol. iii. p. 438.) In the Parliament Rolls many accusations are to be found recorded against him; (1 Edw. III. Nos. 2 and 3. App. vol. ii. p. 440;) and from them it appears that an act passed against him was repealed 21 Rich. II.

BALDOLI, (Jerome,) a physician much admired for his learning and his good qualities, was born at Foligno, and settled at Rome, where he died in 1622. He published a treatise on the Preservation of Health, and on the Plague, De Peste et de tuendâ Sanitate. Also Theoremata Collegii doctoratûs Doctoribus fulginatibus per Biduum disputanda, Venet. 1579.

BALDOLI, (Silvestro,) an Italian jurist who flourished in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was born at Foligno, and became the auditor of cardinal Giulio della Rovere, afterwards pope Julius II. Baldoli was prætor of Florence in 1499. On the 1st of Jan. 1495, he was made senator of Rome by Alexander VI., and in 1500 became, for the second time, prætor of Florence. Giovanni Campano has thus described him: "Est moribus et præsentiâ gravis, facundus eloquii, mansuetudine gratus, literaturâ nostrâ plusquam mediocri, juris plus habens reconditi quam aperti proferens, &c." (Mazzuchelli.)

BALDONASCO, (Arrigo,) an Italian poet, who flourished about 1250. Some of his Rime are printed in the Raccolta de' Poeti del primo secolo della Lingua Italiana. (Cenni Biographici.)

BALDOVINETTI, or BALDUINETTI, (Alessio, 1425—1499,) a Florentine artist, conspicuous for his extraordinary application and accuracy. He was a painter as well as a worker in mosaic. He devoted himself to the arts contrary to the will of his father, who having made a fortune by commerce, wished his son to embrace the same profession. He studied under Paul Uccello and after Masaccio, and succeeded in imitating nature with considerable truth, but his paintings have a certain hardness about them. He worked for the churches of la Trinità and Sta. Annunziata. The art of mosaic painting he is said to have acquired from a German pilgrim. Domenico Ghirlandajo was his most renowned pupil. The anecdote of his having retired, in his old age, into a convent, bringing with him a heavy chest, which won for him the good graces of the avaricious friars, but, when opened after his death, contained nothing but drawings and papers; shows, at least, that his father was not quite wrong in wishing to make him a merchant. (Fiorillo, i. 281, Lanzi.)

BALDOVINI. See BALDUINI.

BALDOVINI, (Francesco,) an Italian poet of the seventeenth century, was born on the 27th of February, 1635, at Pisa, where he was educated by the Jesuits, and finally graduated in the university. His parents, who were but ill provided with fortune, after having tried to procure him a situation, sent him to Rome. There his poetical talent made him known to cardinal Ghigi, by whose interest he was placed as a secretary with cardinal Nini, an office which he retained for many years. On leaving the cardinal he returned to Sienna, and at the age of forty took orders, obtained some preferment, and even the dignity of apostolic protonotary, and died on the 18th of November, 1716, at the advanced age of eighty-one. By him we have the Lamento di Cecco da Varlungo, a sort of rustic poem, or eclogue, describing the love of the priest of Varlungo for Belcolore, written in the vulgar language of the country people of Tuscany, and full of phrases, idioms, proverbs, and expressions used by them, in imitation of La Nencia da Barberino, a poem of the same sort by Lorenzo de' Medici, who was the first to attempt the style. It has passed through several editions; the best was published in 1755, at Florence, by the abate Marini, with learned notes, explaining the Florentine idioms and

expressions, and a life of the author. There is also another poem of Baldovini, published in the collection of the Poesie Burlesche del Berni ed altri, which consists of stanze, in verses which the Italians call "sdruccioli," addressed to the celebrated Francesco Redi.

BALDRED, a Scottish ecclesiastic, to whom the title of Saint has been given. He was the disciple of the famous Kentigern, or St. Mungo, by whom the see of Glasgow was founded. He inhabited a cell at Tyningham, in Haddingtonshire, where a monastery was afterwards erected. In the breviary of Aberdeen, there is the following account of him: "This suffragan of St. Kentigern," it is said, "flourished in Lothian, in virtues and illustrious miracles. Being eminently devout, he renounced all worldly pomp; and following the example of St. John the divine, resided in solitary places, and betook himself to the islands of the sea. Among these he had recourse to one called Bass, where he led a life without all question contemplative and strict, in which, for many years, he held up to remembrance the most blessed Kentigern, his instructor, in the constant contemplation of the sanctity of his conduct." Some miracles ascribed to Baldred are related, and are of as much authenticity as usually belongs to such legends. According to Simeon of Durham, he died in 606-7. Aldham, Tyningham, and Preston, compete for the honour of being the place of his burial. (Jamieson's Account of the Culdees.)

BALDUCCI, (Jacopo,) an Italian lawyer of Folri, doctor of both laws, who flourished at the end of the sixteenth century. He was editor of the Rota of Bologna and Genoa, and was afterwards privy counsellor to Francis Farnese, and governor of Parma. He died a fiscal auditor of the state of Sienna. He published some observations on the Consilia et Sententiæ of Ramonius, which were published together in 2 vols, fol. in 1689. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALDUCCI, (Giovanni, 1570—1600,) called Cosci, a pupil of B. Noldini. He lived in Naples, and painted the refectorium of the cathedral of that city, as well as other works for Florence and Rome. Of his drawings in Indian ink, one, representing Christ amongst the Scribes, has been engraved by Scacciatti. The decorations also which he made at the nuptials of Christina of Lorraine at Florence, have been engraved. (Nagler Lexicon der Künstler.)

BALDUCCI, (Francesco,) born at Palermo, lived during the latter end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. Endowed with a poetic genius, which he improved by education, but ardent, inconstant, and profligate, he was obliged to leave his country, and led, for years, a wandering life, and enlisted in the troops which pope Clement VIII. sent to Hungary under Gian Francesco Aldobrandini. On his return to Rome, where he fixed his abode, he resumed his literary pursuits; and his poetical talent, which excelled in the anacreontic style, and above all, the use he made of it amongst the great, procured him fame and money; but, thoughtless and extravagant, perpetually in distress, and often imprisoned for debt, he was forced to enter the service of several noblemen, without continuing long with any, and became famous for intruding himself at the table of the great. But here again his discontented temper caused him to look for a lower companion, a barber, whose table he shared, but who soon expelled him from his house on account of his petulance, whilst his irascibleness exposed him to severe beatings, from which he was more than once in danger of his life. Many are the anecdotes which his biographers relate of the manner in which he now provided for his subsistence, by no means to his credit, till at last he took orders. He then became chaplain in the hospital of St. Sisto, and was received in the house of Pompeo Colonna, prince of Gallicano; but being attacked by an illness, he wished to be removed to the hospital of S. Giovanni Laterano, where he lingered twenty-two days, and died in 1642. His poems have been often reprinted, and are numerous. He is considered as the first who wrote the Cantate and Oratorii, and is reckoned, by Crescimbeni, amongst the best anacreontic poets of Italy. He wrote also Canzoni in the Sicilian language, which were published at Palermo in the collection of Muse Siciliane.

BALDUCCIO, (Giovanni,) a most celebrated sculptor, belonging to the school of Pisa. He was born at the end of the thirteenth century, and in 1322 was already employed in the ateliers of Sarzana to make the cenotaph of Guarnieri, the lord of Lucca. Having attained a high reputation, he came in 1336 to Milan, where he became the founder of a school of art. In 1347 he finished the great doors of the Brera, which building he also adorned with

statues. He is considered to be the author of the splendid shrine of St. Eustorgio at Milan, concerning which, however, there has been some controversy amongst the writers on art. The statues of Balduccio are mostly exaggerated, stiff, and of hard lineaments. (Nagler Lexicon der Künstler.)

BALDUIN, (Frederic,) professor of theology in Wittemberg, was born at Dresden in 1575, studied at Wittemberg, and was diaconus at Freiburg in 1602; in 1603 superintendent at Olsnitz; and in the following year professor of theology in Wittemberg. He accompanied the elector, Christian II., to Prague in 1610, but returned to his favourite academical employments at Wittemberg, and died there in 1627. The most esteemed of his works are, the Commentarius in omnes Epistolas Pauli, which has been several times printed; and the Tractatus de Casibus Conscientiæ, 4to, Wittemberg, 1628; 4to, Frankfort, 1654. He was the first who brought the science of casuistry into a regular form; and he gave lectures upon it in Wittemberg. The work last named is a methodical treatise on the subject, discussing first the duties of man towards God; secondly, his actions with regard to the heavenly spirits; and thirdly, with respect to human affairs. He held a dispute with Boetius of Helmstadt, whether the godless will be raised by the merits of Jesus Christ; a proposition which Boetius affirmed and Balduin denied.

BALDUIN, (Christian Adolphus,) a native of Saxony, born June 29, 1632. He studied successively, but for short periods, in the universities of Leipsic, Wittemberg, and Altdorf. At the age of twenty he went to Ratisbon. He wrote various pieces in verse of no great merit, and directed his attention to chemistry and alchemy, which appear to have absorbed the greater part of his time. He obtained a place at Grossenhayn under the government, and was admitted into the Academy of the Curious in Nature, under the title of Hermes. He invented a kind of phosphorus known by his name. He died in 1682. He published many works, of which the following need only to be mentioned: Hermes Curiosus, Leip. 1667, 12mo; Phosphorus Hermeticus, sive magnus Luminaris, Lips. 1674, 12mo; Venus Aurea in Forma Chrysocollæ fossilis, cum Fulmine cœlitùs delapsa, propè Haynam, Die 18 Mai. 1677, 12mo.

BALDUINI, (Jacopo,) a celebrated Italian jurist of the thirteenth century, who was educated under Odofredo Beneventano, the successor of the renowned Accursius. He was professor of law at Bologna, and amongst his pupils was the pope Innocent IV. According to Orlandi, he was one of the witnesses of the pardon granted by the emperor Frederic to the Bolognese on the 10th of September, 1220. There is an amusing anecdote related by Odofredo, of Balduini being present, when young, at a lecture delivered by the celebrated Azo, and charging that renowned jurist with enunciating erroneous opinions, Azo flew into a terrible passion with him, and forgot so far the dignity of the chair, as to give his pupil the lie. Balduini was, we are told, appointed a decurion at Bologna, where, it is said, he was guilty of some corrupt practices, which, according to approved usage, he vindicated on the ground that they were usually pursued. He, however, bore a sincere love to the honour of his country, and entreated, though without avail, Innocent IV. to restore her literature to its ancient glory. He was after this chosen podestà of Genoa, from which office, however, he was expelled, for having, contrary to the municipal laws of the city, condemned a noble guilty of a capital offence to be hanged. Balduini died according to some writers in 1240, and according to others in 1235. He wrote commentaries on various parts of the civil law.

BALDUINIS, (Ugolino,) a Bolognese jurist and doctor of law, who flourished in 1250, in which year he lectured in Bologna. He wrote some questions on the civil and canon laws. (Mazzuchelli,)

BALDUINUS, (Francis,) born in Belgium in 1520. He studied in Louvaine and Paris, and went subsequently to hear Melanchton and Calvin, for the sake of learning at the fountain head the reasons of their late secession from the papal doctrines. He became a professor in Paris and Heidelberg, and turned protestant, but soon again returned to popery. He embraced subsequently the study of the law, and after various vicissitudes died in Paris in 1573. Having much mixed in life, his favourite saying, "that history without the admixture of prudence is but a blind guide," deserves attention. He wrote De Institutione Historiæ Universæ, et ejus cum Jurisprudentiâ Conjunctione; Leges et Edicta veterum Imperatorum de Christianis; Eumeni Oratio de Scholis;

and several other works. (D. P. Freheri Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum.)

BALDUINUS, (Canonicus,) of the convent of St. Cornelius in Nimeguen, wrote a chronicle from the birth of Christ to 1294, which was much used by Miraeus in his Chronicon Præmonstratense. (Vossius, Hist. Latin.)

BALDUNG, (Hans,) called Grün, Grien, or Gruen, painter, engraver, and woodcutter, born in Gmünd in Suabia, about 1470, died in Strasburg about 1550. Little of the life of this superior artist is known, but that he worked in Switzerland, Strasburg, and the vicinity of the latter town. In Freiburg, there are several pictures by him, amongst them a crucifixion, with the inscription Johann Baldung, cognomine Grien, Gamundianus, Deo et Virtute auspiciis faciebat, 1516. He lived also, for a time, in the abbey of Lichtenthal in Baden, where are some pictures by him. His daughter and sister took the veil in this monastery. His works resemble much those of Albert Dürer, and have even now lost little of their original brilliancy of colouring. The following words concerning Baldung are found in Dürer's Diary: "Jch habe Meister Joachim's Gründe Hansen Dinggeschenkt." The grand ducal gallery of Carlsruhe possesses his portraits of Maximilian I., Charles V., &c. In deciding whether some works are to be ascribed to him or to others, the first monogrammists, such as Bartsch and Brulliet, have spent much time. This is especially the case with an engraving, said by some to bear the date of 1455; which, if so, would be the oldest engraving in existence. Bartsch mentions fifty-nine woodcuts and two engravings of Baldung's, but Mr. Brulliot has collected some more of his works. (Bartsch, Peintre Graveur. Sandrart. W. Schorn, Kunstblatt, 1834, n. 88.)

BALDUS, or BALDESCHI, (Baldus,) an eminent Italian jurist, (commonly called Baldus de Ubaldis,) who was born at Perugia in 1327, and commenced his studies very young. His teachers in the Roman law were Johannes Pagliarensis, Tigrinis, and Bartolus; and in the canon law, Frederic Petrucius, of Sienna. He was admitted to the degree of doctor in Bartolus in 1344, and went to Bologna and devoted himself to instruction of both the Roman and canon laws. He was professor at Bologna three years, at Perugia thirty-three, at Pisa one, at Florence six, at Padua three, and at Pavia ten, where he died on the 28th of April, 1400. Amongst his distinguished disciples were Petrus Belforte, afterwards pope Gregory XI. and the cardinal Zabarella. At Perugia, Baldus was one of the five "Sapientes," appointed to visit and inspect the law schools; he was a judge, and employed as ambassador, and charged with the control of the military department. At Perugia he was vicar-general to the bishop of Todi; he was a citizen of Florence, and the amendment of the statutes of Perugia was entrusted to his wisdom. By the principal corporations of Padua he was retained as counsel, and nothing more clearly proves the importance ascribed to his opinions than his consultations in behalf of pope Urban VI. On the death of this pope, and the accession of his pupil Gregory to the pontificate, Baldus, with the permission of the town of Perugia, was in 1380 summoned to Rome to advise conjointly with Johannes de Lignano, respecting the attempt made by some cardinals to set up an anti-pope in the person of Clement. Baldus has, indeed, been accused of having favoured the anti-pope, but Savigny rejects the opinion as not supported by facts. The principal works of Baldus are: 1. Commentaries on the Digestum Vetus, the Infortiatum, the Digestum Novum, the Institutes, the Codex, and the Tres Libri. 2. Commentaries on the Liber Feudorum, and on the Treatise on the Peace of Constance. The Commentary on the Liber Feudorum, completed in 1391, is one of the best works of this author, although Alvarotus charges it with incompleteness, and inaccuracy in its citations of authorities. Baldus also wrote some additions to the Treatise of Syllimani on Feudal Law. The Treatise on the Peace of Constance has since become incorporated into the Corpus Juris Civilis, and the Commentary of Baldus appears therein as an ordinary gloss. 3. Lecture on the three first Books of the Decretals. 4. Consilia, which contain his opinions delivered in the course of his practice. 5. Additions to the Speculum de Durantis. 6. Practica, or Practica Judiciaria. 7. De Juris Doctoribus vel de Commemoratione. 8. De Pactis. 9. Disputatio de Viturbativa. (Savigny, Gesch. des Romisch. Rechts im Mittelalt.)

BALDWIN I. count of Flanders, surnamed Bras-de-Fer, according to some, on account of his great strength; and according to others, of his being perpetually in armour; succeeded his father, Auda-

cer, or Odoacre, in 837, as great forester of that country. For at that time, the whole of Flanders being covered by forests, they gave the name of forester to the lords whom the king of France entrusted with its government. Upon the death of Louis le Debonnaire, in 840, Baldwin joined the party of the ambitious Lothaire, against his brothers, Charles the Bald, and Louis of Bavaria, and was present at the terrible battle of Fontenai, in the following year, where he was wounded. Nor would he acknowledge his allegiance to any of the princes after peace was made; because, his government being situated on the confines of their territories, he thought he could not swear allegiance to one without giving offence to the other. In 857, on the death of Ethelwolf, king of England, Judith his second wife, and daughter of Charles the Bald, king of Aquitaine and Neustria, was returning to her father, and Baldwin who had heard of her beauty, and was not ignorant of her gallantry, going to meet her, succeeded in carrying her off to the castle of Haerlebeck, where he prevailed on her to marry him. As he had always been engaged against her father in favour of his brother, Charles, on hearing of the marriage, sent his son, Louis the Stammerer, with an army to attack Baldwin, who however defeated Louis at the battle of Arras, and ordered several of the barons who were made prisoners to be hanged as the instigators of the war. For this murder, as well as for the abduction of Judith, and the refusal to deliver her up, he was excommunicated by pope Nicholas I., and there being no other method for obtaining absolution than of throwing himself at the feet of the pontiff, he journeyed to Rome, taking his wife with him. His submission pleased the imperious pontiff—he was absolved, and the pope sent a legate to Charles, to induce him to pardon Baldwin. Charles yielded; received Baldwin and Judith at his court; consented to their marriage; raised Flanders into a county; enlarged its limits; and gave it to Baldwin under the condition of his paying homage to the crown; assisted him in building the castles of Bruges and Ghent, to oppose the irruption of the Normans, who, under their chief, Hasting, had landed on the coast; and continued in amity with him till his death, which took place at Arras in 877; or, according to others, in 879. He was buried in the abbey of St. Bertin, leaving two sons, Baldwin II. who succeeded him, and Raoul, count of Cambrai.

BALDWIN II., called the Bald, son of the preceding, defeated Eudes, count of Paris and duke of France, in 888, who had usurped the crown, to the exclusion of Charles the Simple, the rightful heir. He assisted Charles also against the Danes and the Normans. But, notwithstanding these benefits, Charles took from him the town of Arras in 898, an injustice which irritated Raoul, count of Cambrai, brother of Baldwin, and Winomach, lord of Lisle, vassal of the count, so much against Foulques, archbishop of Rheims, who was thought to have been the counsellor of Charles, and who had already, in 892, in a council at Rheims, condemned Baldwin as an usurper of the revenue of the church, that for the sake of avenging him, Winomach lay in wait and assassinated Foulques in a wood two years after. Baldwin died on the 2d of January, 918, leaving for his successor, Arnould, or Arnold the Great, his eldest son, whom he had had by Alfrith, daughter of Alfred the Great, king of England, and sister to Edward the Elder, besides Adolfe, or Atulfe, count of Boulogne, and Ghinihilde, wife to Wilfred II. count of Barcelona.

BALDWIN III., surnamed the Younger, count of Flanders, was the son of Arnould I. and Alix of Vermandois. Although he began to govern in 958, yet, as he died before his father, many historians do not allow him the title of being the third of the name in the succession of the crown. He had married Mahaud, daughter of Herman, duke of Saxony, who after his death contracted a second alliance with Godfrey, the captive count of Verdun. Baldwin died of the small-pox, and was interred in the church of St. Bertin.

BALDWIN IV. count of Flanders and Artois, surnamed Belle Barbe, was the son of Arnold II. and Roselle, daughter of Berengarius III. king of Italy, and succeeded to the throne in 989. During the troubles that followed the death of the emperor, Otho III., Baldwin seized upon Valenciennes, and several places bordering on, or in the neighbourhood of his states, which he defended against the united forces of the emperor Henry, Robert king of France, and the duke of Normandy, so successfully as to be allowed to retain Valenciennes, Walcheren, and other places in Zealand, as a fief of the empire, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the count of Holland. He might, in fact, be considered as the most fortunate sovereign of his time, if his son, Baldwin V.

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whom he had by Cunegonde of Luxemburg, had not made war against him, and expelled him from the states, where, however, he was re-established by the assistance of Richard II. duke of Normandy, whose daughter Lemore he had married after the death of Cunegonde. He died in 1034; or, according to Guillaume de Jumièges, in 1036.

BALDWIN V., called the Frieslander, or De Lille, and afterwards Le Debonnaire, count of Flanders and son of Baldwin IV., would have been one of the greatest princes of his age if he had not sullied his reputation by violating the duty he owed to his father (see BALDWIN IV.) to whom, however, he succeeded. In 1027 he married Adele, or Alix, of France, daughter of king Robert. During the war which took place between the emperor, Henry III., called the Black, and Geoffery III. duke of Lorraine, called the Barber, he declared himself in favour of the duke, and took from the emperor a large tract of territory, on the right bank of the Scheldt, which river had previously formed the boundary between the dominion of Germany and France, in which latter Flanders was included; and at the restoration of peace by the emperor Henry IV. he was allowed, in 1057, to retain the lands on condition of paying homage to the emperor for them. Thus the counts of Flanders became vassals of the crown of France, for the county of Flanders, and of Germany, for the possession of Valenciennes, Gand, Alost, and other places beyond the Scheldt. He had in the mean time founded several collegiate churches, amongst which that of Lille, where he was buried. At the death of Henry I. king of France, Baldwin was entrusted with the guardianship of Philip I. his son, and the regency of the kingdom, an office which he performed with honour and integrity, and defeated the Gascons, who had revolted. He died on the 1st of September, 1067, leaving four sons and three daughters, one of whom, Mahaud, had married William the Conqueror, whom he accompanied in his expedition to England, and from whom, as a reward for his services, he received a pension of 300 silver marks, which were paid to him from the English treasury.

BALDWIN VI., son of the above, surnamed the Good, or of Mons, for having married Richilde, daughter and heiress of Rainer VI. count of Hainault, who brought him the lordship of that city, succeeded him in 1067, and died three years after, on the 21st of July, 1070 without having enjoyed happiness or health. He was buried in the abbey of Hasnon, which he had repaired the year before, leaving two sons, Arnold III. count of Flanders, surnamed the Unfortunate, because he was attacked by his uncle Robert, called the Frieslander, and killed in the battle of Mount Cassel in 1071, and Baldwin, count of Hainault, who then became count of Flanders, under the name of

BALDWIN VII., but after a time was obliged to renounce, in favour of his uncle and his descendants, his right and claim to that county, keeping for himself Hainault, which he had inherited from his mother.

BALDWIN VIII., surnamed the Hapeule, or Hopkin, on account of a sort of axe used during his reign in the numerous public executions of the outlaws and banditti, amongst whom were many turbulent barons. Though young, he seems to have been uncommonly severe, of which he gave a remarkable instance on the occasion of one Peter of Oostcamp, who having been accused of having taken possession of two cows belonging to a poor woman, Baldwin ordered him to be plunged, dressed as he was, in a cauldron of boiling water, in the market-place of Bruges. He was the grandson of Robert the Frieslander, in whose favour Baldwin VII. was obliged to resign the principality of Flanders, and who, at his death, left it to his son Robert II., called the Hierosolymitan, husband of Clemence, daughter of William, surnamed the Daring, duke of Burgundy, and sister to pope Calistus II. When Baldwin succeeded his father, in the year 1111, he took the part of Louis le Gros, and carried his arms into Normandy in favour of William, son of Robert Curthose, against Henry I. king of England; but being severely wounded, in 1118, by a certain Hughes Botterau, at the attack of Burus, a small castle in the province of Caux, near Arques, he inflamed the wound so much by his debauch that he died in a few months after, in June 1119, at the age of twenty-six, and was buried in the abbey of St. Bertin. He was succeeded by Charles, called the Good, son of his aunt Alix, and wife to Canute, king of Denmark.

BALDWIN IX., surnamed the Brave, fifth count of Hainault, became, in 1191, count of Flanders at the death of Philip of Alsace, by his marriage with Margherite, daughter of Thierry, and sister to

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Philip. Thus the line of Baldwin of Mons was restored, and the two counties of Hainault and Flanders were reunited. In 1192 he paid his homage to Philip August, to whom he gave up the county of Artois, and died on the 27th of Dec. 1195. He left three sons and three daughters. Two of the former, Baldwin and Henry, became emperors of Constantinople; and of the latter Isabelle, mother of Louis VIII. king of France, and Yoland, wife of Peter II. of Courtenay, who succeeded Henry on the throne of Constantinople.

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, called by the Arabic historians Bardawil, succeeded his elder brother Godfrey of Bouillon, and was crowned by the patriarch, at Bethlehem, on Christmas-day, A.D. 1100. He had previously borne the title of count of Edessa, that city having been subdued by his arms in the advance of the crusaders through Palestine. His reign of eighteen years, was a continual succession of conflicts with the Moslems of Syria and Egypt. In 1102 he sustained a defeat near Rama, but two years later he made himself master, with the assistance of a Genoese squadron, of the important city and port of Ptolemais, or Akka, (St. Jean d'Acre,) from which he had been repulsed in the previous year. In 1109 he captured Berytus, or Beirout, and Sidon fell in December of the following year, and with the exception of Tyre, and Askalon, which was recovered by the Mohammedans, almost all the strongholds on the sea-coast of Palestine were gradually added to the new Latin kingdom of Jerusalem. In 1115 he founded the castle of Karak, or Mont-Real, on the border of the desert, a fortress afterwards famous in the wars of the crusaders; but his constitution was destroyed by the incessant fatigues of war, and he died in April, 1118, on his return from a foray against the Egyptian frontier. He had been thrice married, but left no issue. Though not endowed with the virtues or great qualities of his brother Godfrey, he possessed in a high degree the personal courage and reckless daring, which were held in that age in the highest estimation; and he defended his precarious kingdom more as a knight of romance maintaining a passage of arms against all comers, than as a politic monarch who duly estimated the value of the advanced post recently acquired by Christendom. He was succeeded by his cousin,

BALDWIN II., (surnamed Du Bourg,) to whom his predecessor, on becoming king, had ceded the country of Edessa. His first exploit was a victory over the Ortokide prince Ilghazi, who had defeated and slain the seneschal of Antioch, but was overthrown (1119) by Baldwin, in a battle in which the knights of St. John first appeared in arms. But in 1122, his escort was surprised by the troops of Balak, nephew of Ilghazi, and himself taken prisoner and detained two years in captivity, during which time, however, the troops of the kingdom, headed by the regent Garnier, took Tyre from the Moslems. In 1125 he gained an important advantage, in the territory of Antioch, over an army sent by the sultan of Persia to aid the Syrian Mohammedans, and commanded by Aksankar Bourski, (grandfather of the famous sultan Nour-ed-Deen;) and before his death, which occurred in 1131, he had reduced under his sway nearly the whole of Syria; Aleppo, Damascus, Emeson, and Hamah, being the only places of note which remained in the hands of the Moslems. Baldwin du Bourg is described by William of Tyre as a man of extraordinary personal advantages; his valour and military talents were also of the highest order; "and such," says the bishop, "was his piety, that his hands and knees were callous from the frequency of his genuflexions and prostrations!" By his queen, an Armenian princess, he left only four daughters, the husband of the eldest of whom, Fulk of Anjou, succeeded to the throne of his father-in-law, by consent of the patriarch and barons of the kingdom.

BALDWIN III., son of Fulk, and grandson of Baldwin II., succeeded his father as king of Jerusalem in 1144, and was crowned, in conjunction with his mother, Melicent, on Christmas-day in that year, at the age of thirteen. The early part of his reign was disturbed by the ambition of his mother, who wished to possess herself of the undivided sovereignty; and the Moslems were encouraged by the failure of the second crusade, the only result of which was a fruitless siege of Damascus in 1148. But the valour of Baldwin, when he attained mature years, was shown to be fully equal to that of his chivalrous ancestors. Askalon surrendered to his arms in 1154, after a severe siege, and Cæsarea was conquered in 1159; but his reign was terminated in 1162 by death, occasioned, according to some accounts, by poison administered by a Jewish or Arabian physician. He had married, in 1158, a

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niece of the emperor Manuel Comnenus, but dying without issue, the crown devolved on his brother Amalaric, or Amauri.

BALDWIN IV., surnamed the Leper, succeeded his father Amauri, in 1173, at the age of thirteen. During his minority, the regency was administered by Milo de Planci; but Baldwin, though sickly from his birth, inherited all the valour of his race; and his assumption of the government, in 1177, was speedily followed by a signal victory, near Rama, over the sultan Saladin, who was marching to attack Jerusalem. But this success was counterbalanced by a defeat which the Christians sustained in 1179, at a spot on the Jordan called the Fords of Jacob; and the infirmities of the king increased to such an extent that, in 1182, he associated in the government, as coregent, Guy de Lusignan, the second husband of his sister Sybilla. But the unpopularity of this appointment, among the barons of the kingdom, made the last years of Baldwin a scene of anarchy and dissension, of which Saladin availed himself to push his conquests on every part of the frontier; and one of the last acts of Baldwin, who died in 1185, was to despatch an embassy to Europe to excite the christian princes to the relief of the Holy Land. He was succeeded by his nephew,

BALDWIN V., a boy seven years old, son of Sybilla by her first husband, William of Mont-Ferrat; but he did not survive more than seven months his elevation to a nominal throne, dying at Acre, as was generally supposed, by poison administered by his own mother, who was ambitious to hasten her own elevation to the throne, in conjunction with her second husband Guy. With their reign the kingdom of Jerusalem may be considered to have terminated, as the city was taken by Saladin in 1187. (Fuller. William of Tyre. Abulfeda. De Guignes, &c. &c.)

BALDWIN I., emperor of Constantinople, (previously count of Flanders and Hainault,) was elected to the crown of the East, in preference to his competitor Boniface of Montferrat, on the conquest of the city by the Latins of the fourth crusade, and crowned in St. Sophia, May 16, A.D. 1204. But his territories comprehended only one-fourth of the acquisitions of the crusaders, and even this share owned but imperfectly the yoke of the new master forcibly imposed on the inhabitants. The commencement of Baldwin's reign was, however, fortunate; the Greek usurper, Murzufles, in attempting to escape into Asia, was seized at the straits, and punished for his manifold treasons, both to his own countrymen and his Frankish allies, by being hurled from the Theodosian column and dashed to pieces. But the haughty reception which was given to the ambassadors of John, or Calo-John, (called also, by Villehardouin, Johannizza,) king of the Bulgarians, offended that barbarous prince, who commenced hostilities against the new empire, and was aided by a general revolt of the Greeks. The emperor, imprudently advancing with a handful of men against the Bulgarians, was encompassed and overwhelmed by the superior numbers of his enemies; most of his followers were slain, and Baldwin fell alive into the hands of his savage foes, April, 1205. His subsequent fate is uncertain; but he is believed to have perished, either by a violent or natural death, shortly after his capture, at the age of thirty-two. The justice and moderation of Baldwin extorted the praise even of the Greeks; "and in battle," to use the words of Villehardouin, "never belted knight fought with more courage than the emperor." (Gibbon. Villehardouin.)

BALDWIN II., son of Peter de Courtenay, was placed on the tottering throne of Constantinople on the death of his brother Robert, A.D. 1228, being then only eleven years old. But the aged and valiant John de Brienne, titular king of Jerusalem, was associated in the defence of the empire; and it was not till his death, in 1237, that Baldwin attempted to assume the government. His reign was spent rather in endeavouring, by visits to the other countries of Europe, to obtain supplies of men and money for the maintenance of his falling dominion, than in personal efforts to repel in the field the Greek, Turkish, and Bulgarian foes, who pressed him on all sides. Vataces, the Greek monarch who ruled at Nice as a rival emperor, gradually deprived him of his European territories; and the capture in 1261, by the *Cæsar* Strategopulos, of Constantinople itself, which was betrayed to a night assault, deprived Baldwin of even the remains of substantial empire. The twelve remaining years of his life were spent in fruitless attempts to procure an armament from the christian powers for his restoration, and he died in Italy, A.D. 1273, despised for his cowardice and incapacity, rather

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than pitied for his misfortunes. The titular rank of emperor of the East was assumed by his descendants for some time afterwards. (Pachymer. Acropolita. Gibbon.)

BALDWIN, (Thomas,) a celebrated English prelate. He was born of obscure parents at Exeter, but, as we are informed by Giraldus Cambrensis, having shown from his boyhood a taste for letters, he obtained by his good conduct and learning the dignity of archdeacon, which he quitted to become a monk of the Cistercian order, and was made abbot of Ford, in Devonshire. In 1181 he was elected bishop of Worcester, from which see he was translated, about the end of 1184, to the archbishopric of Canterbury. Giraldus speaks much of his modesty and sobriety, and of his gentleness of disposition. The last characteristic he possessed even to a fault; and as he rose in power, he was led by it to neglect the strict and severe discipline which it was necessary to enforce in his flock. The writer just mentioned says of him, "monachum meliorem fuisse quam abbatem, et episcopum quam archiepiscopum." And the pope is said to have addressed to him an epistle commencing thus, "Urbanus servus servorum Dei, monacho ferventissimo, abbati calido, episcopo tepido, archiepiscopo remisso, salutem," &c. He, however, had conceived the idea of repressing the disorders which prevailed in the election of the archbishops of his see, by the foundation of a secular chapter at Hackington, near Canterbury; but the pope, who gained by the dissensions of the monks, ordered it to be discontinued, and instead of it Baldwin laid the foundation of the archiepiscopal parish at Lambeth. Soon afterwards, he took up the crusade which was then being projected, with great warmth; and not only traversed Wales and the borders, to urge people to join in it by his preaching, (in which he was accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis,) but accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land in person, and rendered great service by his counsels and by his predications among the soldiers. He there died, at the siege of Ptolemais, in 1191. Baldwin was a good theologian. Some of his writings are printed in the Bibliotheca Cisterciensis. (Godwin, De Præsul.)

BALDWIN, (William,) has left no drama behind him, but was much engaged in the reigns of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary, if not earlier, in preparing theatrical entertainments for the court. He, however, owes his principal reputation to his concern in writing and bringing out the first edition of the Mirror for Magistrates, in 1559, which had been projected by Thomas Sackville, (subsequently created baron Buckhurst and earl of Dorset,) who wrote the induction to, and one of the legends in it. Some particulars of himself are given by Baldwin in a very rare tract, Beware the Cat, which first came out in 1561, and being then suppressed on religious considerations was subsequently reprinted in 1584. The authorship of it has been assigned to Baldwin on sufficient grounds by Mr. J. Payne Collier, in his Hist. of Eng. Dram. Poetry, and the Stage, i., xx. and 155. By a document in Mr. Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, p. 90, it seems that Baldwin and John Heywood were jointly engaged in preparing theatrical entertainments at Christmas, 6 Edw. VI. According to Anthony Wood (Ath. Oxon. i. 341, edit. Bliss), Baldwin wrote a treatise on the Use of Comedies, as well as of Adages, Similes, and Proverbs, but the Oxford historian could not himself find when or where it was printed. The same authority states that Baldwin "seems to have been a western man born," but he furnishes no evidence on the point. He also conjectures that Baldwin was the member of the university, who in 1532 petitioned the congregation of regents to be allowed to take a degree in arts, but he could not ascertain whether the prayer had been granted. After he left Oxford, Baldwin appears to have been engaged as assistant to Edward Whitchurch, the printer; and in 1547, A Treatise of Moral Philosophy came from his press, which had been "gathered and Englished" by Baldwin. This work continued popular for more than a century, and with enlargements went through many editions, (Cens. Lit. ix. 376.) In 1549, Baldwin called himself "servant with Edward Whitchurch," and in that capacity printed the Canticles or Balades of Solomon, which he had translated into verse with considerable ease, and some elegance of phraseology. His original contributions to the Mirror for Magistrates are also highly meritorious. The publication of the second edition of this work in 1563 is the last we hear of Baldwin, either as poet or printer; but three years earlier he had produced The Funerals of King Edward VI. which has been reprinted for the Roxburgh Club. Ritson (Bibl. Poet. 121) asserts that Baldwin took orders. The date of his death is not known.

BALDWIN, (Sir Timothy,) a miscellaneous writer, and editor of the seventeenth century, was a younger son of Charles Baldwin, of Burwarton in Shropshire, a gentleman of good descent, became a commoner of Balliol college, Oxford in 1634, and fellow of All Souls in 1640. After the restoration, he was made principal of Hart hall, chancellor of the diocese of Hereford and Worcester, and one of the masters in chancery. He was knighted in July 1670, being then described as of Stoke castle, in Shropshire.

In 1654, when a great question was raised on the privileges of ambassadors, on the case of Don Pantaleon Sa, brother to the Portuguese ambassador, who had killed an Englishman, Dr. Baldwin wrote a disquisition on the subject, which was published in that year, entitled, The Privileges of an Ambassador, written by way of letter to a friend, who desired his opinion concerning the Portugal Ambassador. In 1656, he published a treatise, which had been left in manuscript by Lord Herbert of Cherburg, entitled, Expeditio Buckingami Ducis, in Ream Insulam; and in 1663, a treatise of Dr. Richard Zouch, the principal of Alban hall, and judge of the high court of admiralty, then lately deceased, entitled, The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, asserted against Sir Edward Coke's Articuli Admiralitatis, in the twenty-second chapter of his Jurisdiction of Courts.

He had a brother, Samuel Baldwin, who in 1672 was made the king's serjeant.

BALDWIN, (Ebenezer,) an American minister, was born in 1745, graduated at Yale college in 1763, and became tutor in the establishment in 1766, which office he filled for four years. He was ordained minister of Danbury, Connecticut, on the 19th of September, 1770, and died on the 1st of October, 1776.

BALDWIN, (Thomas,) an American divine, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on the 23d of December, 1753. In 1781, he removed to Canaan, in New Hampshire, and joined the Baptist communion, although he had been educated a pædo-baptist. In June, 1783, he was by request ordained "evangelist," and performed the duties of pastor for seven years. In 1790, he was invited to Boston, as pastor of the second Baptist church; and having devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, in which he was previously to a great extent deficient, became eminent as a preacher, and was considered the head of his denomination in New England. He was for several years a member of the legislature, and was of the convention, by which the constitution of the state was revised. He died suddenly at Waterville, Maine, on the 29th of August, 1825. He had taken his degree of doctor in divinity. He published several sermons.

BALDWIN, (Abraham,) an American senator, who was born at Connecticut in 1754, and graduated at Yale college in 1772. Three years afterwards, his scholarship obtained for him the appointment of tutor in the college, in which office he remained until 1779. He after this devoted himself to the study of law. He went to Savannah, and was admitted of the Georgia bar; and, three months afterwards, was elected a member of the legislature. Shortly after he had taken his seat, he proposed the establishment of a university in Georgia, prepared the form of a charter, endowing it with 40,000 acres of land, and, in spite of opposition, succeeded in obtaining the concurrence of the legislature to his project. In 1786, he was elected a delegate to congress, and was an active member of the convention, by which, in 1787, the constitution of the United States was framed. He continued a member of congress until 1799, when he became a senator, in which capacity he continued until his death, which happened on the 4th of March, 1807. He was strongly attached to republican principles, but is said to have been tolerant towards those of different political sentiments.

BALE, (John,) a voluminous author, and one of our earliest dramatists, elevated to the bishopric of Ossory by Edward VI., was a Suffolk man, having been born at Cove, a small village in that county, on the 21st November, 1495. The date of his death has hitherto been fixed in 1563; but in that year Barnaby Googe printed a poetical address to him, in which he terms him, "good aged Bale," and informs us that he still persisted "to turn the painful book," (Eglogs, Epytaphes, and Sonettes, newly written by Barnabe Googe, 1563, 8vo.) How long afterwards he continued to "beat his wearied brain," (to use the words of the same author,) cannot be ascertained; but it seems probable that he died before he had attained the age of seventy, and he was buried in Canterbury cathedral, of which, (though for-

merly a bishop,) he was then only one of the prebends. The fact is, that after residing upon his see of Ossory during the reign of Edward VI. he was obliged to take refuge in Basle when Mary came to the throne; and returning to England on the accession of Elizabeth, he preferred his stall in Canterbury cathedral to his bishopric in Ireland. He was the son of Henry Bale; and some of his polemical works were published in the name of Harrison: his mother's name was Margaret. He was of course educated a Roman catholic, and was sent first to the monastery of the Carmelites at Norwich, afterwards to Hulme abbey in Northumberland, and from thence to St. John's, or Jesus college, Cambridge. How soon he was converted to the protestant religion is not known; but possibly his desire to marry his wife Dorothy, after he had taken orders, had some influence in fixing his determination. His early patrons were, Lord Wentworth and the earl of Essex, by the latter of whom he was protected against his Roman-catholic enemies, who were both numerous and violent. At this date he was "parish priest of Thorndon, Suffolk," and a doctor of divinity. (Collier's Hist. of Engl. Dram. Poetry and the Stage, ii. 237.)

At the time of the execution of Cromwell, Bale was forty-five, and apprehensive of persecution by his exasperated antagonists, he withdrew into Flanders, and remained there until Edward VI. ascended the throne, when he obtained the living of Bishopstoke in Hampshire. He did not remain there long before the king paid a visit to Southampton, and seeing Bale, appointed him bishop of Ossory. He is said to have pleaded *nolo episcopari*, on account of ill health and poverty, with sincerity, but without success, and he was consecrated at Dublin, as he himself informs us, on February 2d, 1553. In his work, the Vocation of John Bale, he gives a striking and interesting account of his meeting with the king at Southampton: "The king," (he says,) "having information that I was there in the street, he marvelled thereat, for so much as it had been told him a little before, that I was both dead and buried. With that, his grace came to the window, and earnestly beheld me, a poor weak creature, as though he had upon me, so simple a subject, an earnest regard, or rather a very fatherly care." While bishop of Ossory two of Bale's plays, both calculated to promote the Protestant faith, viz. John the Baptist, and God's Promises, were publicly acted on a Sunday, in Kilkenny, by some youths of the town. (Vocation, fol. 24.) We need not say, therefore, that he was exposed to the hatred of the Roman catholics of Ireland, and on the death of Edward VI. he was compelled to fly secretly to Holland, and after being imprisoned for a short time and various adventures, he took up his abode at Basle. These facts we have upon his own evidence. He seems to have remained in Switzerland until the end of the year 1559, when he came back to England; and on the 15th January, 1560, being unwilling to return to his bishopric of Ossory, he obtained the revenues of a prebendal stall in Canterbury cathedral, which he retained till his death. These are all the known particulars of his life, during which he composed many valuable and interesting works, especially his Illustrium Majoris Britanniæ Scriptorum, hoc est, Angliæ, Cambriæ et Scotiæ, Summarium, the first edition of which was printed at Ipswich in 1549: we may, perhaps, infer, therefore, that after his first return to England, he lived for some time in his native county of Suffolk, before he obtained the living of Bishopstoke in Hampshire. As originally published, the Summarium only contained five centuries of writers, but it was afterwards enlarged to nine centuries, the most complete edition being, that printed by Oporinus, at Basle, in 1559. In his youth, and while yet a Roman catholic, Bale wrote some controversial works, but subsequently he was most vigorous and abusive in his attacks upon the popish clergy and their adherents. Some of these appear to have been extremely popular, and his Actes of English Votaryes, comprehending their unchaste practices and examples, went through four impressions between 1546 and 1560. His Vocation of John Bale, was printed twice in the year 1553. He was the author, according to his own statement, (Scriptor. Illustr. M. Brit. Summ. p. 702, edit. 1559,) of no fewer than nineteen Miracle plays, eleven of which are devoted to the life of the Saviour, and eight are miscellaneous. Only four of these were printed in Bale's lifetime, and on the title-pages it is said that they were "compiled by John Bale, anno 1538," probably while he was yet "parish priest of Thorndon, Suffolk." All of them seem to have been calculated to forward and

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confirm the reformation; and they were printed abroad, no doubt, after the flight of their author when queen Mary came to the throne: they are, God's Promises, reprinted in the two last editions of Dodsley's Old Plays; John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness, reprinted in both the editions of the Harleian Miscellany; the Temptation of Christ; and the Three Laws of Nature, Moses, and Christ, which have never been reprinted. An account of all these will be found in Collier's Hist. of Eng. Dram. Poet. and the Stage ii. 238, *et seq.* By far the most remarkable of Bale's dramatic productions was printed in 1838, by the Camden Society, from the author's own MS. preserved in the library of the duke of Devonshire. It was discovered among the old corporation papers at Ipswich, and hence we may conclude, that it had been written by Bale before he quitted Suffolk, and that it had been acted by some of the trades of the town. It is entitled by Bale, De Joanne Anglorum Rege, and Kynge Johan, and is a most singular mixture of history and allegory, the events of the reign of John being applied to the times of Henry VIII. and to the struggles between Protestantism and Popery. On the foundation of this piece, Bale may be justly styled the first introducer of profane history upon the public stage. In the introduction to the impression issued by the Camden Society, the following brief summary of Bale's literary merits is inserted: "He possesses no peculiar claims as a poet, and though he could be severe as a moral censor, and violent as a polemic, he had little elevation and a limited fancy; his versification is also scarcely as good as that of some of his contemporaries."

BALECHOU, (Jean Jacques,) a very eminent French engraver, born at Arles, in 1715. He was the son of a hosier, and was taught the first rudiments of his art by a seal-engraver at Avignon. He went to Paris, and studied under Bernard Lépicié, secretary of the Academy of Painting, &c., of which Balechou was received a member. At Paris he executed his chef d'œuvre, the portrait of Augustus king of Poland, intended to be placed in front of the collection of the Dresden Gallery; but having been discovered selling surreptitiously first proofs of this plate, he was obliged to retire to Avignon, and his name was struck off the list of the academy, for this dishonourable transaction. After his return to Avignon, he executed his three engravings after Vernet—the Baigneuses, the Calm, and the Tempest,—as well as the St. Géneviève after Carl Vanloo, which had all a great success. The St. Géneviève was his last work. He died at Avignon, in 1765. His engravings are much sought after, and fetch a high price. (Biog. Univ.)

BALEG BEN BAKIR, chief of the Egyptians who, being expelled from Mauritania for their excesses, sought an asylum in Spain, during the viceroyalty of Abdelmelic ben Cotam. As their object was prey and plunder, they embraced the cause of there bellious walis. Baleg invested Cordova itself, defeated Abdelmelic, and at length obtained possession of that important city. His first act was to execute the emir, and to proclaim himself governor of the faithful. This was in A.H. 124, or A.D. 742. His power was of short duration. Abandoned by his Syrian allies, he was defeated and slain by Abderahman ben Ocba.

BALEN, (Henry van,) an eminent Dutch historical painter, born at Antwerp, and the disciple of Adam van Oort. He passed a great part of his life in Italy, where he studied diligently the antique. He was correct in his design, and his colouring was remarkably good. His chief works are a Festival of the Gods, a Judgment of Paris, a St. John in the Desert, and an Annunciation. Van Balen died at Antwerp, in 1632. He was the first master of Vandyk. His son also obtained some reputation as a painter. (Biog. Univ.)

BALEN, (Mathias,) born at Dordrecht, in 1611, first distinguished himself as a poet, but afterwards applied himself to historical researches, and in 1677 published a Description of Dordrecht, in 2 vols, 4to, which is full of valuable matter. He died shortly after its publication. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALENENA, (Bernardo de,) a native of Valdepeñas, in the diocese of Toledo, who filled the see of Porto Rico from 1622 to 1627, was a poet of some merit. His heroic piece, Bernardo, or the Victory of Roncesvalles, is the best of his performances.

BALES, (Peter,) the most excellent and celebrated master of penmanship of his time in this country, was born in London, in the year 1547. He first comes into notice while at Oxford, where he was employed as a teacher of writing. Anthony Wood says, (Ath. Oxon. by Bliss, i. 655,) "He spent several years

in sciences among the Oxonians, particularly at Gloucester hall," and conjectures that he was a member of the university. Whether he were so or not we have no means of determining; but it is probable that he possessed some acquaintance with the Latin language, as in his work called The Writing Schoolmaster several Latin verses by the author are introduced. The first performance in which he particularly distinguished himself, was one of which Holinshed in his Chronicles makes the following mention:—"The 10th of August (1575), a rare piece of work, and almost incredible, was brought to pass by an Englishman, born in the city of London, named Peter Bales, who, by his industry and practise of his pen, contrived and writ within the compass of a penny, in Latin, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, a prayer to God, a prayer for the queen, his posy, his name, the day of the month, the year of our Lord, and the reign of the queen. And on the 17th of August next following, at Hampton court, he presented the same to the queen's majesty in the head of a ring of gold, covered with a crystal, and presented therewith an excellent spectacle, by him devised, for the easier reading thereof, wherewith her majesty read all that was written therein with great admiration, and commended the same to the lords of the council, and the ambassadors, and did wear the same many times upon her finger." About the year 1586, we find Bales employed by Sir Francis Walsingham, then secretary of state, upon imitations of the handwriting of several of the conspirators of the Roman-catholic faction, and in making additions to their letters, which were intercepted in their passage, and afterwards forwarded, in order to elicit in the answers a further or more definite clue to detection. About the year 1589, Bales was using his interest to obtain some situation at court; but, possibly in consequence of the death of Sir Francis Walsingham, we do not hear that he succeeded. Bales was certainly a clerk in chancery, as appears from a description of one of his performances in shorthand—a Bible written in so small a hand, that it would lie in an English walnut-shell. (Ath. Oxon. by Bliss, i. 656.) He appears also to have been employed to speak or write a defence of the art he professed, which had been attacked as one merely mechanical, and which those who had benefited by their excellence in it afterwards affected to despise. In 1590 Bales resided at the upper end of the Old Bailey, where he kept a school for writing; and in January of that year he published his Writing Schoolmaster, containing three books in one: the first teaching Swift Writing; the second, True Writing; the third, Fair Writing. This was republished in 1598, when no less than eighteen copies of commendatory verses, chiefly by students at Oxford, were prefixed to it. The first part of this work led Evelyn to suppose that Bales was the inventor of short-hand; but a method of expeditious writing had been two years previously published by Dr. Bright, a physician at Cambridge. Bales was, however, the first who made shorthand practicable and commodious, or who publicly taught it. In 1592 he was in the service of Sir John Puckering, lord-keeper of the great seal; and many letters of this time are preserved, which are probably by his hand. He was now again instrumental in discovering the plots of the popish priests, by inventing a method of writing in which every letter was expressed by one straight stroke, and which was much used by one Topcliffe, also a servant to the lord-keeper, as securing secrecy, and affording expedition, more than any other at that time invented. In a translation of G. Ripley's Compound of Alchymy, 1591, by Ralph Rabbard, we read of another useful talent possessed by the caligrapher; for in a preliminary notice Rabbard mentions that in the preparation of the work he had had the assistance of Peter Bales, "a most notable decipherer of old and unperfect writing." To this work Bales wrote a commendatory poem. (Ritson, Bibl. Poetica, p. 123.) His greatest exploit, the winning of a gold pen of 20*l.* value, in a trial of skill in the Blackfriars with Daniel Johnson, another writing-master of London, on Michaelmas-day, 1595, is recorded by Bales himself. (Harl. MS. No. 675.) The trial was before five judges, chosen by consent of both parties; and, after a protracted struggle, the gold pen was borne off in triumph, and painted as a sign over the door of the victor. To this trophy were added the arms of caligraphy, azure and a pen or; but this was probably the result of a subsequent contest, in which the competitors, the best penmen in London, were more numerous. Mr. D'Israeli, in his Curiosities of Literature, (p. 436, edit. 1838,) has devoted much space to the contest with Johnson, the account of

which is taken from the manuscript of the champion himself. Bales appears to have been employed by persons wishing to present manuscript books to the queen or other patrons, of which some are still in existence. A book called Archeion, No. 2368 in the Harleian MSS., by the initials P. B., bears evidence of the hand of Bales, and there is besides a note in the volume to that effect. A. Wood says that Bales was concerned in the earl of Essex's treasons; but so far was he from bearing any part in the plot of that nobleman, that the only transaction in which he is mentioned in connexion with him, is one which was designed to promote the earl's destruction. Bales was employed by one John Danyell of Danbury to make copies, with additions, of certain letters written by the earl of Essex to his countess, of which Danyell had become possessed by fraudulent means; and Bales was induced to undertake the execution of the task on the assurance that the countess herself commanded it. It appears also that he was not aware of the additions and alterations made in the copies of the letters, as he wrote from the dictation of Danyell, without being acquainted with the contents of the originals. (See the Sentence of the Star-Chamber upon Danyell, in the Egerton Papers, published by the Camden Society, p. 321.) These letters Danyell would have sold to the enemies of the earl, had he not been induced to forego his design by a sum of 1720*l.* paid to him by the countess, whose fears he excited by threatening to persuade her lord of her connivance in the plot. The fraud was, however, detected; and Danyell was sentenced, chiefly upon the evidence of Bales, to stand on the pillory, and to be imprisoned in the Fleet for the rest of his life, as well as to pay a fine of 3000*l.* to her majesty. Bales was for a short time detained in custody, in order that his testimony against the prisoner might be secured, but not as having himself been implicated in the conspiracy. At the instance of the countess he afterwards wrote to her a declaration, in which he justified his own conduct, and exposed the whole proceeding. From this time nothing is known of Bales. It is conjectured, from an epigram upon him, published in 1610, that he was alive at the time when it was written; but there is reason to suppose that he did *not* survive the year in which it was printed.

BALESDENS, (Jean,) a French writer, born at Paris towards the end of the sixteenth century, of very moderate talents, but brought into notice by the patronage of the chancellor Seguier, whose secretary he was. He died in 1675. He published little of his own, but edited many works of other people. (Biog. Univ.)

BALESTRA, (Antonio,) a Veronese painter, born in 1666, who was first a merchant, but quitted that profession, and studied painting under Bellucci, at Venice, when he was about twenty years old. He afterwards studied at Bologna, and at Rome, under Maratta. He aimed at a mixed style, adopting the best points of the different Italian schools; and his paintings, which exhibit much purity of design, ease of execution, and spirit in their conception, have long been sought after with eagerness. He resembles most Maratta. His style in painting has been compared to that of Catullus in poetry. Authors differ as to the date of his death; some placing it in 1734, and others in 1740. (Biog. Univ.)

BALESTRA, a talented Roman architect, was one of the artists who accompanied Sir W. Hamilton from 1799 to 1802, in an antiquarian tour through Greece, and thence to Asia and Egypt; during which, he and the Kalmuck artist Pheodor furnished the chief materials for the graphic and architectural department of the account of the expedition. He was afterwards employed to erect the palace or hotel of the British embassy at Constantinople.

BALFOUR, (William,) an English military officer, who was born about the year 1775, entered the army as an ensign in the 40th foot in 1799, and sailed with his regiment to the Helder, where he distinguished himself greatly. He purchased his lieutenancy in 1800; and when Sir Brent Spencer was made brigadier-general, Balfour was immediately without solicitation placed on his staff. In 1804, he obtained his company, and accompanied general Spencer to the Mediterranean, and afterwards to Copenhagen in 1807, in the quality of aide-de-camp. Whilst on this service, he had a horse shot under him. Having in 1808 obtained his majority, he joined the second battalion of the 40th regiment in Ireland. In 1813, he was with the first battalion present at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and was recommended for promotion by Sir Lowry Cole, who commanded the fourth division of the army. Accordingly, he became lieutenant-colonel in April 1814.

After having for three years been on half-pay, he joined the 3d, or Buffs, from which regiment he exchanged into the 48th, which he accompanied to New South Wales. While in that colony, he obtained the particular approbation of the governor, general Arthur. He returned to England, and exchanged into the 82d regiment, then at the Mauritius, and from his seniority became commandant of Port Louis. He returned with the regiment to England in 1832, and sold out in 1838. He died in London on the 18th of February in this year, leaving several children.

BALFOUR, (Sir James,) an eminent Scottish antiquary, who was born about the end of the sixteenth century, of a very ancient Fifeshire family, being the eldest son of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmylne. He received a most excellent education, and in early life evinced a great poetical taste, to which the poet Leoch, or Leochæus, alludes in his Strenæ, published in 1626. He seems to have preferred composing in his mother tongue, which in that age of Latin composition was very much neglected. Sibbald, in his Memoria Balfouriana, observes, that he had seen a collection of poems by Balfour, both in Latin and in the Scottish dialect. This, however, has not reached us. He became acquainted with the celebrated Drummond of Hawthornden, and after residing, for some time after 1626, abroad, he came to London, and became known to Sir Robert Cotton; the then garter king at arms, Sir William Segar; Roger Dodsworth, and Sir William Dugdale. It was to Balfour that this last distinguished antiquary was indebted for the information respecting Scottish ecclesiastical antiquities, which, under the title of Cœnobia Scotia, Dugdale published in his Monasticon Anglicanum. This Balfour himself published afterwards, with additions, in one volume, to which he gave the title of Monasticon Scoticum. At this time he appears to have devoted himself to the study of antiquities and heraldry, to his competent knowledge of which, the College of Arms of London bore testimony in a diploma which they presented to him in 1628.

His poetical tastes do not appear to have been diminished by these pursuits. At least, we may conclude as much from the circumstance that he was at this time on the most intimate terms with Sir Robert Aytoun, the poet, and with another Scottish bard, the earl of Stirling. These could have had but little inducement to cultivate his friendship, were he the mere groping antiquary, such as might conciliate the regard of such as Dugdale and Segar. His chief patron, however, it is said, was the chancellor of Scotland, George Hay, earl of Kinnoul, by whose powerful intercession with the king, Balfour was, on the 15th of June, 1630, created Lyon king at arms. In the same year, on the 21st of October, he married Anna, daughter of Sir John Aiton of that Ilk; and in January, 1633, the lands and barony of Kinnaird in Fife were granted to him and his wife. In the December of that year he was created a baronet, an honour which he merited by his learning and talents, and most especially by his loyalty, which never faltered in spite of all his presbyterian prepossessions. He agreed with his fellow-countrymen in resisting the efforts of the king to introduce the liturgy of our church into Scotland, and wrote an account of the tumult of the 23d of July, under the title of Stoney-field Day. Nothing, still, could overcome his attachment to the ancient constitution of the country; and when the popular party began to increase in power and importance in Scotland, he retired to the royal hunting palace of Falkland, where, and at his seat of Kinnaird, he devoted himself to the study of the history of his country. He was deprived of his office by Cromwell. He died in February 1657. He was four times married, and left issue; but his family is now extinct in the female line. His Annals of Scotland from Fergus I. to Charles I., were published from the originals in manuscript in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, in 1825. Many of his manuscripts relating to the history and antiquities, family and heraldic, of his country, still remain in that noble repository of learning. (Chambers' Lives of Eminent Scotsmen. Introduction to Balfour's Historical Works. Sibbald's Memoria Balfouriana, in which is contained a catalogue of Sir James Balfour's Manuscripts.)

BALFOUR, (Nisbet,) a brave English officer, who entered the service in 1761, as an ensign in the 4th Foot; became lieutenant in 1764; and obtained his company in 1770. In 1775 he was at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was wounded in the action on the landing on Long Island, at the capture of Brooklyn and the taking of New York in 1776. He was sent home with the despatches reporting this latter important victory, and

was in consequence promoted to the brevet rank of major. He was engaged in the action near Elizabeth Town, in the Jerseys, in the spring of 1777; in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and at the siege of Charlestone, where, after its capture, he served for some time under Lord Cornwallis. He became colonel of the 23d Foot in 1778; colonel and aide-de-camp to the king in 1782; served part of the campaign in Flanders and Holland, in 1794; became major-general on the 12th of October, 1793; colonel of the 39th Foot on the 2d of July, 1794; lieutenant-general on the 1st of January, 1798; and general on the 25th of September, 1803. Up to the time of his death, which took place at an advanced age, on the 10th of October, 1823, at Denbigh, in Fifeshire, General Balfour was never on half-pay. (Gent.'s Mag. Ann. Reg.)

BALFOUR, (Francis,) a celebrated physician, a native of Edinburgh, where he received his education, and having taken the degree of doctor of medicine, he entered as a surgeon in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He resided chiefly at Calcutta, and is known as an accurate and intelligent observer of the diseases which occur in hot climates. He has, in the opinion of most eastern practitioners, satisfactorily established the influence of the moon in cases of fever, and his works are deserving of attention. He asserts that, from a residence of more than fourteen years in the east, he has distinctly ascertained that fevers of every denomination are, in a remarkable manner, under the influence of the moon, and that an attention to its revolutions is of the greatest importance in the treatment of these diseases; that its influence prevails in a similar manner in every inhabited part of the globe; and that by it the crises attending fevers can be readily explained. He found that the accession of fever takes place during the three days which either precede or follow the full moon. He has endeavoured also to show that, at the time of the equinoxes, an additional power is added to the lunar influence exercised on the human frame. These opinions have met with support and confirmation from the observations of Lind in Bengal, of Cleghorn in Minorca, of Fontana in Italy, of Jackson in Jamaica, of Gillespie at St. Lucia, and of Annesley in Madras. Balfour published the following works:—On the Influence of the Moon in Fevers, Calcutta, 1784, 8vo, Edinburgh, 1785, 8vo. It has been translated into German by Lauth, Strasburg, 1786, 8vo. The Forms of Herkern, Calcutta, 1785, 4to; Memorial presented to the East India Company, comparing his own Practice in Malignant, Bilious, Yellow, &c. Fevers, with that of other Doctors in the East, London, 1790, 8vo; On Putrid Intestinal Remitting Fevers, in which the laws of the febrile state and sol-lunar influence being investigated and defined, are applied to explain the nature of the various forms, crises, and other phenomena of these fevers, Edinb. and Calcutta, 1792, 8vo, in German, Breslau and Hirschberg, 1792, 8vo. On Sol-Lunar Influence in Fevers, Calcutta, 1795, 8vo. Dr. Frederic Balfour published A Collection of Treatises on the Effects of Sol-Lunar Influence in Fevers, with an improved Method of curing them, Cupar, 1811; a third edition of which was published in 1815. There are also papers by Balfour in the Asiatic Researches, and in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

BALFOUR, (Robert,) a Scottish philosopher of the seventeenth century, who was president of Guyenne college at Bordeaux. He is described by Morhof as a celebrated commentator on the philosophy of Aristotle. Dempster speaks of him as the phœnix of the age, a philosopher profoundly skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, a mathematician worthy of being compared with the ancients. Dr. Irving says that "his writings display an extent of erudition which reflects honour on the literary character of his country." A list of some of Balfour's writings will be found in Dr. Irving's work. An edition he published of Cleomedes is mentioned by Barthius in terms of high commendation. (Irving, Lives of Scottish Poets.)

BALFOUR, (Alexander,) a Scottish writer, who was born at Monkie, in Forfarshire, on the 1st of March, 1767, of a family in the humbler ranks of life. He received but little education, and early in life was apprenticed to a weaver. While still young, he, for some time, it is said, taught a school in his native parish. At the age of twenty-six he became clerk to a merchant and manufacturer at Arbroath, and married in the ensuing year. Some years after this, he carried on the business, in partnership with the widow of his employer. Having obtained the government contract for supplying the navy with canvass, his business became very extensive. In

1814 he removed from Arbroath to Trottick, near Dundee, and assumed the management of a branch of a large London house, with whom he had long been connected. The dreadful panic of 1815 made him a bankrupt, and threw him on the world with a large family entirely pennyless. Under these distressing circumstances he resorted to his pen as a means of subsistence; having ever since the age of twelve exercised himself in literary composition, and some of his verses having appeared in the newspapers and miscellanies of the period. He, however, obtained the situation of manager in a manufacturing establishment at Balgonie, in Fife, in which he continued for three years, and in 1818 came to Edinburgh, and was employed as a clerk in the publishing house of Mr. Blackwood.

His first novel, which was entitled, "Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer," appeared in 1819, in which year Mr. Balfour was affected by a stroke of paralysis, and was almost entirely deprived of the use of his limbs. In this year he edited the poetical works of his friend Richard Gall, and about the same time commenced the contribution of tales, sketches, and poems, concerning Scottish manners, in the Edinburgh Magazine, which he continued until the cessation of that work in 1826. In 1820 he published a volume entitled, Contemplation, and other Poems; and in 1823 appeared a novel in three volumes from his pen, The Foundling of Glenthorn, or the Smuggler's Cave. He contributed also to two periodicals, which were published at Dundee. In 1827 he was presented with a donation of 100*l.* from the treasury, a gift which he owed to the kindly feelings of Mr. Canning. His last considerable work was a novel, entitled, Highland Mary. Mr. Balfour died on the 18th of September, 1829. A selection from the writings he left behind him, has been published by Mr. Moir, (Delta,) under the title of Weeds and Wild Flowers. To this the editor has prefixed a memoir of the author. (Chambers' Eminent Scotsmen.)

BALGUERIE - STUTTENBERG, (Pierre,) a French merchant, born at Bordeaux, in 1779, of a protestant family; and he persevered during his life in the religion in which he had been educated. His name merits a place in a biographical dictionary for the great and successful efforts he made to benefit the commercial condition of his country. He hailed the fall of Napoleon as the signal for the reopening of the commercial relations which had been so long suspended by his ambitious wars, and was the first to send his ships to China and India after the peace. It would take too much space to enumerate all the great commercial and industrial improvements which he projected or took a part in, during his useful career, which closed in 1825. He published two memoirs on commercial projects. His portrait was lithographied by Galard. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALGUY, (John,) a learned divine of the church of England, born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1686; graduated at Cambridge B.A. and M.A.; in his twenty-second year, became tutor to Joseph Banks, Esq., grandfather of the celebrated Sir Joseph; was ordained deacon in 1710, and priest in 1711; and was then presented by Sir H. Liddel to the donative of Lamesly and Tanfield. After employing himself for a time in the composition of a new sermon every week, he began to take an active, able, and conspicuous part in some of the stirring controversies of that period, particularly the Bangorian. In 1718 he published anonymously, Silvius's Examination of certain Doctrines taught by the Rev. Mr. Stebbing; and in 1719, Silvius's Letter to the Rev. Dr. Sherlock; both in defence of bishop Hoadley. Mr. Stebbing replied, and Mr. Balguy rejoined, by publishing, Silvius's Defence of a Dialogue between a Papist and a Protestant, in answer to the Rev. Mr. Stebbing; with Remarks on that Author's Manner of Writing. In 1726 he commenced an attack on the principles of lord Shaftesbury, marked by strength of argument and singular courtesy, by A Letter to a Deist, concerning the Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue, and the Support which it receives from the Christian Revelation. In 1727 he was collated by bishop Hoadley to the prebend of South Grantham in Salisbury cathedral, to which attached the right of presentation to four livings. In the same year he published An Assize Sermon, on Party Spirit, preached at Newcastle. In the year following (1728), he continued his assault on lord Shaftesbury's opinions, by The Foundation of Moral Goodness, or an Inquiry into the Original of our Idea of Virtue, in two parts; which he followed up by A Second Letter to a Deist; Divine Rectitude, or a brief Inquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity, &c.; The Law of Truth. Rarely have deistical

dogmata received a more complete and triumphant refutation, in language pre-eminently courteous. In 1729 he was presented to the vicarage of Northallerton, which he retained until his death, in 1748, in the sixty-third year of his age. During this period he published also An Essay on Redemption, and a volume of sermons. His works were published together in 2 vols, 8vo, and are still in great esteem. He himself burned a considerable number of his sermons, avowedly that they might not be made use of by his son, whom he wished to exercise, and depend upon his own talent and industry, rather than build upon his father's labours.

BALGUY, (Thomas,) son of the above, born Sept. 27, 1716; admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1732; graduated there A.M. 1741, and D.D. 1758. At Cambridge he was known as a remarkably keen and discriminating disputant. He was appointed to preach before the duke of Newcastle, at that time chancellor of the university. Unfortunately, the duke, on what grounds it is not known, understood the sermon as pointed at himself, was highly indignant, and set himself to oppose Dr. Balguy's promotion in the church. The note on verse 99, "Non satis est," &c. of Hurd's Horatii Ars Poet., was supplied from Cambridge by the doctor. In 1757 he was appointed by bishop Hoadley, his father's friend and patron, a prebendary of Winchester; and in the year following, archdeacon of Winchester. For upwards of thirty years he made an annual visitation of his clergy, when he always either preached or delivered a charge on some essential point of Christianity, or in defence of a religious establishment in every christian state. The vicarage of Alton, in Hampshire, was also conferred upon him. In 1781 he published Divine Benevolence Asserted, a summary defence, drawn from natural religion, of God and his providence, against the objections and scoffs of the sceptic; more of an analysis than a full treatise, but replete with clear and conclusive argument on topics allowedly recondite and difficult. His character and works could not long escape the notice of his Majesty George III., who this year graciously nominated him for the see of Gloucester; but he at once declined the unsought honour. Whatever may be popularly said of the pride and greediness of aspiring divines, *his* mind on this flattering occasion cannot be mistaken. When the messenger sent with the information reached his house, though after midnight, he desired the archdeacon might be called up to receive the tidings. On learning them, Dr. B. quietly sat down in his study, penned a short note to the premier (Lord North), expressing his gratitude to the king, but asking permission to decline the offer, because of his health and age (65), which he deemed unequal to the duties of the episcopacy. He then immediately retired again to his bed, neither elated nor unsettled by this sudden and generous mark of royal favour. Two years after this (in 1783), Dr. B. published his Discourses, and dedicated them to the king, recording in that dedication his Majesty's gracious intentions, and his own reasons for declining. Another edition of these Discourses was published in 1785, with his charges added. He survived his refusal of the mitre fourteen years, and died unmarried, Jan. 19, 1795, aged seventy-nine. His life was one of great industry and usefulness. As a scholar, the acute and accurate logician was his prevailing character. His works bear marks of a deeply-thinking and sound mind; he was ready with and knew how to wield the unanswerable argument. His style was concise, but unusually clear and distinct; and he would evolve the most abstruse subjects with great precision, luminous arrangement, and exact words. Yet on one occasion he was accosted by a friend on leaving church, "Your sermon was good, but had been better, if not so long;" to which he pleasantly replied, "I am sorry I had not *time* to make it shorter."

BALICOURT, (Marguérite Thérèse de,) a very successful French actress of the last century. She made her début at the Théâtre-Français, Nov. 29, 1727, in the role of Cléopâtre, although very young. Her weak state of health obliged her to retire from the stage in 1738, and she died in 1743. (Biog. Univ.)

BALIN. See BALBAN.

BALIN, (Jean,) a French priest and physician, born at Vesoul, about 1570. He was professor in the college of Narbonne, at Paris, in 1601. In 1607 he published a Latin poem on St. Magdalen, which he translated into French verse the same year. He accompanied Claude de Rye into Flanders, in quality of almoner, and wrote a history of the war which terminated in 1608, and of which he had thus been an eye-witness—De Bello Belgico, Brux. 1609. He is said to have died at Wesel, in the duchy of

Cleves, but the date is unknown. (Biog. Univ.)

BALINGHEM, (Antoine de,) a monk and ascetic writer, born at St. Omer, in 1571, died at Lille in 1630. His writings are very numerous, but many of them are now of great rarity. His principal publications are enumerated in the Suppl. Biog. Univ., and in the authorities there indicated.

BALIOL, (Henry de,) lord great chamberlain of Scotland, and lord of Reid castle, which dignity he inherited from his mother, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Berkeley, of Reid castle. In 1215, Baliol was invited by king John into England, to assist him with horse and arms, by a letter, in which the king takes notice of their former mutual affections to each other, (Dugdale, Baronage.) He was chamberlain in 1224, and in 1234 succeeded in right of his wife (Lora de Valoniis, sister to William de Valoniis, lord of Panmure) as co-heir to the barony and honours of the Valoines in England. He about this time resigned the chamberlain's place. In 1241, he was commanded by Henry III. of England to accompany him to Gascony; and dying in 1246, was buried at Melrose abbey. (Craufurd, Lives of Crown Officers in Scotland.)

BALIOL, (John,) a powerful English baron, of ancient descent and considerable possessions, both in the north of England and in Normandy. His claim to notice in this place arises from the circumstance that he was the father of John Baliol, the well-known competitor for the crown of Scotland; and was himself, if not the founder of the college which bears his name, at least the cause of the college being founded. In the parliament which was held in London in the 28th Henry III., by which pecuniary aid was required by the king to discharge the debt he had incurred in his expedition into Gascony, Baliol was one of the twelve who were appointed by the parliament to consider of the royal requisition, and to report their opinion thereon. He was sheriff of Cumberland, from the thirty-third to the thirty-ninth year of the same king's reign, and was made governor of Carlisle castle. On the marriage of the young king of Scotland, Alexander III. with Margaret, daughter of Henry, Baliol was, together with Ros of Werke, sent into Scotland as counsellor to the king. On their arrival these barons seem to have joined themselves to that party of the Scottish nobility, of which the Comyns were the leaders, and which reduced Alexander to a state of actual dependence. Henry interfering in behalf of his youthful son-in-law, the government of which Baliol formed part was displaced. (Rym. Fœd.) Baliol was himself accused before the king at Nottingham, of having, together with De Ros, abused the power entrusted to him. The memory of the services his father had rendered to king John during his troubles, together with the large sums which he paid himself into the royal treasury, induced the king to favour him; but De Ros was fined 100,000 marks,—a fine, indeed, afterwards remitted. (Compare Dugdale, Baronage, with Mathew Paris, quoted by Tytler.) When in 1258 the Comyns again raised the standard of resistance to English influence, and were joined by the Scottish king, Baliol, in company with the earls of Hereford and Albemarle, repaired to their camp at Melrose, under pretence of mediating between them and the offended majesty of England: but these wary chiefs suspecting, and with justice, that the object of their pretended friends was secretly to carry off the young king to England, removed their forces to Jedburgh forest, and there awaited their arrival. Finding themselves thus foiled, the earls and Baliol addressed themselves to effecting their ostensible design; and, whether through their exertions, or through the mutual unwillingness of parties to risk a contest, a compromise took place. Baliol's exertions appear to have been appreciated by the king, who, in consideration of services he had received from him both in France and England, granted him the wardship of William de Wassingle, "instead of the sum of two hundred marks, which the king had bestowed on him for that respect." (Dugd. Bar. But see Rot. Parl. 6 Edw. I. No. 22.) In the forty-fifth and forty-six years of the reign of Henry III. Baliol was sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby; and in this last year, had the honour of Peverell entrusted to him. In the forty-eighth year, he was again sheriff of the same counties.

When the revolt of the barons under Simon of Mountford occurred, he ranged himself under the royal standard, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, but afterwards escaped, and, assisted by the king of Scotland, succeeded in retaining the north of England faithful to his sovereign. There, by the authority

of prince Edward, he assembled an army, and did all that he could to effect the imprisoned king's redemption from captivity. He was married to Devorguill,* daughter and co-heiress of Alan Galway, by Margaret, daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon, and granddaughter of David, king of Scotland. It has been generally supposed that Balliol college, Oxford, was founded by this John Baliol, but this is a mistake. It appears that he endowed some exhibitions for poor scholars at the university, intending to furnish them with an habitation, and establish regular scholarships. His death, however, which happened in 1269, † prevented his completion of this design; but on his death-bed, he expressed to his wife and executors his wish, that his exhibitions should be continued. Some difficulty, however, was raised by the executors, and lady Baliol herself, at the suggestion of her confessor, a Minorite friar, named Richard Slickbury (or Sclikebury), founded the college. (Wood, Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxf. Savage, Balliofergus.)

BALIOL, (John,) king of Scotland, was the third son of the preceding, and his heir, the elder sons having died without issue. On the death of Margaret, queen of Scotland, known as the maiden of Norway, the various barons who considered themselves entitled to the crown hastened to vindicate their claims by arms. Of these, the two most important were, John Baliol and Robert Bruce. Baliol claimed as great-grandson, and representative of Mary, eldest daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon, son of William the Lion, and Bruce, as grandson of Isabella, the earl of Huntingdon's second daughter. According to the representative principle of inheritance, the claim of Baliol was undoubtedly the best, while Bruce stood apparently nearer to the crown. There were ten other claimants of inferior pretensions, and the struggle promised to be long and severe. Bruce assembled a force, and came to Perth, and the whole kingdom seemed on the verge of a civil war, of a most ferocious character. At this exigency, William Fraser, bishop of St. Andrews, one of the guardians of the kingdom, wrote to Edward I. informing him of the divided state of the country, and entreating him, if John de Baliol should present himself before him, not to fail to confer with him, "so that at all events *your* honour and interest may be preserved." He went on to request the king, if Margaret were really dead as had been reported, to approach the borders, for the purpose of checking the effusion of blood, and enabling the Scottish people to select for their king him who was rightfully entitled to the throne. (Tytler, History of Scotland.) Mr. Tytler thinks it probable that other of the nobility, though not the Scottish parliament by any formal act, concurred in this invitation; and the terms of the invitation are important, as showing that Baliol had intended from the first to establish himself on the throne, by aid of English influence. For some time previous to this, Edward had styled himself, "Superior Dominus Scotiæ," (Prynne, Ant. Const. Reg. Ang. p. 430, *et al.*) in pursuance of a claim frequently asserted by his predecessors of superiority over the kingdom of Scotland.‡ The sagacity of this most sagacious of all monarchs suggested to him that the time had now arrived when that claim, long so emptily asserted, could be practically enforced; and "having assembled his privy council and chief nobility, told them that he had it in his mind to bring under his dominion the king and realm of Scotland, in the same manner that he had subdued the kingdom of Wales," (Annal. Waver. quoted by Tytler.) He commanded his barons and military tenants to assemble at Norham, on the 3d of June, 1291, where he requested the clergy and nobility of Scotland to meet him on the 16th of May, which they consented to do. On their assembling, Brabazon, his justiciary, addressed them in his name, requiring them in the first instance to recognise "his title of lord paramount of the kingdom of Scotland." On their expressing their amazement at such a demand, and their wish to confer with their co-representatives of the estates of Scotland, he ultimately granted them three weeks for the purpose of deliberation. On the 2d of June, the competitors assembled again at Norham, where they solemnly recognised

* This lady's name is variously spelt—Dornagilla, Dervegueldis, Dervagulda, Dervogilla, are amongst the variations.—Lord Hailes' Annals, vol. i. p. 151.

† "A few days before Pentecost."—(Wood, Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxf. by Gutch, vol. iii. p. 70.)

‡ This is not the place for a discussion of this, one of the *vexatæ questiones* of the last century. The reader who may be interested in the examination of a question, is referred to the life of James Anderson—to Anderson's Essay therein mentioned—to Sir Francis Palgrave's Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth, part. ii. p. 330,—to Lord Haile's Annals—Tytler's History, &c. It will be difficult to resist the inferences to which Palgrave's statement appears to point.

his claim as desired, and agreed that possession of the kingdom should be surrendered to him, which was accordingly done on the 4th of June. He, however, re-delivered possession into the hands of the regents, adding, at the same time, to their number, a creature of his own, and taking care, by the appointment of a chancellor, and another officer friendly to his views, to secure their attachment beyond possibility of doubt. The regents, or guardians, together with the various competitors and others, barons and knights of Scotland, then swore fealty to him as lord superior. On the 3d of August, the competitors again assembled before the king, who referred their claims formally to the commissioners appointed by the various parties concerned. After various proceedings, not necessary to be here stated, Edward summoned the Scotch parliament to meet him at Berwick on the 15th of October, 1292, when Bruce and Baliol were heard again in support of their claims.* The decision was adjourned from time to time until the 17th of November, when the other competitors resigned either formally or substantially their pretensions, and Edward decided in favour of Baliol, who next day swore fealty to him in the castle of Norham. The crown which he had thus obtained at the price of his country's dishonour, Baliol was not long destined to possess in peace. The treaty of Brigham, made in 1290, contained a provision by which Scottish subjects were exempted from the necessity of answering in civil criminal suits out of the bounds of the kingdom; but in spite of this provision, a citizen of Berwick appealed to the court of the king of England, against a decision of the regents of Scotland, delivered in the interregnum. Against this Baliol protested; but Edward replied, that as it was by him that the regents had been appointed, he was the proper judge in the case; and, as to the treaty of Brigham, which had been cited, whatever promises he had made while the Scottish throne was vacant, he did not intend to be bound by, inconsistent with the exercise of his sovereign dominion, according to his sovereign pleasure. These sentiments were repeated to Baliol and his retinue at Newcastle by the great justiciary, and the Scottish king, awed by the haughty declaration, agreed to renounce all the stipulations by which, in the treaty mentioned, the laws and liberties of Scotland had been guaranteed. On this, Edward delivered up to him the records of his kingdom, and commanded seisin of the Isle of Man to be given to him. Another cause of contest, however, soon arose. Macduff, the brother of the last earl of Fife, having seized the lands to which his nephew was entitled, had been, on appeal to the English king from the Scottish regents, confirmed in their usurpation. By Baliol, however, he was again dispossessed; on which he again appealed to Edward. The English king on this summoned Baliol before him to answer to Macduff's complaints, but Baliol paid no attention to the summons, which was repeated. At length, before the parliament held at Michaelmas (1293), Baliol did at last appear; and when asked what defence he had to offer, exclaimed—"I am king of Scotland. To the complaint of Macduff or aught else respecting my kingdom, I dare not make answer without the advice of my people." "What means this refusal?" returned Edward. "You are *my* liege-man; you have done homage to *me*: you are here in consequence of *my* summons." Baliol replied, "In matters which respect my kingdom, I neither dare nor can answer in this place, without the advice of my people." On being counselled by Edward to ask for an adjournment of the cause, in order to consult his people, he refused; and the parliament accordingly decided that he had offered no defence to the charges of Macduff—that he had been guilty of a contempt of the court, and of open disobedience—that Macduff should have damages of him; and that, "as it is consonant to law that every one be punished in that which emboldens him to offend," the three principal castles of Scotland and the royal jurisdiction thereof, should be taken into and remain in the custody of the English king, until Baliol had made satisfaction for his contempt. Upon this Baliol promised to consult his parliament, and after Easter communicate the result of their deliberations. Edward not being desirous to enter into a war with Scotland, which the execution of the decision just mentioned would have required, consented to stay all proceedings until after the feast of the Trinity, 1294. Hostilities soon breaking out between England and France, Baliol attended the English parliament, (May 1294,) and agreed to give up the reve-

* There is a full account of the proceedings on this occasion, in a rare tract—Hay's Vindication of Elizabeth More, reprinted in Scotia Rediviva.

nues of his English estates for three years, in aid of the war. At the same time, he was secretly negotiating a treaty with the French. The Scottish nobles, who were also summoned by Edward, did not, however, attend, nor were the troops he demanded from Scotland sent, it being pretended "that they could not bring any considerable force into the field." (Compare Haile's Annals, vol. i. p. 233, with Tytler's Hist. vol. i. p. 107.) By Baliol's treaty with the king of France, it was stipulated that the niece of Philip should be given in marriage to Baliol's son; that Baliol should assist Philip, especially in case Edward should invade France; and that if he should invade Scotland, Philip should send succours to that country, or create a diversion in its favour. All the Englishmen in Scotland were dismissed, their property confiscated; and the Scottish barons, suspecting the fidelity, or at least the firmness of Baliol himself, committed him to an honourable captivity, consigning the government of the country to a committee of their own number. These regents drew up an instrument in Baliol's name, renouncing Edward as his liege lord, which was presented to him after the capture of Berwick. (1296.) Treating with contempt this manifestation of independence, Edward marched forward; and after various conflicts, in which the Scotch fought with greater courage than success, received at Perth a message from Baliol, announcing his submission, and imploring peace. Edward notified to him in return, that he would not treat with him in person, but directed him to present himself to the bishop of Durham, at Brechin castle, where he would be informed on what terms peace would be granted. Baliol obeyed this mandate; and in the presence of the bishop and the English nobles, confessed his misdeeds; and three days afterwards, resigned his kingdom into the hands of Edward.

After having been confined for three years in the Tower of London, together with his son, he was permitted to retire to France, where he lived on his private estates, until the year 1314, when he departed this life. (Biog. Brit. Tytler. Lord Hailes. Walter Scott, History of Scot.)

BALIOL, (Edward,) son of the preceding, succeeded quietly after his father's death to the French estates of his family, on which he resided for some time. In 1324, he was summoned to England by Edward II. who probably entertained the design of setting him up as a rival to the formidable Bruce. It would seem that he did not obey the summons, as it was repeated by Edward III. in 1326. All hopes, however, which he might have entertained of restoration to the throne of Scotland by the intervention of England, were apparently terminated by the treaty of Northampton, (April 1328,) in which Edward recognised the independence of Scotland, and the title of Robert I. The bad faith of the Scotch revived Baliol's prospects. By the treaty just mentioned, it was agreed that three English barons, who with many others had been dispossessed of their lands in Scotland, should be restored to them; and this stipulation was performed only in one instance. The other two, who had been unjustly deprived of their inheritances, Thomas, lord Wake, and Henry Beaumont, (Tytler; but see Dugdale, Bar. vol. ii. p. 51,) resolved to vindicate their rights with arms, and with them united all the disinherited barons. To this league Baliol joined himself, and they agreed to restore him to his throne, thus veiling the satisfaction of private wrongs under the specious pretence of redressing public grievances. Their troops did not exceed four hundred men at arms, with which they intended to enter Scotland by the Marches. This, however, the king forbade them to do; but permitted, without molestation, their embarkation at the mouth of the Humber, from whence they sailed for the coast of Fife, and debarked at Kinghorn, on the 31st July, 1332. In order to disguise his real wishes, Edward issued at the same time a proclamation, enjoining his subjects strictly to observe the provisions of the treaty of Northampton. The regent, Randolph, having died only eleven days before their landing, and the earl of Mar, who had succeeded to him, being his inferior both in influence and character, Baliol and his adherents were enabled to advance triumphantly to Dunfermline, after having cut to pieces a small body of troops, which endeavoured to obstruct their progress. Having increased his army to two thousand infantry, Baliol marched towards Perth, and encamped at Forteviot, his fleet having sailed for the mouth of the Tay. Near the same spot was encamped the regent and his army, who neglecting those precautions which the proximity of an enemy naturally suggest, were surprised by Baliol's forces, and

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totally destroyed—the earl himself* falling a victim to his negligence. This action, fought on the 12th of August, is called the battle of Dupplin, and immediately after it, Baliol entered Perth. The approach of the earl of March soon afterwards excited some apprehensions, but the sagacity of Beaumont suggested that these martial demonstrations were simply a pretence, and the immediate retreat of the earl, followed by his accession to Baliol's party, justified the supposition. An attempt, made at this time to capture the fleet in the Tay, failed, and on the 24th September Baliol was "crown'd at Scone." This ceremony over, he hastened to the borders, and did homage to Edward for his kingdom of Scotland at Roxburgh on the 23d of November, surrendering to him, at the same time, in acknowledgment of the aid afforded to himself, the wealthy town and important fortress of Berwick. (Rym. Fœd.) Baliol, who had won his kingdom by a surprise, was destined to lose it by a surprise; for being carelessly encamped at Annan on the 15th of December, a body of armed horse broke in on him in the night, cut his troops to pieces, and compelled him to throw himself half naked on a horse, and fly into England. In his retreat, he was received with the utmost hospitality by "noble lord Dacre," who dwelt "by the border," and whose lands of Gillesland, in reward for the attentions he had shown their king, were accordingly harried by the Scottish border spears. Baliol returned afterwards to Scotland, and established himself at Roxburgh, whence in 1333 he joined the forces of the English king; was present at the capture of Berwick; the victory at Halidon Hill, (July 20;) and entering Edinburgh, he at a parliament there holden, and having once more done homage to Edward, and again surrendering to him Berwick, signed a solemn instrument, transferring to him absolutely the frontier province of Roxburghshire, Berwickshire, Selkirkshire, Peebleshire, and Dumfrieshire, together with the whole of Lothian. After having thus satisfied the ambition of Edward, to whose arms he mainly owed his restoration, he endeavoured, by large grants of land, to conciliate and attach to him those barons, whose fidelity could alone render his throne secure. Having unfortunately preferred to a fief the brother of the last holder, who had left female issue, in favour of whom two powerful nobles had interested themselves, Baliol was compelled to revoke his decision; and while he thus liberated himself from the threatened hostility of two formidable subjects, he converted from a friend into a bitter enemy, the individual for whom he had at first decided. A simultaneous effort amongst the Scottish barons enabled them to throw off their foreign yoke, for such in truth was the government of Baliol, who, in 1334, passed into England, once more to claim the assistance of its king. Edward and Baliol in the next year invaded Scotland, and the latter established his authority in Perth, which became for four years the seat of a government, whose actual power extended scarcely beyond its own walls, and those of Edinburgh, Stirling, Cupar, and Roxburgh. The siege of Perth in 1338, however, drove Baliol once more to England, where he resided for some time. In 1342, there seems to have been some plot in agitation to restore him, but its particulars are buried in obscurity. (Tytler.) Two years afterwards he reentered the kingdom with an English army, and penetrating as far as Glasgow, ravaged the Lothians. He returned once more to the protection of Edward, who continued to recognise him as king of Scotland, although he had been his pensioner for sixteen years. At length, in the year 1355, (20th January,) he resigned to Edward his royal dignity, and all his Scottish possessions, in consideration of the sum of five thousand marks, and an annual allowance of two thousand pounds. He died without issue in 1363.

BALIOL, (Sir Alexander,) of Cavers, lord chancellor and great chamberlain of Scotland, the son of Hugh de Baliol, lord of Harcourt and Castle Barnard, was one of the "magnates Scotiæ," who in 1284 pledged themselves to acknowledge the Maiden of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III. as the sovereign of Scotland, in default of male issue of the king's body. Being an English baron, in the same year he was summoned by the English king to attend him beyond the seas, but was excused on account of his being then engaged in settling the affairs of the young earl of Athole. In 1289, he subscribed the letter sent by the estates of Scotland to Edward I. expressing their approval of a marriage then projected between Mar-

* Mar had traitors in his camp; and, indeed, it was a traitor who assisted as a guide in the surprise; but there seems no reason to believe what has been stated, that he was himself in correspondence with Baliol. (Barnes. Hist. of Edward III. quoted by Tytler.)

garet, the young queen of Scotland, and the son of the English king,—a union, which was prevented by the unexpected death of Margaret herself. In 1290, he was constituted chamberlain of Scotland, probably by king Edward, by whom the chancellor was at the same time appointed.

In 1291, we find that he did homage to Edward, as lord paramount of Scotland, and again in 1296, (Ragman Rolls.) He was also summoned by the English king to his parliament, from the twenty-eighth to the thirty-fourth years of his reign. He was in the first year of Edward II. summoned to attend that king's lieutenant into Scotland, to assist him with his vassals against the Scots—a service which he performed with the utmost fidelity. (Dugd. Bar.) Previous to his death, the date of which does not appear, king Edward deprived him of the chamberlainship of Scotland. (Crauford's Officers of the Crown in Scotland.)

BALIVET, (Claude François,) a French advocate, born at Gray, in the department of the Haute-Saône, in 1754. He was a member of the national convention, and voted with the moderate party. In 1797 he was named secretary of the conseil des anciens. He died in 1813. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALK, (Hermann,) standmeister of Prussia in the thirteenth century. He was sent in 1230 to that country, when the Teutonic knights were selected for the converting of these hitherto pagan nations. Having obtained from the bishop of Kulm the investiture of the land for his order, he built the castle of Nessau, and another beyond the Vistula, whence he commenced the conquest of the country. He collected a great many settlers around him, and, supported by the emperor, the pope, and the German princes, extended the dominions of the order beyond the Frische Haff. The town of Elbing was founded in 1237. Cruelty and violence having hitherto prevailed in these so-termed religious operations, Balk called persuasion and mildness to his aid. In 1238 he was elected steermeister of Livonia, but was soon recalled to Prussia, where every thing had been ruined by a blind and uncontrolled severity. He assisted at the great assembly of the order, which was held in 1239, in Germany, by the stochmeister, and subsequently was again employed in the conquest of the Livonian provinces. He died in 1247. (Preussische National Encycl. Magdeb. 1837.)

BALK, (Nikolai Nikolaivitch,) descended from a German family, a branch of which had settled in Livonia, entered the Russian service, in 1653, where he distinguished himself in several campaigns. His son,

Phedor Nikolaivitch, was one of those who assisted Peter the Great in re-organizing and disciplining his army, and afterwards contributed by military services to its successes. The command of a regiment was bestowed upon him in 1700; and in the autumn of that year, he was present at the disastrous battle of Narva, where he was one among the few who escaped being either killed or made prisoners. He continued to serve during the whole of the war with Sweden, distinguishing himself on various occasions, particularly at the storming of Elbing, in 1710. Besides obtaining military promotion and rewards, he was made governor of Riga, shortly after the peace of Neustadt, in 1721. In June, 1734, he was made governor of Moscow, which post he held at the time of his death, in 1739. He left two sons, the elder of whom, Paul, was chamberlain to the empress Elizabeth, and died in 1760; the other, Peter, died in 1762.

BALK, (Daniel George,) professor of medicine in the university of Dorpat, and director of the Medico-Clinical Institute there, was born at Königsberg in 1764. After studying at Berlin, he commenced practice in Courland, 1787; was made district physician at Jacobstadt, 1796; and in 1802, obtained the appointments above specified, at Dorpat. These he gave up in 1817, and followed his private practice sometimes at Adrianople, sometimes at Tver, at which last place he died in 1826. His literary productions are rather numerous; and besides those, as well in German as in Latin, which are strictly professional, or else relating to medical jurisprudence, he wrote some which are partly political, such as that entitled, Was war Kurland, und was kann es jetzt unter Katharina's zepter werden. Mittau, 1795. He was also author of a didactic poem, Menschengrösse, and some other poetical pieces.

BALKE, (Hermann,) grand master of the knights of Livonia, was the third who held that rank from the institution of that order, and the first, after it was united with the Teutonic order in 1237. As a leader against the Russians, he obtained a victory over the inhabitants of Pskov, at Izborsk, 1240; but while this

is admitted by both Russian and Livonian chroniclers, they disagree as to its extent and its consequences; the latter stating, that he compelled Pskov itself to surrender to him; while the others assert, that he only made an attempt upon it, and burnt a part of the suburbs. The Livonians afterwards marched against Novgorod, but were completely defeated by Alexander Jaroslavitch, (April 5th, 1242, or, according to other accounts, 1244,) when of knights alone, four hundred were left on the field. It would seem, however, that in consequence of his age and infirmities, Balke had resigned his military command previously to that disastrous event, and retired into Germany. How long he survived is not known. He was succeeded in the grand-mastership of the order by Heinrich von Heneberg. (Entzikl. Lecks.)

BALL, (John,) an itinerant preacher, who took an active part in the Kent insurrection in 1381. He joined the insurgents at Maidstone in June, under the command of Wat the Tyler, leader of the commons of Kent. Previous to this, Ball, it seems, had been confined by the archbishop for his seditious and heterodox harangues. Even as early as archbishop Islip's time, who died in 1366, he had been repeatedly excommunicated for preaching "errors, and schisms, and scandals against the pope, the archbishops, bishops, and clergy;" (see Wilkins, Concil. iii. 64, 152.) That he was one of Wickliffe's disciples, as stated by some writers, appears to be without good authority; but it is certain that he was an itinerant preacher, and declaimed with equal violence against the clergy. But as he commenced his heresies some time before 1366, it is probable that he was rather the precursor than the follower of Wickliffe, and he is so termed in Knyghton's Chronicle, p. 2644. When, however, Wickliffe began to dogmatize, he adopted some of the doctrines of the new teacher, and ingrafted them on his own; (see Walsingham's Chron. p. 275.) When the rebel army arrived at Blackheath, Ball was appointed preacher, and the text of the sermon he assumed before this multitude, which is said to have consisted of not less than one hundred thousand men, was the following:—

> "When Adam delved and Eve span,
> Who was then the gentleman?"

He told them, that by nature all men were born equal, and that the distinction of bondage and freedom was the invention of their oppressors, and contrary to the views of their Creator. His infatuated hearers received his discourse "with shouts of approbation which rent the air;" so says an anonymous chronicler in MS. Laud. Bodl. 673. They promised to make him, in defiance of his own doctrines, archbishop of Canterbury, and chancellor of the realm, (Walsingham, p. 273.) Ball by letters, some of which are preserved in contemporary chronicles, endeavoured to promulgate his doctrine throughout the neighbouring counties; but after the death of Tyler, and the suppression of the insurrection, he received the reward of his misguided fanaticism, and was executed with other rebels at Coventry. According to the MS. quoted above, he was one of the few who were suspended "in vinculis" after execution, but this fact does not appear to be noted by any other chronicler.

BALL, (John,) a puritan divine, whose writings were held in great esteem by the Calvinian section of the English church, was born at Cassington, near Woodstock, in 1585, and educated in a private school, kept by the vicar of Yarnton, a neighbouring parish. He entered Brazennose college, Oxford, in 1602; and after five years' residence, removed to St. Mary hall, and took the degree of B.A. in 1608. Soon after this date, he went to reside in the family of a lady Cholmondeley in Cheshire, as tutor to her children. There he became acquainted with some zealous puritans, and became himself one of the number: whereupon leaving his situation, he removed to London, and was there ordained by an Irish bishop without subscription. He settled as a minister in Staffordshire, as the curate of Whitmore, where he lived the rest of his days an obscure life, and in a state of poverty, supporting himself (says Wood) by the profits of a little school which he taught; and the income of his cure, which was about 20*l.* a year. Baxter, however, speaks of him thus;—"he deserved an high esteem and honour as the best bishop in England; yet looking after no higher things, but living comfortably and prosperously with these!" He appears to have been, though a puritan, one of the most moderate of the party, disaffected indeed to the ceremonies and constitution of the church, but not deeming this disaffection in himself or others a ground sufficient for separation from it. His learning and

skill in the great controversies of the times are indisputable. Fuller, an impartial authority, gives him this character:—"He lived by faith; was an excellent schoolman and schoolmaster, a painful preacher, and a profitable writer; and his Treatise of Faith cannot be sufficiently commended." He was occasionally called to account for his want of perfect conformity by his ecclesiastical superiors. His chief patrons and friends were the Mainwarings of Whitmore, and lady Bromley, of Sheriff-Hales.

His published writings are enumerated by Wood, the first of which entitled, A Short Treatise, containing all the principal Grounds of the Christian Religion, had been fourteen times printed before 1632. It is frequently spoken of as Mr. Ball's Catechism, and was used as such in the puritan families in the instruction of children. His Treatise on Faith went through many editions. His next work is directed against set forms of prayer for public use: and this was followed by Answers to the Writings of John Canne, who was the leader of the English Brownists, who had taken refuge in Holland. He died in October 20, 1640, and was buried in the chapel of Whitmore. After his death, other tracts written by him, some practical, others in the controversy respecting the form of a church, were published by his friend and great admirer, Simeon Ash. His life has been written at large by Dr. Samuel Clark, of Bennet Finck, and is contained in one of his volumes of Biography.

BALL, (Thomas,) a puritan divine, contemporary with the Ball last named; but whether related to him or no, we are not informed. He was born in Shropshire, and educated in Queen's college, Cambridge, having for his tutor there Dr. John Preston, a very zealous and able tutor, and accounted one of the principal ornaments of the body of early puritans. He became fellow of Emmanuel; and leaving Cambridge, having taken orders, he became the minister of one of the churches in Northampton, and there the remainder of his life was spent. He died in June, 1659, aged about sixty-nine.

There is in print a funeral sermon for this person, delivered by his neighbour and friend, John Hower, the rector of Abington, near Northampton; to which is annexed a narrative of his life and death, 4to, 1660.

Mr. Ball appears to have been, like his namesake John Ball, a man of great piety and worth, entertaining a conscientious aversion to some of the ceremonies or ordinances of the church, but disinclined on that account to withdraw himself from it. Of the two works which he published, one is a life of his tutor, Dr. John Preston; and another, entitled, Patorum Propugnaculum, 4to, 1656, is against the invasion of the pastoral office by unordained preachers.

BALL, (Sir Alexander John, Bart.) a British naval officer of high professional repute. He was a gentleman by birth, a younger brother of an old and respectable family in Gloucestershire. He entered the navy at an early age, making choice of the sea-service, according to the assertion of Coleridge,* in consequence of the deep impression and vivid images left on his mind by the perusal of Robinson Crusoe.†

After obtaining his lieutenancy, and serving for a considerable period in active employment afloat, and participating in several warm encounters and "cutting-out" contests with the enemy, he was compelled, for the recovery of his health, to partake of personal repose under his paternal roof. During his stay on shore, he applied himself studiously to books, confining his reading to history, political economy, (a science, a knowledge of which he subsequently turned to good account,) voyages and travels, natural history, and latterly agricultural works.

At the close of the first American war we find him in command afloat, and constantly employed in escorting and protecting the British trade. Shortly after the general peace was established he repaired to the continent, taking up his residence at Nantz. At the same time, and in the same town, among other English visitors, Lord (then Captain) Nelson happened to be one. In consequence of some punctilio as to whose business it was to pay the compliment of the first call, Nelson and Ball never met, and this trifling affair occasioned a coldness between the two brother officers, and, "in truth, a mutual prejudice against each other."‡

* The celebrated essayist and poet.

† The same thing is said of a French naval officer. In the memoir of Du Petit-Thouars, who, when captain of the *Tonnant*, gallantly fell fighting his ship at the battle of the Nile—the author of the Biographie Maritime asserts, that—"Un volume de Robinson Crusoé était tombé entre les mains d'Aristide (Du Petit-Thouars), et il l'avait dévoré. Depuis ce moment, son imagination ardente ne rêvait plus que voyages. Navigation, îles désertes à découvrir, sauvages à policer, etc. etc."

‡ Coleridge.

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Some years afterwards, when Ball was serving under the orders of Rear-Admiral Nelson in the Mediterranean, the ships of both officers encountered a heavy gale of wind off the Hyères islands. The *Vanguard*, Nelson's ship, having lost her foremast, and sprung her bowsprit, became quite unmanageable, and at one period of the gale was placed in a position of peril. Ball witnessing his superior's distress, at once bore up to his assistance, and, at no inconsiderable risk, succeeded in taking the dismasted ship in tow, and ultimately in bringing both vessels to a safe anchorage in the harbour of St. Pietro, in the island of Sardinia.* Nelson appreciated this timely aid; and from this period commenced a friendship between the two captains, which was only interrupted by the death of the heroic chief. Indeed Ball had the good fortune to rank amongst his professional friends, (the *élite* of the naval service;) Nelson, Collingwood, Hood, Hallowel, Trowbridge, and George Martin, severally entertained for him a warm and affectionate esteem;—all regarding him in the light of a military Mentor, and all respecting his opinions upon matters requiring the exercise of a sound and discriminating judgment. When Nelson, in his first pursuit of the French fleet at the Nile, had failed in gaining tidings of the enemy's *route*, he felt himself called upon to vindicate his conduct for having carried his squadron to Egypt, and before forwarding his official letter, sought the opinion of Ball, who saw no necessity for this uncalled for and voluntary explanation, observing he should recommend a friend *never* to begin a defence of his conduct before he was accused of error.† But Nelson felt he was bound to explain his plan of operations, and addressed to his superior the celebrated letter, which concludes in the bold expression of his opinion—that he "was *right* in steering for Alexandria, and by that opinion must *stand* or *fall*."

As one of the "band of brothers" selected to serve under Nelson, Ball had the *happiness*‡ to participate in the great and glorious achievement at the Nile. The particular part taken by the *Alexander* (Ball's ship) in that ever memorable battle, and the noble bearing of her incomparable captain, are to be found recorded in the naval annals of the nation; but, as Coleridge relates an interesting fact, "not generally known," and which the poet states he had received from Sir Alexander Ball himself, we here willingly give it insertion. It relates to the probable cause of the explosion of *L'Orient*,—the towering three-decker which bore the flag of the brave Brueys, —the French commander-in-chief.

It was already dark when the *Alexander*, taking up a commanding position upon the quarter of *L'Orient*, commenced action. "Ball," says Coleridge, "had previously made a combustible preparation, but which, from the nature of the engagement to be expected, he had purposed to reserve for the last emergency. But just at the time when, from several symptoms, he had every reason to believe that the enemy would soon strike to him, one of the lieutenants, without his knowledge, threw in the combustible matter, and this it was that occasioned the tremendous explosion of that vessel (*L'Orient*), which, with the deep silence and interruption of the engagement which succeeded to it, has been justly deemed the sublimest war-incident recorded in history."

After Nelson had completed his work upon the continent of Italy, his whole

* The particulars of this professional succour, as related by Coleridge, are not a little overwrought. The poet's imagination has led him beyond the pale of probability. Had he possessed aught of nautical knowledge, or had the least notion of naval discipline, he never would have committed to print the following inflated account:—"Nelson," he says, "considered the case of his own ship as desperate, and that unless she was immediately left to her own fate, both vessels would immediately be lost. He therefore, with the generosity natural to him, *repeatedly* requested Captain Ball to *let* him *loose;* and on Ball's *refusal*, he became impetuous, and *enforced* his demand with *passionate threats*. Ball then took the speaking-trumpet, which the wind and waves rendered necessary, and with great solemnity, and without the least disturbance of temper, called out in reply—"I feel confident that I can bring you in safe, and therefore must not, and by the help of Almighty God, I *will* not leave you."

Now where was the necessity for such passionate *threats* on the part of the *senior* officer, and such solemn trumpetings on that of the *junior*, when a sharp *axe* from Nelson's ship could so easily have severed the hawser which held both vessels together? Besides Coleridge is in error when he states that Port-Mahon was the harbour into which Ball brought Nelson's disabled ship. In short, the case is overcoloured, and the *venue* incorrectly laid.

† Southey.

‡ In a letter addressed to Ball, dated off Cadiz, October 28, 1798, Collingwood thus writes:—"Oh, my dear Ball, how have I lamented that I was not one of you . . . . I saw the squadron preparing to leave us," (the main portion of the fleet,) "and to leave *me* with pain; but as our chief (St. Vincent) found employment for me, and to occupy my mind, sent me to cruize off St. Luccars, to intercept the market-boats, the poor cabbage carriers; oh, humiliation! But for the consciousness I did not deserve degradation from any hand, and that my good estimation would not be depreciated in the mind of honourable men by the caprice of power, I dared have *died* with *indignation*." In a previous passage he says, "I have been almost *broken*-hearted all the summer." — *Collingwood's Letter.*

attention was directed towards Malta, where captain Ball, with most inadequate means, was besieging the French garrison. "Never," says Southey, "was any officer engaged in a more anxious and painful service. The smallest reinforcement from France would, at any moment, have turned the scale against him; and had it not been for his consummate ability, and the love and veneration with which the Maltese regarded him, Malta must have remained in the hands of the enemy. Men, money, food, all things were wanting. The garrison consisted of five thousand troops; the besieging force of five hundred English and Portuguese marines, and about fifteen hundred armed peasants. Long and repeatedly did Nelson solicit troops, to effect the reduction of this important place. "It has been no fault of the navy," said he, "that Malta has not been attacked by land; but we have neither the means ourselves, nor influence with those who have."

At length general Fox arrived at Minorca,—and, at length, permitted colonel Graham to go to Malta, but with means miserably limited. In fact, the expedition was at a stand for want of money, when Trowbridge arriving at Messina to cooperate in it, and finding this fresh delay, immediately offered all he could command of his own. "I procured him, my lord," said he to Nelson, "fifteen thousand of my cobs; every farthing and every atom of me shall be devoted to the cause."

Meantime, in carrying on the service of the siege, Ball's patience, forbearance, and inflexible constancy were put to the severest trial. He had not only to remove the differences that arose between the Maltese and their allies, but also to settle the differences among the Maltese themselves, and to organize their efforts. He was likewise engaged in the more difficult and unthankful task of counteracting the weariness, discontent, and despondency of his own countrymen. Indeed, there were few of his companions in arms, who did not think the siege hopeless, and the object worthless.*

The long-delayed expedition was, at last, sent forth; but Trowbridge little imagined in what scenes of misery he was to bear his part. He looked to Sicily for supplies. It was the interest, as well as the duty of the Sicilian government, to use every exertion for furnishing them; and Nelson and the British ambassador were on the spot (Palermo), to press upon them the necessity of exertion. But though Nelson saw with what a knavish crew the Sicilian court was surrounded, he was blind to the vices of the court itself†—never for a moment suspecting the crooked policy which it was remorselessly pursuing. The Maltese and the British at Malta severely felt it. Trowbridge, who had the truest affection for Nelson, dreading the consequences of his friend being duped by the Sicilian court, and that the expedition, as well as his commander's character, would ultimately suffer from lady Hamilton's devotion to the royal family of Naples, urged Nelson, in a powerfully impressive strain, to exert his commanding influence with his Sicilian majesty, to send supplies to the starving inhabitants of Malta. "My lord," says Trowbridge, writing from the scene of distress, "we are dying off fast for want. I learn that Sir William Hamilton says, prince Luzzi refused corn some time ago, and Sir William does not think it worth while making another application. If that be the case, I wish he commanded this distressing scene, instead of me. Puglia had an immense harvest; nearly thirty sail left Messina, before I did, to load corn. Will they let us have any? If not, a short time will decide the business. The German interest prevails. I wish I was at your lordship's elbow for an hour. *All, all* will be thrown on you." Soon afterwards Trowbridge thus wrote:—"I have this day saved thirty thousand people from starving; but with this day my ability ceases. As the government are bent on starving us, I see no alternative but to leave these poor unhappy people to perish, without our being witnesses of their distress. I curse the day I ever served the Neapolitan government.... Such is the fever of my brain this minute, that I assure you, on my honour, if the Palermo traitors were here, I would shoot them first, and then myself. Girgenti is full of corn; the money is ready to pay for it; we do not ask it as a gift."

Nelson was not insensible to the distress which Trowbridge so earnestly depicted. He (Nelson) begged, almost on his knees, he said, small supplies of money and corn, to keep the Maltese from starving; and when the court granted a small supply, protesting their poverty, he believed their protestations, and was satisfied with their professions, instead of insisting, as Southey very

* Coleridge.

† Southey's Life of Nelson.

properly observes, that the restrictions upon the exportation of corn should be withdrawn.

Happily, all that Trowbridge, with so much reason, foreboded, did not come to pass. For captain Ball, with more decision than Nelson himself could have shown at *that time*, and upon that occasion, ventured upon a resolute measure, for which his name would deserve always to be held in veneration by the Maltese, even if it had no other claims to the love and reverence of a grateful people.

Finding it hopeless longer to look for succour or common humanity from the deceitful and infatuated court of Sicily, which persisted in prohibiting, by sanguinary edicts, the exportation of supplies, Ball, at his own risk, despatched his first lieutenant (Harrington) to the port of Girgenti, with orders to seize and bring with him to Malta the ships which were there lying laden with corn, of the number of which he had received accurate information.* These orders were executed, to the great delight and advantage of the shipowners and proprietors; the necessity of raising the siege was removed; and captain Ball waited in calmness for the consequences to himself. The Neapolitan government complained to the English ambassador, and the complaint was communicated to Nelson, who, in return, requested Sir William Hamilton would fully and plainly state that the act ought not to be considered as an intended disrespect to his Sicilian majesty, but as of the most absolute and imperious necessity; the alternative being, either of abandoning Malta to the French, or of anticipating the king's orders for carrying the corn in those vessels to Malta. Thus ended the complaint of the Neapolitan court. "The sole result was," says Coleridge, "that the governor of Malta became an especial object of its hatred, its fear, and its respect."

Captain Ball's services in Malta were honoured with his sovereign's approbation; his majesty conferring on him the dignity of baronet of Great Britain. As governor of Malta, Sir Alexander was idolized throughout the island. Whenever he appeared in Valetta, the passengers in the streets stopped, and remained uncovered till he passed. The very clamours of the market-place were hushed at his entrance, and then exchanged for shouts of joy and welcome.† The English at Malta were disposed to indulge an unfavourable opinion of Ball's administrative acts; alleging that the governor was too partial to the natives, to protect effectually the British and the British interests. But, as an enlightened legislator, Ball despised their petty jealousies; and whilst the law was administered with even-handed justice, every rational allowance was made for the manners and customs of a people, who he very properly regarded, not in the vulgar light of a conquered race, but as voluntary and faithful allies, seeking and expecting his constant care and especial protection.

Although Coleridge, in his work entitled The Friend, has introduced much of extravagant eulogy in the character he has depicted of the late governor of Malta, still, as relates to the mental acquirements and moral attributes which his departed friend had possessed, the picture is by no means overdrawn. "Ball," says his biographer, "felt no jealous apprehension of great talent. Unlike those vulgar functionaries, whose place is too big for them,—a truth which they attempt to disguise from themselves, and yet feel, he was under no necessity of arming himself against the natural superiority of genius by factitious contempt, and an industrious association of extravagance and impracticability with every deviation from the ordinary routine. . . . . Competent to weigh each system or project by its own arguments, he ever made talent instrumental to his purpose, in whatever shape it appeared, and with whatever imperfections it might be accompanied; but wherever talent was blended with moral worth, he sought it out, loved and cherished it."

The above-named work not being in general circulation, we abridge from it an interesting anecdote relating to a *boy's* timidity in going first into action. "Sir Alexander," says the reciter of the tale to Coleridge, "has doubtless forgotten the circumstance; but when he was lieutenant Ball, he was the officer whom I accompanied in my *first* boat expedition, being then a midshipman, and only in my fourteenth year. As we were rowing up to the vessel which we were to attack, amid a discharge of musketry, I was overpowered by fear, my knees trembled under me, and I seemed on the point of

* It is to be presumed that neither Trowbridge nor George Martin were present when Ball took upon himself to seize the Sicilian grain. Both Trowbridge and Martin were senior officers to Ball. Martin, the present Sir George, commanded the British squadron when Malta surrendered.

† Coleridge. This distinguished writer was for a considerable time at Malta, and the constant companion of Sir Alexander Ball.

fainting away. Lieutenant Ball, who saw the condition I was in, placed himself close beside me, and still keeping his countenance directed toward the enemy, took hold of my hand, and pressing it in the most friendly manner, said in a low voice, ' Courage, my dear boy, don't be afraid of yourself, you will recover in a minute or so. I was just the *same*, when I first went out in this way.'" "Sir," adds the reciter, addressing Coleridge, "it was as if an angel had put a new soul into me. With the feeling that I was not yet dishonoured, the whole burden of agony was removed; and from that moment I was as fearless and forward as the oldest of the boat's-crew, and on our return the lieutenant spoke highly of me to our captain. I am scarcely less convinced of my own being, than that I should have been what I tremble to think of, if, instead of his humane encouragement, he had at that moment scoffed, threatened, or reviled me; and this was the more kind in him, because, as I afterwards understood, his own conduct in his *first* trial had evinced, to all appearances, the greatest fearlessness; and that he said this therefore only to give me heart, and restore me to my own good opinion."

Sir Alexander died at Malta, October 25th, 1809. His commission as rear-admiral of the red was dated the very day of his decease. In a letter from Malta, dated November 6th, the writer thus speaks of the departed governor:— "Sir Alexander was rather devoted to the Maltese interest; but he was certainly in the *right*. We British are too apt to despise foreigners; he found it necessary to protect them as he did. We buried him yesterday, in a fort close to that in which the remains of Sir Ralph Abercrombie are interred." Since the date of this letter, a splendid monument has been erected to his memory.

BALLABENE, (Gregorio,) an Italian musical composer, born at Rome in 1720. He was from his earliest youth enthusiastically addicted to music, and composed first several psalms for eight voices, with *canto fermo obligato*, and instrumental accompaniment. Except Sala of Naples, he was the only one, who at that time followed the ancient grandiose style of composing *alla capella*. Having applied in 1782 for the situation of master of music at St. Peter's at Rome, the ignorant Burroni was preferred to the studious, yet too modest Ballabene. Having, however, composed in 1790 a Mass, *alla capella*, of no less than forty-eight notes, he dedicated it to pope Ganganelli; and, consequently, it was performed in the church Dei Santi Apostoli with great applause. Reichard chanced to be present, and brought the modest composer to the notice of the world. Ballabene died in 1803 in Rome. (Reichard Musikalisches Wochenblatt.)

BALLANCHE, (Pierre Simon,) a printer and man of letters at Lyons, born in 1776. He was proprietor of the Bulletin de Lyon, and wrote several works. His Antigone, "poëme en prose," could not be kept above water, in spite of the profusion of puffs the contemporary press wasted upon it.

BALLANTI, (Giovanni Battista, 1762—1835,) a sculptor and a native of Faenza, where he chiefly resided. His father, wishing him to become an engraver, placed him with a painter named Giuseppe Boschi (and commonly called Carlonini), but his own inclination leading him to sculpture, his father yielded to his wishes. His works are enumerated in Tipaldo, iv. 315—318. They appear to be chiefly statues of saints and religious subjects, and for the most part for churches in provincial cities.

BALLANTYNE, (James,) was educated at the school of Kelso, where he became first acquainted, in the year 1783, with Sir Walter Scott, who attended that school during the vacations of the high school of Edinburgh. In 1786 he transferred himself to the university of Edinburgh. Being intended for the legal profession, he was not long afterwards apprenticed to a solicitor at Kelso; and during a winter attendance at the law class of Edinburgh, renewed his boyish acquaintance with Scott. In 1795 he established himself in business as a solicitor at Kelso, and undertook the management of a newspaper, established in opposition to one of highly democratic principles, which had obtained a large circulation in the neighbourhood. While in London, whither he went to engage correspondents, &c., he became acquainted with Holcroft and Godwin, whose conversation made a deep impression on his mind. Having returned home, he called on Scott in 1799, to request him to contribute some articles on a legal question to the Kelso Mail, the journal already mentioned; and Scott complying with his request, brought himself the desired paper to the printing office the next day. In a conversation which then took place, Scott advised him to obtain some em-

ployment as a printer from the publishing houses of Edinburgh, and the result was, that Ballantyne undertook to print a few little poems Scott had written, by way of specimen of his types. The first volume of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, which appeared in 1802, was the first work by which the Ballantyne Press, afterwards so renowned, became known to the public. Not very long after, in compliance with the wish of Scott, Ballantyne removed his printing business to Edinburgh, and in the year 1805 Scott became a partner in his concern. The fact of this connexion was, however, kept strictly secret. The stoppage of the publishing house of Ballantyne and Company, in 1825, there can be little doubt, seriously injured his health. In 1829 Mr. Ballantyne lost his wife, who had borne him many children, and to whom he was sincerely attached. He died at Edinburgh on the 17th of January, 1833. He was a kind-hearted, honourable man, and affectionately beloved by his partner, in the wreck of whose fortunes he was involved. He possessed no ordinary acuteness of mind as a critic, and he was greatly valued as such by Scott, who availed himself of his judgment in the correction of his works. He was also a theatrical critic, of great reputation, in Edinburgh at least, and used to write the theatrical notices in the Edinburgh Evening Courant until 1817, when the firm purchased the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, of which he became the editor.

BALLANTYNE, (John,) an Edinburgh printer and publisher, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Kelso, about the year 1774. His father, anxious to give him a more extensive knowledge of business than a country town could afford, sent him to London in 1794, and in the next year he returned to Kelso, and was taken into partnership by his father, who was a general dealer, the usual occupation of merchants in small towns in Scotland. In 1797 he married a Miss Parker, and shortly afterwards the partnership between himself and his father was dissolved; he retaining a principal share in the business, which he carried on till he came to Edinburgh in 1805. Here he acted as his brother's clerk, until the year 1809, when he was established as a bookseller and publisher; Sir Walter Scott and James Ballantyne being partners, and the firm assuming the name of John Ballantyne and Co. Of the establishment of this house, Scott gives the following account in a letter to Mr. Morritt, of Rokeby:—"To turn the flank of Messrs. Constable and Co., and to avenge myself of certain impertinences which, in the vehemence of their Whiggery, they have dared to indulge in towards me, I have prepared to start against them at Whitsunday the celebrated printer, Ballantyne, (*James* Ballantyne,) in the shape of an Edinburgh publisher, with a long purse and a sound political creed; not to mention an alliance offensive and defensive with young John Murray, of Fleet-street, the most enlightened and active of the Edinburgh trade." (Lockhart's Life of Scott, vol. ii. p. 232.)* In this copartnership Scott possessed a half-share; the other half being divided between the two Ballantynes (Refutation of Mis-statements and Calumnies contained in Mr. Lockhart's Life; but see Lockhart, vol. ii. p. 223): John Ballantyne receiving 300*l.* a year to manage the business. This establishment, which promised well in the beginning, became soon involved in difficulties, which were somewhat relieved in 1813, through the assistance of Constable's house, in rivalry of which it was established. In the year 1813, Ballantyne became an auctioneer of books and curiosities in Edinburgh. For his sole benefit, Scott, who was greatly attached to him, commenced that admirable series of the Lives of the Novelists, published with Ballantyne's name. Ill health, brought on in some degree by imprudence, terminated Ballantyne's life, on the 16th of June, 1821. He was deficient as a man of business, but to his good humour and companionable qualities there are many who will readily testify. He was the author of a novel, entitled, The Widow's Lodgings.

BALLARD, (George,) the author of a biographical work of considerable research and merit, on the ladies of Great Britain who have any name in literature or science. He was born at Campden in Gloucestershire, of parents in an humble situation of life, who brought him up to a mean trade. While learning this trade he was observed to spend such hours of leisure as his occupation allowed him in studies which were very foreign from those of other inhabitants of Campden, and especially of the Saxon language.

* For further information on the subject of the breach with Constable, which led to the establishment of Ballantyne's publishing company, see extracts from Mr. Ballantyne's diary, published in the statement put forth by his trustees and son, Edinburgh, 1838, pp. 73, *et seq.*

This brought him acquainted with Mrs. Elstob, who resided at Evesham, and occasioned the poor and weakly boy to be taken notice of. Mr. Talbot, the vicar of Keinton, came forward, and it happening that there was at that time a hunting-meeting at Campden for a month in the year, the gentlemen of the hunt determined to give some encouragement to him in his studies, and particularly the first lord Chedworth exerted himself to this purpose. It was proposed to him that he should be removed to Oxford, and an annuity of 100*l.* was offered to him; which, on his own proposal, was reduced to 60*l.* Here he became one of the eight clerks of Magdalene college, and was afterwards chosen one of the university beadles. His time was chiefly spent in the Bodleian Library, in researches which appear to have been of a miscellaneous nature, but chiefly historical and biographical. These studies are supposed to have been pursued with too great eagerness, and to have hastened his death. The time of his birth is not known, but he died rather early in life, in June, 1755. A great mass of papers which belonged to him, chiefly correspondence, is preserved in the Bodleian, which are sometimes drawn upon, with advantage, by writers in biography, or on subjects of antiquarian, and especially Saxon, literature. The only printed work of which he was the author is that to which we have already alluded, Memoirs of British Ladies who have been celebrated for their Writings, or skill in the Learned Languages, Arts, or Sciences. It is dedicated to Mrs. Talbot of Keinton, the wife of his early friend. The Preface is dated November 23, 1752. It is short, but well conceived, and does him honour. His opinion is that England has produced more women famous for literary accomplishments than any other nation in Europe. His series begins with Juliana, an anchorite of Norwich, who lived in the reign of Edward III., and ends with Constantia Grierson, who died in 1733; but several names are omitted which ought undoubtedly to have found a place in a work of this kind. There is a second edition, but without additions, dated 1775.

BALLARD, (Samuel James,) a brave English naval officer. He was of a family originally Dutch. His father was a merchant at Portsmouth, and was himself at sea when very young. Ballard entered the service on the 1st of Dec. 1776, on board the *Valiant* (74 guns), under the command of the Hon. John Leveson Gower, and was present at the capture of two French frigates, the *Licorne* and the *Pallas*, by the fleet under admiral Keppel. He was also in the action on the 27th of July, 1778, with M. d'Orvilliers, off Brest. In October, 1779, he was removed into the *Shrewsbury*, and sailed soon after in the fleet under the command of sir George Rodney, destined to relieve Gibraltar. In her passage thither, on the 7th and 8th of June, 1780, the *Shrewsbury* assisted in the capture of a Spanish convoy, and the defeat of Langura. On her passage back with the prizes, in the ensuing month, she aided in taking a French 64 and several merchant ships, by admiral Digby's squadron. Ballard was afterwards with his ship in the West Indies, and was in five actions with the fleet commanded by count de Grasse. He obtained his lieutenancy on the 18th of February, 1783, and served successively in the *Shrewsbury*, *Torbay*, *Astrea*, *Monarch*, *Alfred*, and *Queen*, and was, while in the last, made a commander, in consequence of his distinguished conduct in the battles between lord Howe and M. Villaret de Joyeuse, on the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1st of June, 1794. On the 1st of August, in the next year, he was made post, previously to which he had acted as captain in several line of battle ships during the absence of their commanders. He was for some time in command of the *Thunderer* (74), and on the 28th of February, 1796, became captain of the *Pearl* frigate, employed chiefly in the protection of the fisheries at Quebec, Newfoundland, and in the Baltic. In 1798 the *Pearl* sailed for Africa, and on the 25th of April attacked a squadron consisting of two French frigates, and an armed brig, having in convoy two Spanish galleons. From his vast inferiority of force, however, captain Ballard failed in his object, and was sent to Barbadoes, where he arrived at the latter end of July. During his stay, he succeeded in capturing several vessels, and in 1799 returned to England with the *Vengeance* (74), and a large fleet of merchantmen. In the following October he conveyed general Fox to Minorca, and was employed in various services in the Mediterranean. He returned on the 3d of December, 1801. During the time which he commanded the *Pearl* (which vessel was paid off on the 14th of March, in the following year) he captured, recaptured, or destroyed nearly eighty ships. He took part in the capture of *La Carrere*, a

French vessel of 40 guns and 380 men; *L'Incroyable*, of 28 guns and 220 men; and a Ragusan brig, bound to Algiers, with presents for the dey from Napoleon Bonaparte. He was, after this time, unable to obtain any naval command, other than that of a district of sea fencibles, until October, 1809, when he was appointed to the *Sceptre* (74 guns), with which he sailed for the West Indies; and, on his arrival off Martinique, was despatched, with two other frigates under his command, in search of four French frigates which had taken an English man-of-war. He destroyed two of these at Ance la Barque, together with the batteries under which they had sought shelter. After a tour through the West Indies, he returned to England, and was employed in channel service under lord Gambier, being occasionally occupied in watching the enemy's ships in Brest harbour and Basque roads. He was so engaged until January, 1813, although he was, in 1812, appointed to superintend the payment of the ships afloat at Spithead. He became a rear-admiral on the 4th of June, 1814, and died at Exmouth, 9th of Oct. 1829.

BALLARD, (Volant Vashon,) an English naval officer, who was born about the year 1774, and was the nephew of admiral Vashon. He accompanied captain Vancouver on his voyage of discovery to the north-west coast of America, on which expedition he was absent from England for the space of about four years and nine months. In 1798, whilst in command of the *Hobart* sloop of war on the East India station, he was posted into the *Carysfort* (28 guns). He, after this, commanded the *Jason* frigate, *De Ruyter* (68), *Berschemer* (50), and the *Blonde* (38). Whilst in command of the latter ship he captured, in the autumn of 1807, five French privateers, the amount of whose guns were fifty, and the crews did not fall short of 515. Towards the end of the year 1809 he was employed in the blockade of Guadaloupe, and assisted under the command of captain Ballard (his namesake), in the destruction of two French frigates in Ance la Barque, together with a heavy battery, under whose shelter they lay. The merit of this affair properly belongs to him and another; the rest of the squadron being detained by adverse weather. The *Blonde* had only seven killed, and seventeen wounded. His services were mentioned in terms of high approbation in the general order issued by sir George Beckwith after the capture of Guadaloupe, and also by the naval officer commanding, in his despatch announcing the conquest of the island. In 1825 captain Ballard became a rear-admiral, and on his death, in 1833, was a commander of the Bath.

BALLARINI, (Sante,) a jurist of Perugia, who lived about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was one of the academici insensati of his native place. He graduated doctor in both the civil and canon laws; after which he, for two days, disputed publicly in the schools. For ten years he filled the situation of professor of law, and afterwards for an honourable recompense taught in Pisa, where he was in 1621. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALLE, (Nicolai Edinger,) one of the most pious, active, and humane bishops of Denmark, was born at Kappelu, in the island of Lolland, in 1744. He was the son of the sexton and precentor of Westenskow and Kappeln, and owed his earlier education almost entirely to charity. After finishing his course of theology at Copenhagen, the funds of that college furnished him with the means of studying some years at Leipsic, where he gained the friendship of Ernesti and Gellert. An extraordinary professorship of theology was offered him at Gottingen, where he had spent the years 1769 and 1770 as tutor of the young count Reventlow; but this he declined, considering that the assistance he had received from the liberality of a university of his native country, bound him peculiarly to her service. From the year 1772, when he received his first clerical appointment, to 1783, he passed through various grades of ecclesiastical preferment, till, at the last mentioned date, he was created bishop of Seeland. This office he filled in the most exemplary manner for thirty years; and even when the weakness of old age had incapacitated him for his more active duties, he still laboured by his writings and sermons for the spread of evangelical truth. In his prosperity he remembered the misery of his youth, and liberally aided the widows and orphans of the clergy in his diocese. Besides the composition and editing of many works for the elementary theological instruction of the people, he preached homilies regularly on the evenings of Sundays and holidays, during the winter months, to auditories of many thousand hearers, and wrote numerous theological works: of these, his homilies, written in a fervent and popular style, are especially

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esteemed. As a proof of the estimation in which he was held, his fellow citizens, in 1798, presented to him a golden medal, with a device emblematic of his zeal and industry in his office; and to his wife, the picture of her husband with a golden chain; both gifts being accompanied by a written expression of the esteem and gratitude of the givers. He died in 1816 at Copenhagen, holding at the time of his death, besides his office of bishop, that of royal confessor, and commander of the order of Dannebrog.

BALLENDEN, or BALANTYN, (John,) a Scottish poet and historian of the first half of the sixteenth century. He was archdeacon of Murray, canon of Rosse, and clerk of the register in the minority of James V. and his successor. He was a doctor of the Sorbonne at Paris. He was a zealous opponent of the reformation, and finding his efforts to stop it unavailing, he retired from his country, and went to Rome, where he died in 1550. At the command of James V. he translated Hector Boethius's History of Scotland, Edinb. fol. 1536. The poet Lyndesay praises his first attempt at poetry :—

"But now of late is starte up haistelie,
Ane cunnyng clark, quhilk wrytith craftelie:
Ane plant of poetis callit Ballendyne;
Quhose ornat workis my witcan nocht defyne."

Many of Ballenden's poems are extant. (Warton. Hist. of E. P. ii. 478.)

BALLENSTEDT, (Johann George Justus,) born in 1756 at Schöningen. In 1816 he was made pastor at Pabstorf, in Prussia. He wrote Die Urwelt, or On the Existence and Destruction of more than one Antediluvian World, Quedlingburg, third edition, in 1819; which work greatly contributed towards calling attention in Germany to the importance of geological studies. (Neuest. Convers. Lex. 4to.)

BALLERINI, (Pietro,) a celebrated ecclesiastical writer of the eighteenth century, was born at Verona on the 7th of September, 1698, and died on the 13th of October, 1754. His father, who was a surgeon, placed him in the college of the jesuits, where he received his education, was ordained priest, and became professor of literature. The perusal of the works of cardinal Noris, and of St. Augustine, made him adopt some principles of morality which he applied to the pursuit of literature, explained to his pupils, and published in a small tract, written in Italian, under the title of Metodo di S. Agostino. But a paragraph which he inserted into it upon what was to be done on a disparity of opinion, excited great opposition; and was the signal of a long paper war.

The quarrel which, about this time, arose between the Venetian senate, the court of Austria, and the pope, relating to the vacant see of Aquileia, the patriarch of which still claimed and enjoyed spiritual authority, though he had lost the temporal dominion, induced the Venetians to elect Ballerini to accompany the commission which they sent to Rome in 1748, in the character of a theologian and a canonist. There he ingratiated himself with pope Benedict XIV., who charged him with a new edition of the works of Leo the Great, from the MSS. in the Vatican Library, to supply the place of that published by father Quesnel, in 1671, from a prejudiced and incorrect Venetian MS. and which had been on that account forbidden. Previous to this undertaking Ballerini had edited Raterio and St. Zeno, both bishops at Verona, of whose lives nothing certain was known, and whose works, particularly those of the latter, had been previously considered as a collection of sermons of different writers.

Of the other works which he published, the principal are, 1. Metodo di S. Agostino negli Studi, Verona, 1724; Roma, 1757, 12mo, which was translated into French by N. de la Croix, Paris, 1760. 2. Saggio della Storia del probabilismo nella descrizione del cangiamento di sei Insigni probabilisti in probabilioristi, etc., Verona, 1736, 8vo, with various other tracts against father Segneri and others. 3. Sancti Antonini Archiepiscopi Florentini summa Theologiæ, etc., Verona, 1740-41, 2 vols, fol. 4. Sancti Raimundi de Pennafort summa Theologicalis, etc., Verona, fol. 5. Several works against usury, amongst which one entitled, De Jure divino et naturali circa Usura, Libri sex, etc., Bologna, 1747, 4to. In *all* these works Ballerini had for his coadjutor his brother *Girolamo*, who was born on the 29th of January, 1702, and survived him several years; he was, like him, a priest, but eminently skilled in what may be strictly termed profane history, in opposition to ecclesiastical. Mazzuchelli gives a striking picture of the attachment of these two brothers, and of the mode in which they divided their labour. That which most particularly belonged to theology and the canon law was the province of Pietro, whilst that which referred to history and criticism was the department of Girolamo.

They reviewed the whole together, and nothing was definitively admitted, if they differed in opinion, until it was approved by both, after a long discussion. The only work which, at the instigation of the marquis Scipione Maffei, Girolamo *began* alone, was the edition of Henrici Norisii Veronensis Augustiniani S. R. E. Presbyteri Cardinalis Opera, etc., Verona, 1732, 4 vols, fol.; but Pietro soon after took a share in the execution, particularly of the 4th volume.

BALLEROY, (Jacques Claude Augustin, marquis de la Cour,) born in 1694 of a noble family in Normandy, was "premier écuyer" to the duke of Orleans. He entered the army while young, and was appointed in 1735, governor to the duke of Chartres, whom he accompanied in his different campaigns. In 1744, he attained the rank of lieutenant-general. In the October of this latter year, he was exiled for the share which he is said to have acted in endeavouring to defeat some of the intrigues of the court. In his retreat, he kept up an active correspondence with his friends at home, and was a zealous advocate for the establishment of separate provincial administrations, but the ministers were not very desirous of allowing the provinces to have the direction of their own affairs. Balleroy also spent much of his time in historical studies, but he composed nothing of any importance. He died in 1773. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALLESTER, or BALESTER, (Joachim,) a Spanish engraver. He worked with M. S. Carmona and F. Selma, at the splendid allegoric engravings to Jriarte's work on music, and made four plates for the grand Madrid edition of D. Quixote of 1780. He died towards the end of the last century. (Nagler Lexicon der Künstler.)

BALLESTEROS, (Don Francisco,) born in Saragossa in 1770. Having become a captain in the cavalry, he lost his commission in 1804, on account of some alleged peculation, but the principe de la Paz reinstalled him, and made him chief of the douaniers of Asturia. At the invasion of the French, the junta das Asturias gave him a regiment, when he united with Blake and Castaños, and fought in the south of Spain. Yet he was defeated at Ronquillo in 1810, but in 1812 he beat Marransin near Castaña. Pursued by a French division in the Sierra, de la Ronda, he made a skilful retreat under the very canons of Gibraltar. He asked admission, which, however, was denied. When after the landing of the British auxiliary corps, it was required that a British general should have the chief command over the Spanish armies, Ballesteros opposed the contemplated measure with all his power. The cortes nevertheless appointed Wellesley commander-in-chief, and Ballesteros was banished to Zeuta; but he soon returned and again entered the field. The sovereign regency of Cadiz nominated him lieutenant-general in 1811, and Ferdinand made him minister of war after his restoration. But a cabal headed by absolutists and flatterers soon unseated him, and he was banished to Valladolid. When the revolution of the Isla de Leon, in 1820, had alarmed Ferdinand, he offered Ballesteros the chief military command. Although he declined the offer, he still persuaded the king to convene the cortes. As vice-president of the junta provincial, (9th March) he contended against anarchy, as he had once done against oppression; he liberated the victims of the inquisition out of the state dungeons, assisted the establishment of a municipal organization, and by repressing the rebellion of the royal guards in July 1823, impeded the overthrow of royalty in Spain. When the congress of Verona had constituted itself the arbitrator between Ferdinand and the Spaniards, and the French army had again invaded Spain, Ballesteros became commander of the armies in Navarre and Arragon. Yielding to superior forces, he concluded on the 4th August a convention at Grenada, by which he acknowledged the regency of Madrid, but obtained an amnesty for the men of all political opinions. General Riego did not wish to accede to this convention, and Ballesteros (after having used every persuasion) was obliged to resort to arms. But many of his troops went over to Riego, and the latter endeavoured to persuade him to resume his command; but in vain. When Ferdinand annulled, on the 1st October, 1823, all the acts of the constitutional government, he also banished all constitutional functionaries, and all the officers of that army from Madrid. Ballesteros retired to Paris, where he died, June 28, 1832. (Militär Conversations Lexicon.)

BALLET, (François,) a French ecclesiastic, curé of Gif, near Versailles, born at Paris in 1702, died in 1762. His ill health had long previously obliged him to resign his cure; but he had distinguished himself by his ability in

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preaching, and the queen had given him the title of her preacher in ordinary. His works, which are numerous, consist of sermons and religious pieces. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALLET, (Jean,) a French lawyer, born about 1760, who exercised in 1789 the profession of advocate at Evaux. In 1791, he was elected by the department of the Creuse, deputy to the legislative assembly. He distinguished himself as a member of the committee of finance. He continued to exercise various important functions till the final restoration of the Bourbons; when he resumed his older profession of advocate, and died at Limoges in 1832. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALLEXSERD, (James,) was born at Geneva, Oct. 3, 1726, and embraced the profession of medicine. In 1762 the academy of Haarlem proposed as a prize question, an essay on the best methods of clothing and feeding children from the period of their birth to adolescence. Ballexserd obtained the prize, and the essay was printed and inscribed to the celebrated Dr. Antoine Petit. He also contended for another prize offered by the academy of Mantua, on the Principal Causes of Mortality among Children, and the most efficacious means of preserving their lives. The rules of the academy forbade the admission of any essay in a foreign language; but the Memoir of Ballexserd was so highly admired, that it was ordered to be translated into Italian, and the prize was awarded to the author in 1772. He died in 1774.

BALLHORN, (Johan,) a printer, who on account of the trifling and useless improvements which he introduced into his books, has become notorious in Germany. He lived in Lübek, and printed from 1531 to 1599. The most ludicrous of his publications is a *Fibel* (spelling-book) where, instead of a cock with two feathers in the tail, as it had been usual to place one in such books, he put one with three before his edition, and a few eggs under the cock, and, on account of this alteration, it is stated on the title, to be "improved by Johann Ballhorn." (Ersch und Gruber.)

BALLI, (Antonio,) an Italian jurist, a noble of Trapani, in Sicily. He was successively avocato primario, judge of the royal court, and ragionato of the royal patrimony. He died at Palermo on the 8th of November, 1591. He wrote Annotationes ad Bullam Apostolicam Nicolai. V. et Reg. Pragm. Alphonsi Regis, which is published with the work of Pietro di Gregorio de Censibus. Panorm. 1609. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALLI, (Antonio,) the younger, the nephew of the preceding, was also of Trapani, was doctor of both laws, and renowned equally for his learning and integrity. He was judge of the royal court at Palermo, and fiscal advocate. He died at the castle of Busacchino, on the 23d of April, 1598. He published Vanorum Tractuum, lib. vi. Panorm. 1606; and one or two works of less note. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALLI, (Fabio,) a noble jurist of Palermo, who spent his old age in pleading causes without receiving any remuneration. He cultivated also the more elegant pursuits of letters, and wrote some Latin poems. His works are, 1. Palermo Liberato, a poem in ottava rima, published in 1612. 2. Canzoni Siciliane, published in 1647. 3. L'Alfesibeo Ecloga Pastorale in Linguâ Siciliana. This work has not been published. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALLI, (Giovanni Batista,) a jurist of Palermo, who was judge of the royal court in the years 1575, 1593, and 1601. He died at Palermo on the 31st of March, 1603. He published, 1. Allegationes in Causa Feudi Favorottæ. Panom. without date. 2. Allegationes pro D. Baptistæ Cavello. Pan. without date. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALLIANI, (John Baptist, 1586—1666,) a senator of Genoa, who wrote an able treatise in Latin, on the Natural Motion of Heavy Bodies, published first in 1638, and much enlarged in 1646. His senatorial occupations, however, drew him from the study of science. (Biog. Univ.)

BALLIERE DE LAISEMENT, (Denis,) a native of Paris, who settled at Rouen, and became vice-director of the academy there. He died in 1804, leaving several works, chiefly of a dramatic character. (Biog. Univ.)

BALLIN, (Claude,) born at Paris in 1615, was the son of a goldsmith, and succeeded his father in the same profession. He seems to have had a natural taste for design, and as the academy of picture, and the school of the Gobelins, did not exist at the time, he joined some artists, who wishing to make new models, assembled together to draw from nature. By dint of study, and copying the works of Poussin, his progress was such as scarcely to be credited. At the age of nineteen he made four large silver basons, on which he had beautifully engraved

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the four ages of the world. Cardinal Richelieu, who was a great admirer of the arts, was so pleased with the perfection of the work, that he commissioned him to make four vases after the antique. Ballin executed the order, extended his reputation, and obtained the patronage of Louis XIV. For this monarch he made silver tables, girandoles, sofas, vases, lustres, in all of which he brought his art to the summit of perfection, by the exactness of his design, and the elegance of his relievos, amongst which the most admired were those representing the dreams of Pharaoh. Unfortunately, the expenses of the long war of the succession, which terminated at the peace of Ryswic, obliged Louis to have them all converted into money, and every record of them would have been lost had not another goldsmith, named Delaunai, nephew to Ballin, made drawings of some of the most remarkable. A similar destruction visited most of the other works of this great artist in Paris and Pontoise, during the revolution.

At the death of Varin, who was the director of the dies for striking medals, Ballin was appointed to succeed him, and in these small works he displayed the same taste and perfection of design which he had exhibited in his other great performances, in all of which he joined modern elegance with ancient severity, and formed an epoch in his art by enlarging its limits and improving the execution. He died on the 22d of Jan. 1678, at the age of sixty-three, without ever having been out of Paris.

BALLIN, (Claude,) nephew of the Claude Ballin above-mentioned, followed the profession of his uncle. He was born at Paris about 1660, and died in 1754. He was, like his uncle, goldsmith to the king, and was celebrated throughout Europe for the beauty of his works. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALLINERT, (Giovanni,) a painter, born at Florence about 1580. He was a pupil of Cigoli, and could imitate his style so perfectly, that even artists could not distinguish their works. He painted at Rome many things for Clemens VIII., but returned soon to Florence, where he died rather in distress, being nearly deprived of sight. (Nagler Lex. der Künst.)

BALLING, (Emanuel,) a Danish typographer, who translated into Danish, and published Young's Night Thoughts, Power of Religion, Last Day, and Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

BALLINO, (Julio,) a Venetian advocate, who flourished in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He published translations of some of the moral treatises of Plutarch, Aristotle, Epictetus, &c.; and was the author of other works, none of them of any great importance. (Biog. Univ.)

BALLISTUS, BALISTUS, or CALISTUS, one of the numerous emperors who were set up in different parts of the Roman empire after the death of Valerian. He was prefect of the prætorian guards under that prince, and rallied the remains of the army after he had been defeated and made prisoner by the Persians. Ballistus caused himself to be proclaimed emperor at Emesa, and tyrannized over that city a short time, till he was murdered by a soldier in 264.

BALLJOHR, (J. Ch.) a writer, whose christian name we cannot specify more distinctly, was author of the following work, the title of which points out the situation he held at the court of Russia, in which country he resided forty-five years:— Praktische Anmerkungen über verschiedene die Haushaltung in Russland betreffende Artikel, aus lauter Erfahrung zuzammengetrugen von J. Ch. Balljohr, gewesenen Maitre-d'Hotel am Russisch-Kaiserl. Hofe, 8vo, St. Petersb. 1783. The same work, or the substance of it, had previously appeared in Russian, in the third volume of the Transactions of the Economical Society at St. Petersburg.

BALLO, the name of three noble Sicilians, natives of Palermo, who distinguished themselves in literature in the sixteenth century.

Fabio, a lawyer of much eminence, who died in Palermo in 1632. He gained some reputation as a poet; and some of his Canzoni Siciliane are printed in the collection entitled Muse Siciliane. His son (Giovanni Dominico) was also a poet.

Joseph, an ecclesiastic and mathematician, born in 1567. He studied divinity in Spain, and became subsequently a canon in Paris. He was afterwards made a canon of the cathedral of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, and passed the remainder of his life partly in the Jesuit's convent at Padua, and partly in Sicily, where he determined on publishing a theological work, on which he had spent thirty years, and which had been approved by cardinal Bellarminio. It appeared in Padua in 1640, entitled Resolutio de modo evidenter possibili transubstantionis Panis et Vini in Sacrosanctum Dni. Jesu corpus

et sanguinem. He wrote also, Libellus subtilis de Fœcunditate Dei. Libellus de Motu Corporum naturali. He died at Padua in 1640, aged seventy-two, and left his extensive library to the Theatine convent. (Jac. Phil. Tomasini Elogia Virorum doctorum.)

Tommaso, distinguished himself as a poet at the latter end of the sixteenth century. His chief work is, Palermo Liberata, Poema eroico in ottava rima, 8vo, Palerm. 1612.

BALLO, (Lodovico,) born in Venice, flourished about 1578. He was a distinguished musician as well as a scholar, and an imitator of Constanzo Porta. He published several Masses, Vespers, Motettos, Compiete, and Madrigals. (Alberici Catal. de gl' illustri e famosi Scritt. Venet.)

BALLOIS, (Louis Joseph Philippe,) born at Périgueux in 1778, a person who distinguished himself at an early age by his taste for statistical researches, when that science was itself but in its infancy. He was, at first, a violent republican, but after the eighteenth Brumaire became more moderate. He wrote in many of the political journals, and in 1802 commenced the Annales de Statistique, which he continued to publish till his death in 1803, when he had scarcely reached his twenty-fifth year. He was one of the founders of the Société de Statistique, and was named perpetual secretary of it. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALLON, (Louise Blanche Thérèse Perrucard de,) a French nun, celebrated in the religious history of the seventeenth century. She was born of a noble family, in 1591, at the castle of Vanchi, in Savoy. When seven years of age, she was placed in the monastery of St. Catherine-sur-Annecy, of which one of her relations was abbess, and took there the veil as a Bernardine nun, at the age of sixteen. In 1622, under the direction of another relation, St. François of Sales, she undertook to introduce reforms into her order, at Rumilly, of which abbey she was abbess. The reformed nuns took the name of Sisters of Providence, (Sœurs de la Providence;) though some people gave them simply the title Reformed Bernardine Nuns, (Religieuses Bernardines Réformées.) The reform was quickly spread over France, and was confirmed by the pope; but some of her party introduced reforms different to those she had countenanced, and thus produced a schism which created much dissension. The nuns of Rumilly deposed their abbess, and she was received by those of Marseilles, who immediately chose her for their superior. She died at the monastery of Seyssel in Savoy, in 1668. Her Œuvres de Piété were published in an 8vo vol. by Grossi, 1700. (Biog. Univ.)

BALLONIUS, or BAILLON, (William,) an eminent medical and anatomical writer of the sixteenth century, who was born at Paris in 1538, and died in 1616. A complete edition of his works was published at Venice, in 4 vols, 4to, 1784, under the title of, Opera omnia Medica Gul. Ballonii. They display both much erudition, and much original inquiry; but, at the same time, too great a deference to the authority of Hippocrates, and his maxims and opinions.

BALLOTOLO, (Gasparo,) a jurist of Perugia, doctor of both laws, one of the Academici Insensati, who died in 1670. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALLY, (Victor,) chief physician to the expedition of St. Domingo, born in Beaurepaire. He wrote Opinion sur la Fièvre Jaune, 1810, 8vo; Du Typhus d'Amérique, &c. 1814; works conspicuous for the various observations on those subjects, which were the fruit of the author's experience in the Antilles, and a previous long medical practice.

BALLYET, (Emmanuel,) a French Carmelite, who was made bishop of Babylon, and resided at Bagdad. He was born at Marnay, in Franche-Comté, in 1700. He had travelled much in Asia, and the journal of his travels was among the MSS. of the duke of Orleans. A letter he addressed to the pope, containing curious details on the manners and customs of the people of the Levant, was printed at Rome in 1754. He formed a valuable collection of medals, of which one of his nephews printed a catalogue. He died of the plague at Bagdad in 1773. (Biog. Univ.)

BALME, (Claude Denis,) a physician, who practised at Puy, in the department of the Upper Loire, and died in 1808. He endeavoured to rescue medical men from the reproach of irreligion. He was a shrewd observer, and published some good works. His observations on Uterine. Hæmorrhage, inserted in the Recueil Périodique de la Société de Médecine de Paris, &c. (tom. ii.) induced M. Baudelocque to compose his work on that subject. He published, Recherches Diététiques du Médecin Patriote sur la Santé et sur les Maladies observées

dans les Séminaires, les Pensionnats, et chez les Ouvriers en Dentelle; et suivies d'un Mémoire sur le Régime des Convalescens et des Valétudinaires. Au Puy, 1791, 12mo. Mémoires de Médecine pratique, ou Recherches sur les Efforts, considérés comme Principes de plusieurs Maladies. Au Puy, 1792, 8vo. Considérations Cliniques sur les Rechutes dans les Maladies. Au Puy, An 5. 12mo. Réclamations importantes sur les Médecins accusés d'Irreligion, et sur les Nourrices mercenaires. Au Puy, 1804, 8vo.

BALME, (Claude,) a celebrated French surgeon, born at Belley, in the department of l'Ain, Nov. 8, 1766. He studied at Lyons, and at Paris, where in 1790 he was admitted to a place in the Ecole Pratique de Chirurgie. He visited the United States, and during two years exercised his profession in that country, whence he returned to France; in 1792 he became surgeon-major of the eleventh battalion of l'Ain, and accompanied the army into Italy, Egypt, and Syria. He returned with the last division of the army from the East, and took a doctor's degree at the university of Montpelier. His health had suffered by the campaign; he therefore settled at Lyons, practised and arranged various publications, the chief of which are, De l'Utilité de l'Exercitation du Corps dans différentes Maladies, Montp. An 10, 4to; De Œtiologiâ generali Contagii pluribus Morbis, Lugd. 1809, 8vo; Deux Mémoires, l'un sur les Forces vitales, l'autre sur les Indications et Contre-Indications de la Saignée, présentés à la Société Académique de Médecine de Paris. Répertoire de Médecine, ou Recueil d'Extraits et d'Indications de différens Ouvrages Allemands, Anglais, Français, Italiens, et Latins, Lyon, 1814, 8vo; Traité Historique et Pratique du Scorbut chez l'Homme et les Animaux, Lyon, 1819, 8vo.

BALMEN, or DE BALMAINE, (Count Anthony Bogdanovitch,) was descended from a Scotch family which had settled in France in the time of the Stuarts. It appears that his father shared with count Bonneval in introducing European tactics and discipline into the Turkish army, and was one of those whom, on account of their services to the Ottoman Porte, it was the policy of Russia to seduce from it, by attaching them to herself. Accordingly, the advantageous offers made to him induced him to quit Constantinople, and settle at St. Petersburg, where he assumed the title of Balmaine, and was made major in the Troitzsky regiment of infantry. He was afterwards promoted to a colonelcy, and lost his life in a battle against the Swedes in 1741. Count Anthony, who was quite a child at the time of his father's death, first entered the Russian service in 1751, where, ten years afterwards, he became adjutant to field-marshal count Razumovsky, and obtained the command of the Rostovsky regiment of carabineers, with which he shared in the siege and storming of Bender, in 1770; and in the following year in the taking of Kaffa. In 1775 he was instrumental in subduing the rebellious Zaporogetz Cossacs, and afterwards in restoring tranquillity in the eastern parts of the Crimea. These, and other services, obtained for him military distinctions and promotions; and in May, 1790, prince Potemkin bestowed on him the command of the army in the Caucasus, against which the Turks were then directing their force. But his ill health, under which he was suffering at the time he joined the troops, increasing more and more, he was obliged to resign the command to generals Bulgakov and Hermann, and died on the 1st of the following October. He left a son, count Alexander Antonovitch, who was a commissary in the Russian service at the time when Napoleon was at St. Helena. (Entziklop. Lecks.)

BALMES, (Abraham de,) a native of Lecci, in the kingdom of Naples, a physician and professor in the university of Padua, which honoured him by a public funeral in 1523. He also wrote a Hebrew grammar, entitled, Mikne Avraam, (the Possession of Abraham,) Venice, 1523, &c. He translated also some of the philosophical commentaries of Averroes, &c. (De Rossi.)

BALMFORD, (James,) an Oxford writer, one of the few who are left unnoticed by Anthony à Wood and his editors. He tells us himself in the preface to one of his works, that he was the son of a carpenter, and that the carpenter's company in London granted him a charitable exhibition when he went a poor student to Oxford. He entered the church, and one of his books being dedicated to Lionel Maddison the mayor, and the aldermen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, it may be presumed that he was settled for some time in his ministerial capacity in that town. This is a treatise entitled, a Short and Plain Dialogue concerning the Unlawfulness of Playing at Cards, or

Tables, or any other Games consisting in Chance. He was also author of a Short Catechism, summarily comprising the principal Points of Christian Faith, of which there was a second edition, somewhat enlarged, in 1607. In the same year he published Carpenter's Chippes; or, Simple Tokens of unfeigned Goodwill to the Christian Friends of James Balmford, the unworthy Servant of Jesus Christ. The subjects treated on in it are, the Authority of the Lord's-day, in answer to a book then lately printed against the observance of it; the State of the Church of Rome, which was written at the persuasion of Margaret countess of Cumberland; and the Execution of Priests. Copies of these rare tracts are in the British Museum. He also published, in 1623, a Modest Reply to certain Answers which Mr. Gataker, B.D., in his Treatise of the Nature of Loss, giveth to Arguments in a Dialogue concerning the Unlawfulness of Games.; by James Balmford, minister of Jesus Christ. When or where he died we have not discovered.

BALMIS, (Francis Xavier,) was surgeon to the court of Spain, and generously determined to visit Spanish America and all the Asiatic possessions of Spain, to confer on their inhabitants the advantages of vaccination. He quitted Corunna in 1803, taking with him several infants, whom he vaccinated in such an order as to be able to convey from them to the children of the Canaries, of Porto Rico, the Caraccas, &c. the lymph in a pure and recent condition. He was occupied one entire year in this philanthropic tour, and established the practice in Spanish America, the Philippine Isles, China, St. Helena, &c. He settled at Cadiz, where he remained until the return of Ferdinand VII., who placed him about his person. In 1816 he deposited in the library of the museum of Madrid a collection of coloured drawings of the plants of China, and he published a small work on the pretended antisyphilitic properties of the agava and begonia, which was translated into Italian.

BALMULE, (Nicholas,) bishop of Dumblain and chancellor of Scotland, was originally "a clerk in the monastery of Arbroath," from whence he was transferred to the living of Caldar, in Edinburghshire. He died in 1319. (Crawfurd's Lives of Officers of the Crown in Scotland.) His name appears subscribed to the celebrated "Ragman Rolls," published by the Bannatyne Club, by which the people of Scotland acknowledged Edward I. as their liege lord.

BALNAVES, (Henry,) of Halhill, a Scottish poet, and a distinguished member of the reformed party. He was born at Kirkaldy in Fifeshire, some time in the reign of James V., and after receiving his education in the university of St. Andrews went to the continent, where he studied at Cologne, and on his return home after the death of the king, was greatly patronized by the earl of Arran, then regent. He declared himself of the protestant faith, on which, in 1542, the regent, by the persuasions of his brother, the abbot of Paisley, dismissed him from his family. In the next year he was imprisoned in Blackness castle. In the year 1564, he joined those who had murdered cardinal Beaton, and was in consequence declared traitor and excommunicated. When he, and those concerned in that affair, were besieged in the castle of St. Andrews, he was deputed by them to go into England to bring them in a supply of money. Bishop Burnet (Hist. Ref.) tells us, that he acted as their principal agent, and brought them at one time 1180*l.*, and at another time 300*l.* On their surrender to the French, he was sent, with the other prisoners, to France, in August 1547. He was imprisoned in the castle of Rouen, where he wrote what John Knox styled, a Comfortable Treatise of Justification. After a few years' exile he returned into Scotland, and in the words of Dr. Mackenzie, "joined with the lords of the congregation, and became one of the main sticklers and hectors in their rebellion against queen Mary in 1559." He was employed by the lords, as one of the ambassadors they sent in 1560 to treat with queen Elizabeth for assistance, in enabling them to drive the French out of Scotland. In 1563, Balnaves was appointed a lord of session, having become a senator of the College of Justice in 1538, and in the same year was nominated one of the commissioners for revising *The Book of Discipline*. Calderwood observes, that he cannot discover that anything was effected by them. In 1568, together with Buchanan and others, he accompanied the earl of Murray when he went to England to meet queen Mary's commissioners. Sir James Melvil speaks of him as "a godly, learned, wise, and long-experimented counsellor." He died at Edinburgh in 1579. His works are, 1. The Confessions of Faith, which is stated to have been compiled by M.

Henry Balnaues, of Halhill, and one of the lords of sessions and counsell of Scotland, being a prisoner within the old pallaice of Roane, in the yeare of our Lord 1548, Edinb. 1584. 2. A poem subscribed Balnaves, and beginning "O Gallandis all, I cry and call," published in the second volume of Ramsay's Collection. (Mackenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers. Irving's Lives of Scottish Poets.)

BALOG, (Georgius,) corrector and protestant pastor in Wessprim, Hungary, translated Cornelius Nepos, and some of Cicero's letters, into Hungarian, which were printed in Wessprim, and reprinted in Kaschau and Presburg. (Horányi.)

BALOGH DE OESA, (Peter,) one of the chief speakers in the memorable Hungarian parliament of 1790 and 1791, in which the rights of the protestant citizens of that realm were in some degree discussed and arranged. Having completed his studies in some of the protestant academies of his native country, Balogh entered the career of public affairs, and even at the early age of twenty-three was nominated to several important situations. He advanced so high as to become a referent at the Hungarian court of Chancellery, when his feeble health obliged him to solicit some less fatiguing functions. In the year 1789 he became inspector-general of the protestant communities of the Augsburg Confession in Hungary. It was in the sittings of the Legislative Chamber of the year above-mentioned, that he displayed all the vigour of his oratory, admonishing his fellow-citizens with an enlightened zeal to mutual toleration, and to a prudent but efficient exercise of their rights. When, in the year 1791, a general synod was established, the object of which was to manage the affairs of the protestants in Hungary, Balogh, with a laudable modesty, relinquished the presidency to Ladislaus de Prónay, to which veteran he was indebted for the great impulse that had been given to his studies. He was also a great patron of young talent, and very impartial in the bestowing of his official patronage. He died in October, 1816. (Kisch Epithalamium Pesth, 1819, Hungarice. Feralia piæ memoriæ Excell. Dñi Petri Balogh, &c., Neosalii, 1819. Ersch und Gruber.)

BALSAMO. The name of several Sicilian writers.

Lorenzo, a poet who flourished at Palermo, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and some of whose poems are printed in the Muse Siciliane.

Ignacio, a native of Messina, where he died in 1659. He was the author of some unimportant religious poetry, printed at Messina in 1653.

There was another *Ignacio*, also a Jesuit, a native of Apulia, who was born in 1543, and who, during more than thirty-five years, exercised the highest offices of his order in France. He died at Limoges, in 1618. He published in French a treatise on prayer and meditation, which was translated into Latin, and twice printed at Cologne, in 1611 and 1612. (Biog. Univ.)

The abbé *Paolo*, born at Termini, in 1763, educated at Palermo, and destined for the ecclesiastic profession. He gained great reputation by his lectures on agriculture, which he delivered at the university of Palermo. He had been sent by the Sicilian government into Lombardy, France, and England, to make observations upon agriculture; and in the latter country he formed an intimate acquaintance with Arthur Young, the author of the Annals of Agriculture. He was librarian to the king of Sicily, who conferred upon him several benefices. He died at Palermo, in 1818. He wrote many books connected with his favourite subject, which are still much esteemed in Italy. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALSAMO, (Joseph, better known as count Cagliostro,) a strange medley between an enthusiast and an adventurer, strongly partaking of the latter quality; and whom Göthe has chanced to help anew to some equivocal notoriety. According to the *researches* of this author, Cagliostro was born at Palermo, in 1743, the son of a dealer in tape or ribbons. In his youth, he wore the habit of a friar of the Fratres Misericordiæ, who, being engaged in relieving the sick, might have imparted to him some smattering of medicine, of which, in after life, he made much use. Being expelled the convent on account of misbehaviour, he began to practise sorcery and treasure-searching. Having committed an act of forgery, he was cast into prison, but escaped to Rome, where he married the daughter of a currier, Lorenza Feliciani, a woman of rare beauty. He went, after some time, to Naples, under the name of Marchese Pellegrini, which was his first *alias;* and he even dared to return to Palermo, and being again imprisoned, was released by the aid of a Sicilian prince, the paramour of Balsamo's wife, who intimidated the president of the court. From hence he

went to visit nearly all the towns of Europe, under the names of Tischio, Melissa, Belmonte, d'Anna de Fenix, de Harat, and count Cagliostro; subsisting by sorcery, (alchemistic, magnetic, and necromantic tricks,) or the charms of his wife. In London, he was received a freemason, which he made subsequently great use of. His appearance in Strasburg, in 1780, was one of the most striking exhibitions of his life, and perusing the praise which even La Borde (Lettres sur la Suisse) showers upon him,—such as, "Sa figure exprime l'esprit, exprime le génie. J'ai vu ce digne mortel—plus de quinze mille malades lui doivent leur existence,"—and comparing it with the similar praise which the marquis de Ségur gives him, we are induced to believe that, after all, he was perhaps a man who misused real and sterling qualities, bestowed upon him by nature. In Paris, Cagliostro mixed up his career even with royalty, and became, although unconsciously, one of the causes of the outbreak of the French revolution. He was intimately connected with prince Louis of Rohan, the friend of Marie Antoinette; and when the famous diamond necklace history came to light, Balsamo was accused by the countess La Motte, "of having received the necklace from the hands of the cardinal, and disparcelled it, for the sake of engrossing thereby the secret treasures of an unheard-of fortune." He was arrested on the 22d of August, 1785, and placed in the Bastille; but after the appearance of his famous Mémoire, a decision of the parliament, 31st May, 1786, liberated him. Cagliastro went again to England, where he remained two years, and is said to have written a Lettre au Peuple. Thence he went to Mietau, Basle, Bienne, Aix en Savoye, Turin, Genoa, and Verona; and finally to Rome, where he was arrested on the 27th December, 1789, and confined with his wife in the castle of St. Angelo. He was condemned to death, on the charge of practising freemasonry! This sentence, however, based upon such a strange accusation, was commuted for that of perpetual seclusion. His wife was condemned to undergo the same fate in the convent of Sta. Apollonia. He died in 1795, in the prison of St. Leo, a little town in the Romagna. Balsamo's career may be divided into two parts and periods; the one when he dealt in the search for the philosopher's stone, and in a particular cosmetic water, in which latter traffic his wife had a great share; the other is that of a thaumaturge, under which mask he pretended to re-establish an ancient secret Egyptian order, of which Enoch and Elias had been the founders. One of the choicest tricks on that score, was to place an innocent child, called a pupille, or dove, before a decanter, which, by the imposing of the hands of the grand cophta, was enabled to communicate with the angels, and to see in the decanter things future and hidden. With this jugglery, he seems to have gained the favour even of some princes—a thing ridiculed by Göthe in his drama, Der Gross Cophta. There were some, finally, who considered Balsamo to belong, like Mesmer or Comus Pinetti, to the infernal cohort, or to be one of the spirits of the dark empire. The works written on the life of Balsamo are numerous, and, as we have seen, first-rate men have pleaded for or against him. A curious document is, Compendio della vita e delle gesti di Gius. Balsamo, e che puo servire di scorta per conoscere l'indole della setta de' liberi muratori, Roma, 1791. He has besides written, what he calls his own life, Mémoire pour le Comte C.; accusé contre M. le Procureur-general, Paris, 1786, which, however, is a tissue of falsehoods. (Goethe, Ital. Reise, and others of his works. El. v. der Recke C. in Mietau. Etwas über Hofpr. Starcke, &c., Berlin, 1787. Biog. Univ. v. Cagliostro.)

BALSAMO, (Gustiniani Ottavio,) a Messenian noble, who was doctor at once of theology and of both laws. He was at first canon, and afterwards chorister, at the cathedral of Messina, and commissary of the holy office of Sicily. His writings are not important. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALSAMON, (Theodore,) a Greek prelate, born at Constantinople in the twelfth century, made chancellor and librarian of St. Sophia, and, in 1186, patriarch of Antioch. He was an able canonist, but not a very profound scholar; and his works are filled with his animosity against the Latins. He died in 1204. His works chiefly relate to canonical matters. His Commentary on the Canons of the Apostles and the seven Œcumenic Councils, &c. was printed at Oxford, folio, 1672. His Commentary on the Nomocanon of Photius was printed separately, Paris, 1615, and in 1661, in the Bibl. Juris Canon. of Justel. Other tracts by him have appeared in different collections. (Biog. Univ.)

BALSARATI, (John Guy,) a Hun-

garian physician. He was born at Dombegyhaza, in 1529. His parents had been captured by the Turks, and he was left in the streets at the age of three months. His brother Francis Feodor took care of him, and reared him in the village of Balsarat, whence he has derived his surname. His education was so far attended to, that he took the degree of master of arts in the university of Wittemberg in 1552, but being disposed to study medicine, he quitted it for Padua, and after five years he there took a doctor's degree. He then visited Rome, and for six months was physician to pope Paul V. In 1560 he returned to his native country, where he engaged in practice; in 1570, however, he was appointed a preacher at Liszka, and was afterwards made rector of St. Patakin, at which place he died April 7, 1575, having printed some works on medicine and theology. He is also reported to have written on surgery in the Magyar language, and to have composed a work in four books, which has never been printed. It is necessary only to notice: A Kereoztyeni Vallas agazatinak rævid Summaia. Pesth. 1571, 8vo. This is a book on religion. De Remediis Pestis Prophylacticis, 1564.

BALTADJI MOHAMMED PASHA, a celebrated grand vizier of the Ottoman empire in the reign of Ahmed III. He was originally one of the corps of *baltadjis*, or lictors, who carry battle-axes before the sultan when he appears in procession; but the versatility and adroitness with which he engaged in the intrigues of the imperial palace, rather than his merits or services, procured him rapid advancement. In October, 1704, he attained the rank of capitan-pasha, and in less than two months from that period succeeded in supplanting Kalailikoz Ahmed in the grand-vizirat. But his genius, fitted only for intrigue, was unequal to the task of administration; and, though the favour of the sultan for some time maintained him in office, he was at length (May 1706) deprived of the seals, and exiled to the government of Erzerum. He now remained in obscurity till a change of party at the Porte, in 1710, brought him back to the office of grand-vizier, and to the command of the army destined to act in behalf of Charles XII. of Sweden, against Peter the Great. The details of this famous campaign are too well known to need repetition. The Russians, enveloped by the superior forces of the Turks on the banks of the Pruth, were saved by the finesse of the empress Catharine, who bribed Baltadji to sign the peace of Falczi, by which the only opportunity ever enjoyed by the Turks of effectually humbling their northern foes was suffered to pass away. The retort of the vizier to the infuriated reproaches of Charles XII. has been often quoted:—"If I had taken the czar, who would have governed his states? It is not good for monarchs to quit their kingdoms!"—an allusion which so deeply stung Charles, that he is said to have resented it by deliberately tearing the vizier's robe with his spur. The news of the defeat of the Russians procured Baltadji a pelisse of honour; but when the real circumstances of the treaty transpired, he was disgraced and banished to Lesbos, and afterwards transferred to Lemnos, where he died in 1712, and was buried by the side of the mystic poet, Missri-Effendi. (Von Hammer. Hist. of Ottoman Empire. Voltaire's Charles XII.)

BALTARD, (Louis,) a French artist of some ability as a painter, but better known as an architectural draftsman and engraver. He began to exhibit his works at the Louvre in 1810, the earliest of them being his Philoctetes at Lemnos. His architectural publications are, Vues des Monumens Antiques de Rome, and Paris et ses Monumens, a large folio work, historical as well as architectural, begun on an extensive scale, but not continued beyond the first volume, which relates chiefly to the Louvre.

BALTAZARINI, an Italian musician, celebrated in France under the name of Beaujoyeulx. Catherine de Medicis made him her first valet-de-chambre, and placed him at the head of her musicians. Henry III. gave him the office of arranging the festivities of the court, the details of one of which were printed in 1582, under the title, Ballet comique de la Royne, faict aux Nopces de M. le Duc de Joyeuse et de Mlle. de Vaudemont. (Biog. Univ.)

BALTHASAR, landgrave of Thuringen, born in 1336. At the death of his father, Frederic II., himself and his three brothers made a compact in Gotha, not to divide their dominions (Thüringen, Meissen, and the Osterland) amongst them, as had been usual hitherto, but to administer them for some time conjointedly. In the year 1369 Balthasar went to the Netherlands, and fought for Edward III. of England, against Charles V. of France. The town of Erfurt having subsequently availed itself of some dis-

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sensions between the landgraves and the Nassaus, for the sake of checking the overbearing of the former, Balthasar besieged (conjointedly with Charles IV.) the town, in the year 1374. Nevertheless, amongst the princes of his times he was distinguished by his love of peace, for the maintenance of which he entered into several leagues with neighbouring princes and towns. He also, in those early times, provided the town of Gotha with a plentiful supply of water, by availing himself of the little river Leine. For the sake of paying the debts of his second extravagant wife, Anne of Brunswick, he was obliged to impose upon his lands a new tax, called the Bär, allied to Barschaft. He died in 1406. (Horn's Geschich. Friedr. d. Streitbaren. Rothe's Erfurtsche Chronik. Ersch und Gruber.)

BALTHASAR, (Christopher,) a French lawyer, who was king's advocate at Auxerre. He was born at Villeneuve-le-Roi in the year 1588. He wrote on the subject of the rights of the crown of France to the sovereignty of Spain. At the age of sixty, he embraced the protestant religion, which has obtained for him the applauses of Bayle, and died at Castres, about 1670. His works are, Traité des Usurpations des Rois d'Espagne sur la Couronne de France depuis Charles VIII., Paris, 1635, in 8vo. To this was added, in 1635, Discours des Droits et Prétentions des Rois de France sur l'Empire, Paris, in 8vo. These were reprinted in 1647, under the title, Justice des Armes du Roi très-chrétien contre le Roi d'Espagne. It is asserted in the Bibliothèque de France that there were two persons who bore this name; the first was the author of the books above stated, and was conseiller d'état, and intendant in Languedoc: and the second, who was the son of the former, and was king's advocate, wrote some manuscript treatises on various legal subjects, which were in the library of the chancellor Seguier.

BALTHASAR, (Augustin,) was born at Anklam in 1632, and in 1656 was tutor at the university of Greifswald; where, by his unusual talent and diligence, he shortly after reached the grade of extraordinary professor. In 1659 he was chosen morning preacher at the church of St. Nicholas in Stralsund, and in 1664 pastor of the church of St. Jacobus in the same place. In 1667 the queen of Sweden, Hedwig Eleonora, wished to take him with her to Stockholm as her chief chaplain and confessor, but was induced by the entreaties of his flock to leave him in Stralsund. In 1671 he was created doctor of theology, and in 1679 general superintendent. A new form of church prayer, which he composed by order of the royal regency, gave so much offence to the clergy of Stettin that they refused to read it, and the disputes on this subject excited the attention of the whole religious public of Germany. These were still pending when he died, in 1688. He published several sermons and disputations.

BALTHASAR, (Jacob Heinrich von,) the son of Jacob Balthasar, who was the nephew of the last-mentioned, was born at Greifswald in 1690. He studied at his birth-place, and gained there, by the use of the library of the general superintendent, Mayer, his knowledge of Pomeranian ecclesiastical history. In 1710 he was created doctor of philosophy; in 1719 professor of theology and pastor of the church of St. Jacobus at Greifswald; in 1722 doctor of theology, and in 1729 consistorial assessor. In 1732 and 1744 he was rector of the university, and in 1746 he was created general superintendent, and ennobled along with his brother Augustin Balthasar, who was then professor and consistorial director. He died in 1763.

BALTHASAR, (Augustin von,) the brother of the last-mentioned, was born at Greifswald in 1701, and studied there and at Jena; after which he visited Leipsic, Wittenberg, Dresden, Halle, Weimar, Erfurt, Marburg, Giessen, Wetzlar, Frankfort on the Maine, Cologne, Leyden, Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Wismar, and returned to his birthplace in 1726. In the same year he was admitted licentiate, in the following was created adjunct of the juridical faculty of Greifswald, in 1734 ordinary professor, in 1739 director of the German association, in 1745 director of the royal consistorium, in 1763 assessor of the royal high tribunal, in 1778 vice-president of this body, and in 1781 he was made a knight of the order of the Northern Star. He died in 1786, having been employed in the duties of his office on the very day of his death. His numerous writings are of high value, especially for the History of Pomerania and Rugen.

BALTHASAR, (Philip Jacob von,) the son of Jacob Heinrich von Balthasar already mentioned, was born at Greifswald, and studied there and at Göttingen; after which he gave readings as a private tutor at the high school of Greifswald.

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In 1761 he was the substituted pastor and prepositus at Grimmen, a small city in the present New-Nearer-Pomerania, and pastor and prepositus there in his own right in 1768. In this office he died in 1805, in the eighty-second year of his age, at an estate which he possessed near the city just mentioned. During the first years of his residence at Grimmen he composed a History of the Synod of that place, which still exists in MS. in the Archives of the Superintendency, and which contains the biography of his predecessors, as well as a historical and statistical account of the synod since the reformation.

BALTHASAR, (Franz Urs,) of a Swiss family originating in the Rheinthal in the present canton of Tessin, was born in 1689. He was the author of many works relating to the laws, history, &c. of the Swiss confederacy, and by his Patriotic Dreams of a Confederate, concerning a Means to restore to Youth the DecayingConfederacy, printed at Freistadt (Basle), by the heirs of William Tell, in which he recommends the public and patriotic education of the Swiss youth, he contributed mainly to the formation of the Helvetian Society. This society assembled yearly, first in Schinznach, and afterwards in Olten, and lasted till the Swiss revolution in 1798. He was chosen first president of it in 1761.

BALTHASAR, (Joseph Anton Felix,) the only son of the last-mentioned, was born in 1736, and followed the same patriotic career as his father. At the death of the latter, he took his place in the little association; and in 1775 was chosen seckelmeister of the cantons, the first financial dignity, and one of the most important political posts in the cantons. After the revolution he stood at the head of the administration of Lucerne, an office which he laid down two years before his death. This event happened in 1810. His favourite study was the history of his country; his MSS. on this subject are in the possession of the city of Lucerne. Haller's Bibliotheca Helvetica contains the most important parts of them. Of his printed works the most valuable are, De Helvetiorum Juribus circa Sacra, 8vo, Zurich, 1768; Défense de Guillaume Tell, 8vo, Zürich, 1760; Museum virorum Lucernatum, &c. 4to, Lucerne, 1777; Ancient History of the Confederacy of the Vierwaldstätter. He was named, even during his lifetime, in printed works, as the compiler of Haller's Bibliotheca.

BALTHASAR, (Anna Christina,) a lady noted for her talents and learning. She delivered public speeches in 1750, in Greifswald, and consequently obtained the degree of Philosophiæ Baccalaureus of that university. Cardinal Quirini praises her as the Greifswald Sappho, but we know nothing more about her poems.

BALTHAZAR, (Hubmeier,) at first an eloquent and useful preacher of the gospel in Swabia, in the sixteenth century; but he soon imbibed the pernicious dogmata of Munzer, and became an active leader of the turbulent anabaptists of that period. In this character he went from place to place, creating disturbances, until he was apprehended in Moravia, and by the inquisition was committed to the flames at Vienna. Zuingle imputed his conduct to the love of fame and of money.

BALTHAZARI, (Theodore,) professor of mathematics and physics at Erlangen, invented, in 1710, the solar microscope, and published the same year a description of it, De Micrometrorum Telescopiis et Microscopiis applicandorum varia Structura et Usu multiplici opusculum. Others attribute this invention to Lieberkuhn. (Biog. Univ.)

BALTICUS, (Martin,) born in Munich in 1532, studied at Wittemberg under Melanchthon. On his return to his native town, he was made præfectus scholæ poeticæ, and was bold enough to teach the doctrines of Luther. His avowed partiality for the reformation was the cause of his being cast into prison; and it was only by the interference of men who knew how to appreciate him, that he was merely punished with expulsion from Bavaria for life. He went to Ulm. His general acquirements, but especially his talents as a Latin poet (then so highly valued), being duly appreciated, he was made, in 1559, rector, a situation in which he had been preceded by Peter Agricola. Being a skilful teacher, he introduced many important reforms in his department, yet he was declared *emeritus* (put on half-pay), and died in 1601, a victim to pedantic persecution. He is the author of several dramatic pieces, the subjects of which were chiefly derived from scripture, and which had been performed by his pupils. Some of his works have been printed, under the titles, Poematum M. Baltici, Lib. iii., additus est et Epigrammatorum libellus; Drama Comico-Tragicum Danielis proph. leonibus objecti; Add. est Euripidis Tragœd. Cyclops, &c., Aug.

Vind. 1558, 8vo. Josephus h. e. Comœdia sacra Jos. hist. complectens, Ulmæ, 1579, 8vo. (Veesenmeyers G. Nachrichten von Joh. (?) Balticus Leben, Ulm, 1793-94, 4to. Weyermanns Nachr. von Ulm. Gelehrt. Ersch und Gruber.)

BALTON, BALTEN, or BALTENS, (Peter,) a superior landseape painter, in the style of Breughel, born at Antwerp in 1540, died 1579. He painted also fairs and religious pageants, which are much valued. For the emperor Rudolph II. he painted the Preaching of St. John, and as the emperor caused subsequently the preacher to be changed into an elephant, it made of this picture a singular medley. Balton was also a poet and dramatist. Under the assumed name of Peter Balthasar, he made the designs for P. Galle's Princip. Holl. et Zeland. (Fiorillo, ii. 494.)

BALTUS, (Jean François,) a French Jesuit, born at Metz, in 1667, taught belles-lettres at Dijon and at Pont-à-Mousson, and the Scriptures at Strasburg. In 1717 he went to Rome, but soon returned to France, where he died in 1743, librarian of the college at Rheims. He is best known by his answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles, printed at Strasburg, in 1707 and 1709. He published some other works of merit, chiefly connected with church history. (Biog. Univ.)

BALTUS, (Jacques,) younger brother of the above, born at Metz in 1670, was by profession a notary. In his office of conseiller-échevin of his native city, he kept a journal of the events which passed under his eyes from 1724 to 1755, which was published in 1789, by dom Tabouillot. He himself published a Journal de ce qui s'est fait à Metz, au Passage de la Reine, Metz, 1725. He died in 1760. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALTZAR, (Thomas,) born in Lübeck, director of the private orchestra of Charles II. of England. When he came, in 1658, to London, a watchmaker, Davis Mell, was considered the first fiddler in the country, although his high notes were but very limited. Baltzar played first at Oxford, where he met with great applause, as he was able to play much higher than Mell. His playing was considered so extraordinary, that a wit of that period, Dr. Wilson, said that, on hearing him the first time, he had looked involuntarily at Baltzar's feet to see if one of them were not cloven. Mell, however, was still considered the better man, as far as sentiment and expression goes. In London, Baltzar was so much courted that, relinquishing suddenly his abstemious German habits for those of a wealthy capital, he died of apoplexy in 1663. Of his music very little was published. We have Division of Violin, 1693. A collection of MS. sonatas for a lyra violin, viol da gamba and bass. Burney also possessed some of his MSS., and states that they prove clearly that Baltzar must have been an extraordinary player for those times. (Burney.)

BALUE, (Jean,) a cardinal, born in 1421, at the village of Angle in Poitou, of a father who, according to some writers, was an inferior tailor, and according to others, a cobbler; by his talents and intrigues he raised himself to dignity and honours, whilst for his vices and crimes he ought to have been sent to the scaffold. Having entered the service of John Juvenal degli Ursini, bishop of Poitiers, he managed to obtain his confidence, and being appointed his executor, stole a great portion of the inheritance. He was next introduced to John of Beauvai, bishop of Angers, became his agent general, and in that capacity made a most scandalous traffic of preferments, and was summoned to Rome to justify his conduct, which he was clever enough to do by forged documents and perjury. On his return to France he became acquainted with John of Melun, the then favourite of Louis XI., who presented him to the king; and this prince finding in Balue a character similar to his own, gave him the office of his almoner, the direction of his finances, the administration of the college of Navarre, and of the hospitals, made him titulary of several rich abbeys, and at last bishop of Evreux. The effect which so many dignities and honours produced on Balue was what must have been expected from a man of his character. His excited ambition urged him on from crime to crime: to enjoy alone the confidence of Louis, he caused, by his intrigues, the death of Melun, who had introduced him to the king; and for the sake of obtaining the bishopric of Angers he persuaded the same monarch to depose the venerable John of Beauvai, who had been his benefactor. By procuring the abolition of the Pragmatical Sanction, and a tithe on the French clergy in favour of oppe Pius II., he bought from that ambitious pontiff the cardinal's hat, which had been refused to him before; in short, this shameless man, who by his crimes had raised himself to the first dignities of the

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state, enjoyed the confidence of Louis, and had the full management of the government, did not hesitate to betray his monarch by disclosing to the dukes of Berri and of Bourgogne all the secrets of the state, to prevent the reconciliation of the two brothers, and to keep alive the animosity between the duke of Bourgogne and Louis, in order to insure his own power and authority. But, at last, some of his letters were intercepted; he was arrested and examined, and, notwithstanding his impudence, he could not deny any one of his crimes. Louis, to avoid a quarrel with the pope, sent two crown lawyers to Rome to request that commissaries might be appointed to try the guilty in France; but the wily pontiff refused to do so, under the pretence that a cardinal could not be tried but by the whole consistory, as if a sovereign had need of this vain show of technicality to punish a criminal. This pretence, however, saved the life of the culprit, whom Louis confined in an iron cage of eight feet square, which was till lately seen in the castle of Loches, and which has been asserted to have been of Balue's own invention, and certainly no one better deserved it.

At last, after eleven years of confinement, in 1480, when Louis, towards the latter end of his life, had become still more superstitious, cardinal de la Rovere, nephew and legate of pope Sixtus IV., obtained the freedom of Balue, under the express condition that the pope would have had him tried at Rome. But this weak pontiff, who could deny nothing to his favourites and his nephews, soon became the dupe of the intrigues of Balue, whom he loaded with honours, and had even the weakness, immediately after the death of Louis, to appoint him his legate in France, where he was obliged to submit to all the restrictions which the parliament and the king thought proper to impose on his authority. On his return to Rome he obtained from the same pope the bishopric of Albano, and from his successor Innocent VIII., that of Preneste, and died at Ancona, in 1491.

BALUGULI, (Alberto,) a Modenese lawyer and geographer, who graduated doctor of laws, about 1547. (Mazzuchelli.)

BALUZE, (Stephen,) a very eminent French scholar of the seventeenth century, was born on the 24th of December, 1630, at Tulle, in the province of Guienne, where he began his education; at the age of sixteen he was removed to the college of St. Martial at Toulouse, and afterwards attended the law schools; but his taste for ecclesiastical history, and a critique which he published in 1652, when he was scarcely twenty-two years old, of the Gallia Purpurata of Frizon, procured him the friendship of the learned Charles de Montchal, archbishop of Toulouse, and after his death of his successor, La Marca, who conducted him to Paris, lodged him in his palace, granted him his confidence, and at his death, in 1662, left him all his manuscripts. This mark of esteem exposed Baluze to the attacks of the abbé Faget, who, in 1668, having published several works of De Marca, accused Baluze of retaining these manuscripts against the decided will of the archbishop, who, at his death, had ordered that they should be given up to the president De Marca, his son: to vindicate himself Baluze wrote several severe letters against the abbé.

In the mean time Baluze had entered the service of M. de Tellier, afterwards chancellor of France, which he left for that of La Mothe Houdancourt, archbishop of Auch, till he became, in 1667, the librarian of Colbert, a situation which he kept for some time after the death of that great minister. Louis XIV., informed of the merit of Baluze, instituted, in 1670, expressly for him, the professorship of canon law in the royal college, of which he was also appointed director in 1707, at the death of the abbé Gallois, with a pension, a distinction which he owed to the Lives of the Popes of Avignon, which he published in 1693. He, however, did not long retain either this situation or the pension, for he lost both the year after, for publishing, at the desire of cardinal Bouillon, the History of the House of Auvergne, in which he introduced different fragments of an ancient record, and a regular register of Brionde, whereby it appeared that the family of Bouillon were the regular descendants of the dukes of Guyenne, counts of Auvergne. These titles had been long before deemed authentic by Mabillon and Ruinart, and Baluze himself had even published them without being noticed. But when the cardinal, being exiled to Tournous, left France and retired to Rome, and wrote a letter to Louis claiming his independence as a foreign prince, the anger of the king fell upon Baluze, through the suspicion that he had now inserted these titles in the History of Auvergne for the

sake of establishing the pretensions of the cardinal. He was therefore involved in his disgrace, and exiled successively to Rouen, Blois, Tours, and Orleans, nor could he obtain his recal till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, without, however, recovering either his employments or his pension. He therefore retired to a small house near Paris, employing all his time in his favourite studies, and died on the 28th of July, 1718, at the age of eighty-eight, whilst employed in editing St. Cyprian's works, which was afterwards completed by Maran in 1726. He was buried in the church of St. Sulpice.

Baluze was of the greatest service to literature by his incessant application in searching for the MSS. of good writers, in comparing them with the best editions of their works, and republishing them with notes full of erudition and immense research. No man knew more than he did of ecclesiastical and profane history, or ancient and modern canon law; well acquainted with the works of the fathers, he wrote elegantly the Latin language, and kept an extensive and regular correspondence with all the scholars of his time; easy and lively in his conversation, he freely communicated his knowledge, and assisted those who applied to him for advice. But notwithstanding so many excellent qualities, he was at times capricious and uncertain, of which he gave a remarkable instance at his death, by appointing a woman, no way connected with him, a sole legatee, to the exclusion of his family. He ordered all his books, the number of which was immense, to be sold separately, that private individuals might purchase those they wanted; amongst them there were 1500 MSS. upon all kinds of subjects, which were bought for the royal library, as well as 115 works of different authors full of notes, which he intended to publish. His own publications, as an editor or author, amount to no less than forty-five, many of which consist of several volumes; amongst them, besides those we have already mentioned, the principal are, 1. Capitularia Regum Francorum, Paris, 2 vols, fol. 1677. 2. Epistolæ Innocentii Papæ III., Utrecht, 1682, 2 vols, fol. 3. Conciliorum nova Collectio, 1683, *ib.* 1 vol. fol. This work was intended to embrace the monuments omitted by father Labbe, and was to consist of several volumes, but Baluze, for the sake of obtaining from Rome the confirmation of a pension upon the bishopric of Auxerre, which Colbert had procured for him, published only the first volume, and gave up the rest. 4. Historiæ Tutelensis Libri tres, 2 vols, 4to. 5. Miscellanea, 7 vols, 8vo, of which father Mansi published a new and larger edition, Lucca, 1761, 7 vols, fol. The complete list of Baluze's publications is long.

BALZAC, (Jean Louis Guez, seigneur de,) member of the French academy, was born at Angoulême in 1594, and took the name of Balzac from an estate he had in Angoumois, upon the river Charante. His father, William Guez, who died in 1650 at the advanced age of a hundred years, had been for a long time attached to the service of the duke of Epernon, and this circumstance procured for the young Balzac the protection of that prince, whom he accompanied on several journeys, till the year 1621, when cardinal La Valette going to Rome, he entered the service of that prelate in the quality of secretary. Balzac's residence in Italy led him to compare the elegance of the Italian language, and the richness and beauty of the Italian literature, with the rude and abject state of the language and literature of his own country; and possessing, as he did, an extensive knowledge of the classics, and a good taste, on his return to France he began to introduce into the French language the same precision, harmony, and correctness of style, which he had so much admired in the writers of Italy. His merit, and the protection of his patron, made him known to cardinal Richelieu, who obtained for him a pension of 2000 francs, and the honorary rank of counsellor of state. But this distinction, which increased his reputation, excited envy, and many detractors appeared to criticize his works. Amongst them, the most virulent was father Goulu, general of the Feuillants, a man who had raised himself by intrigue, and who, whether by jealousy or resentment, (because Balzac had said in one of his works that some monks are in the church what the rats were in the ark,) excited one of his monks, called Andrew of St. Denis, to write a violent pamphlet against Balzac. Balzac, with great temper, wrote a reply, and father Goulu, losing all restraint, published against him, under the fictitious name of Philaurus, two volumes of letters full of indecent personalities, which, however, were well received by the public. It was then that the abbé Ogier undertook the defense of Balzac, and fell into the opposite excess, by the extravagance of his praises, so as to excite the belief of

having been assisted by Balzac himself, who seems to have countenanced the report, and was the cause of putting an end to their friendship. These, and other vexations of the same sort, made him quit Paris and retire to his estate, where he continued to write in tranquillity, particularly after the death of father Goulu, in 1629, and where he ended his days on the 18th of February, 1655, and was buried, according to his own directions, in the cemetery of the hospital of Angoulême, to which he left a legacy of 12,000 francs; he also left an estate of 100 francs per annum, to be employed every two years for a prize on the best composition on a moral subject appointed by the academy; the prize consists of a golden medal, representing on one side St. Louis, and on the other a crown of laurel, with the motto, "à l'immortalité," which is the device of the academy. Some difficulties which occurred in the execution of his will prevented this prize being given before the year 1671, when the subject was, De la louange et de la gloire, qu'elles appartiennent à Dieu en propriété, et que les hommes en sont ordinairement usurpateurs: Non nobis Domine, sed nomini tuo da gloriam.

The works of Balzac are not very numerous: they were all collected in 1665, in 2 vols, fol. with a learned preface by the abbé Cassagne, member of the French academy, his admirer and friend; they contain,—1. His Letters, which have been repeatedly printed, and on which his reputation chiefly depends, as they obtained for him the title of "grand épistolier;" but they are written in a bombastic and artificial style. 2. Le Prince, a sort of commentary on the politics and events of his time. 3. Aristippe, ou de la Cour, dedicated to Christina, queen of Sweden, is a good work, consisting of a series of essays, on the duties of princes, ministers, and men in office; on politics, both good and bad; and on moral principles. 4. Le Socrate Chrétien, a series of essays, or discourses, on the christian religion and morality. 5. Le Barbon, an amusing satire on pedants, which he dedicated to Menage, &c.

BALZAC, the name of a French architect, who was born at Paris about the middle of the eighteenth century. He accompanied the French army to Egypt, where he visited and examined the monuments of the Thebaid. After his return to France, he had a share in the magnificent work on Egypt, which was printed by order of the French government. Balzac was also the author of some poetry. He died of apoplexy, in 1820. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BALZE, (N.) a French advocate, born at Avignon in 1733, and died there in 1792. He was the author of a considerable number of pieces of fugitive poetry, some of which the writer of his life in the Biog. Univ. thinks deserving to be better known.

BALZER, a family of Bohemian artists.

John, born at Kuks, in 1738, died in 1799, at Prague. He studied under M. H. Rentz, and visited several German academies. He settled afterwards at Lissa, where count Spork (the lord of the manor) became his patron. He furnished the portraits for the biographies of Bohemian and Moravian savants and artists, published in 1773-77, at Prague, and many other plates. They were popular, and went over all Europe, even to Constantinople.

Mathias, brother of the former, with whom he published nearly one thousand different plates.

Anton, son of John, studied at Vienna under Schmutzer, and published the first representation of the Riesengebürge in Bohemia. A series of Bohemian landscapes were subsequently published by him and his brother John Charles. (Nagler Lexicon der Künstler.)

BAMBAGIUOLI, (Graziolo,) born at Bologna, of a distinguished family; and died before 1348, but neither the years of his birth or demise are ascertained. He devoted himself to the study of the law, and was made, in 1311, a notary and chancellor, and in 1324 one of the aldermen (anziani) of the above city. Being a very ardent partisan of the pope, whose influence was at that epoch on the decline, he was banished in 1334, conjointly with his father. In his exile he wrote a moral poem, which for a long time was ascribed, under the title, Trattato delle virtù morali, to Robert, king of Naples. The Quadrio declares it to be one of the finest works of which Italian literature can boast. Some ascribe also to Bambagiuoli a commentary on Dante's Divina Commedia. (Cenni Biographici.)

BAMBERGER, (Johann Peter,) royal Prussian court chaplain, and consistorial counsellor at Potsdam, was born at Magdeburg in 1722. He was many years preacher of the reformed church at Berlin, then consistorial counsellor and preacher at the church of the Holy Tri-

nity in the Fredericstadt in that city, in 1780 removed to Potsdam as court chaplain, consistorial counsellor, chaplain to the army, and superintendent of the Hospital for Orphans and the Widows of Clergymen, retired with a pension in 1799, and died in 1804. As a theologian, he was valued for his mild and tolerant sentiments; and the late king of Prussia, whose tutor he had been in religious knowledge, gave him in his after years many proofs of his high estimation. He was the editor of the Sermons of Protestant Divines, 8vo, Berlin, 1771—1776, and printed a volume of sermons, at Dessau, in 1784. He translated many theological and other works from English into German; among them, Anderson's History of Commerce, Riga, 1773-79; Entick's present State of the British Empire, 8vo, Berlin, 1778-81; Knox's Essays, 8vo, Berlin, 1781; and Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of the most celebrated Literati of Great Britain. This last is a compilation from several English works—more especially from Bowyer's Biographical and Literary Anecdotes. He was editor of the British Theological Magazine, 4 vols, 8vo, Halle, 1769-74; the British Theological Library, 8vo, 2 vols, Halle, 1774-5; and the British Theologian, 4 parts, 8vo, Halle, 1780-81. He also translated from English great part of the Voyages published by Mylius in Berlin.

BAMBINI, (Giacomo,) 1582 (1590?)—1629 (1650?) a painter of Ferrara. His first master was Domenico Mora, a superficial man; but Bambini soon left his style, followed better patterns, and finally established, with Giulio Croma (Cromer), an academy of naked figures, the first in Ferrara. He became soon a correct designer and excellent painter, having studied and copied the works of Correggio and Mazzola at Parma.

BAMBINI, (Nicolo, 1651—1736,) a Venetian historical painter. He perfected himself at Rome, under C. Maratti, and became an elegant and delicate draftsman, placing large and extensive conceptions in a masterly way on canvas. His pictures are, however, very deficient in colouring—a deficiency which he was so fully aware of, that he forbade his pupils copying after his originals. Some of his great conceptions were coloured by the Genoese painter Cassana, and several of his pictures engraved.

BAMBOCCI, (Abate Antonio,) a Neapolitan artist, born about 1368, in Piperno, died in Naples, about 1435. He came with his father Domenico, who was a sculptor, early to the latter city, where he was instructed in drawing, architecture, and sculpture, by Masuccio, and afterwards by Andrea Ciccione. His masters in painting were Colantino del Fiore and Zingaro. He is best known for the sepulchral monuments which he executed, such as those in memory of cardinal Filippo Minutolo, (celebrated by Bocaccio,) of cardinal Carbone, and others. In that magnificent one of Lodovico Aldemareschi, which he executed in 1421, an inscription is placed, in which Bambocci calls himself not only a sculptor, but also a painter and brassfounder. The chapel in which this monument was placed was adorned with his pictures. In 1407 he made, by order of cardinal Errico, archbishop of Naples, the architrave and other ornaments of the large door of the cathedral. The doors of the churches of Pappacoda, di St. Agostino alla Zecca, were also executed by him. Some palaces of Naples were constructed after his designs, most of which are now crumbled to pieces. As a sculptor, he was one of the first who endeavoured to bring this art back to the rules of antiquity, and his buildings also are an interesting transition from the meaner style of gothic to a more simple one. From his school a great many good artists went forth, such as Angelo Agnello del Fiore, Guglielmo Monaco, &c. (Biogr. degli uomini illustri del Regno di Napoli, 1820, 4to.)

BAMESBIER, (Hans,) a German painter, and a distinguished scholar of Lambert Lombardus. His first works were excellent, but his debauched habits checked his onward progress. Yet his constitution resisted these wild encroachments. He died about 1600, at Amsterdam, at the great age of nearly one hundred years.

BAMFIELD, (Joseph,) so he called himself, but Clarendon says that his real name was Bamford, and that he was a native of Ireland. At the beginning of the civil wars, being then very young, he entered the king's service, from whom he received divers commissions, and was made at length colonel of a regiment. He was engaged in several actions in the early part of the war, chiefly in the west. He was, with several other officers, in garrison at Arundel when the place was besieged by Sir William Waller. There was no person regularly in command, and Bamfield being, as Clarendon says, "a man of wit and parts," sought to

make himself governor, and to the faction, which in consequence prevailed, the noble historian attributes it that the place was so soon surrendered. He was kept a prisoner for about six months, at the end of which time he was exchanged, and for some time appears to have been occasionally employed in secret business by the king, the war being over.

The most material action which he performed was the stealing away the duke of York, then a boy, whom he got possession of by his insinuating address, and conveyed in safety to Holland. He had also a considerable hand in inducing the fleet to declare itself against the person who had usurped the government in England. He had an appointment as gentleman of the bedchamber to the young prince, but his appointment was rendered distasteful to him by the nomination of Sir John Berkeley to the office of governor, to whom he had a personal dislike. In fact, though found useful, he was regarded as a person not to be trusted; and in a few years the exiled family cast him off, and he returned to seek his fortune under the new government in England. He was never brought to account for what he had done in the matter of the duke of York, and we do not find him under that government, or on the return of the king, in any public employment. Many years after he was living in neglect and obscurity in Holland, when, in his old age, he published his Apology, one of the rarest tracts connected with the history of those times.

BAMPFYLDE, (Francis,) a man of family, and learning, and piety, but professing some singular opinions, and author of various works, was one of the younger children of John Bampfylde of Poltimore in Devon, who was member for Tiverton in the first parliament of James the First, and for the county of Devon in the parliament of 3 Charles the First, and brother of Sir John Bampfylde, who was created a baronet in 1641. He entered Wadham college in 1631, took the degrees in arts, and was ordained a little before the beginning of the civil wars. He had a prebend in the church of Exeter, 1641. He attached himself to the puritan party, in respect of religion, but was never shaken in his loyalty to the king and his zeal against the parliament's war. In the time of the commonwealth he was placed as a minister at Sherburn in Dorsetshire, from whence he was removed, in 1662, by the operation of the Act of Uniformity. He continued to reside in Sherburn, preaching to the people who adhered to him, and was several times imprisoned for so doing. At length he removed to London, where he continued the same course, deeming it his duty not to cease to exercise the ministry to which he had been called. He appears to have been an object of peculiar jealousy with the authorities of the time, for we find him for ever being apprehended under no other charge than this species of disobedience to the law, so that above ten years of the latter part of his life was spent in prison. At last, he died in Newgate, February 16, 1684.

Mr. Bampfylde belonged to the Baptist section of the nonconforming ministers of the time; but even amongst those who differed widely on many points from the great majority of the ministers who were removed from the church, he was distinguished by certain peculiarities, and especially by his observance of the Jewish, or seventh-day sabbath. He published an Argument in favour of this observance, 1672 and 1677. But this was not his only peculiarity. In 1677 he published a folio volume, which he entitled, All in One, all Useful Sciences and Profitable Arts in one Book of Jehovah Ælokim, &c., on which Wood passes this censure, that "it is full of bombast, great swelling and forced language, and oftentimes unintelligible;" and says that the main drift of it is to show that "all philosophy is to be taught out of the scriptures, and not from heathen authors." There is a third work of his, published in folio, 1681, entitled, the House of Wisdom; the House of the Sons of the Prophet; the House of exquisite Enquiry and of deep Research, &c.; which is a kind of further prosecution of the argument in his preceding work, with a proposal that the Hebrew language shall be used as a common language by all, and that academies shall be erected and constituted accordingly. Of smaller tracts, not noticed by Wood, he is the author of, the Open Confessor, and the Free Prisoner, written in Salisbury jail, 1675; a Name and a New One, or an Historical Declaration of his Life, 1681; the Free Prisoner, a Letter written from Newgate, 1683; a Just Appeal from Lower Courts on Earth to the Highest Court in Heaven, 1683; a Grammatical Opening of some Hebrew Words and Phrases in the beginning of the Bible, 1684.

BAMPFYLDE, (Sir Copplestone,) baronet, nephew to the person last named,

is accounted by Prince one of the worthies of Devonshire, and was certainly one of the most influential of the political men of that county, in the period between the restoration and the revolution. He was left a minor by his father, and was sent by his guardians to the university of Oxford, where he was a member of Corpus Christi college, and where he made himself remarkable for his magnificent style of living. After some time spent in London, he returned to his native county, where he secretly laboured to bring about the restoration, so as to make himself suspected by the parties who successively gained power after the death of Cromwell. He was very active in all the proceedings connected with the remonstrance of the people of Exeter, which was presented to parliament by his uncle, Thomas Bampfylde, recorder of that city. When the people of Devonshire agreed on a petition of right to be addressed to general Monk, it was presented by Sir Copplestone Bampfylde. For this he was sent to the Tower, but the return of the king soon gave him liberty. He now exerted himself strenuously to maintain the new order of things, and in his characters of sheriff, deputy-lieutenant, colonel of militia, justice of the peace, and knight of the shire, he conducted himself with great consistency and spirit. He appears not to have been a cordial approver of the change of the succession when king James abdicated, but he did not survive the change long, dying in 1691, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His descendant, Sir George Warwick Bampfylde, the sixth baronet, was created baron Poltimore in 1831.

BANASTER, (Gilbert,) was a poet and musician, apparently of considerable reputation, towards the close of the fifteenth century; in 1482 he had a salary of forty marks a year, as "master of the song, assigned to teach the children of the king's chapel." (Collier's Hist. of Dram. Poetry and the Stage, i. 33.) There exists some evidence to show that he was a voluminous author for the time in which he flourished, but his only extant poem is the Miracle of St. Thomas, with the date of 1467, which Warton (Hist. Eng. Poetry, ii. 449, 8vo edit. of 1824) mentions, and Ritson (Bibl. Poet. 44) informs us is a MS. in Bennet college library. Warton (Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 72) gives it as his opinion that in the MSS. of the Prophecies of Banister of England, Gilbert Banaster has been confounded with William Banister, a writer of the reign of Edward III. which seems not improbable.

BANAU, (J. B.) a physician of the Swiss guards of the comte d'Artois, before the revolution. He published Observations sur les différents Moyens propre à combattre les Fièvres Putrides et Malignes, Paris, 1779, 8vo, which passed through three editions; Mémoire sur les Epidémics de Languedoc; and a work on the skin. (Journal de Medecine.)

BANCAL, (Jean Henry,) one of the less showy, yet one of the greatest men of the French revolution, at the beginning of which he was a notary at his native town of Clermont Ferrand. He was sent by that town, in 1791, to the national assembly, to present an address against the suspension of electoral assemblies. Being named in 1792 a deputy to the national convention, he had the rare courage and sense of moderation, to oppose the incorporation of Savoy with France. Considering the enthusiasm which the successes of the French army had then raised, his line of policy was the more to be admired. Being nominated a member of the bureau, on the 10th January, 1793, he asked most courageously, whether the convention had any right to try Louis XVI., and he voted subsequently for appeal to the nation, imprisonment, or banishment. But he surpassed himself in political courage and integrity, in demanding, in February, that there should be an inquiry, *ex officio*, whether Marat was mad; and he equally dared to oppose the formation of the famous comité du salut public. After such acts, it was truly providential that he escaped, by his imprisonment at Olmütz, the awful catastrophe of the guillotine. Being namely sent with others as a commissary to observe the conduct of Dumouriez, this man delivered him to the Austrians, who confined Bancal for three years. Having been exchanged for the duchess of Angoulême, he was elected in 1796 a member of the conseil des cinq-cents. At his entering the assembly, he was carried in triumph to the president's chair, elected afterwards a secretary, and a decree was passed, stating that he had accomplished his mission in a praiseworthy manner. The report which he made of his unjust and cruel detention in the Austrian prisons, was printed by order of the convention, and translated into several languages. In 1797 he proposed the abolition of the law, sanctioning divorce on account of

incompatibility of temper, and demanded shortly afterwards, although in vain, the abolition of gambling, and other infamous houses. In the same year he dedicated to both councils his work, Du nouvel Ordre Social fondé sur la Religion; but the time was then not yet ripe for plans of that kind. Having retired in 1797 from the corps legislative, he went to his native town, where he lived until his death, in 1827, in perfect privacy, occupied with the study of the Hebrew and Greek languages, and pious exercises. (Bancal, Ma Captivité dans les Prisons d'Autriche, Paris, l'an 5. Moniteur. Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BANCBANUS, a Hungarian nobleman, who, being left regent of the kingdom during the expedition of Andrew II. to the Holy Land, in 1217, slew the queen Gertrude, because she had aided her brother in committing an outrage upon his wife; and then marched out with his bloody sword among the people, and demanded judgment from the king himself. The latter, on his return, decided that the queen was guilty, and pardoned Bancbanus, who, with his family, were, nevertheless, sacrificed by the king's sons. (Biog. Univ.)

BANCHERO, (Angelo, 1744—1793,) a native of Sestri, in the Genoese territory, and a painter, who is considered to have contributed to the restoration of a better style in painting. He studied at Rome under Pompeo Battoni, the rival of R. Mergs. On his return to Genoa, he executed two paintings for a church at Sestri di Ponente, which are of great merit. His works are distinguished by much softness. Some of them are enumerated in Tipaldo, i. 345, with a critical notice by Prof. Migliarini. His portrait of cardinal Doria is highly praised.

BANCHI, (Seraphin,) a Florentine Dominican monk, sent while very young to Paris, where he was patronized by Catherine de Medicis. After her death, he returned to Florence, and was sent back to France by Ferdinand I., grand duke of Tuscany, to observe and give him an account of the religious troubles which desolated that country. Barrière having disclosed to him at Lyons, in 1593, his project of assassinating Henry IV., Banchi informed that prince, and the murderer was arrested before the commission of the deed. His loyalty on this occasion was rewarded by his nomination to the bishopric of Angoulême, but he excused himself on the ground of his own insufficiency; and was satisfied with a small pension. He passed the latter part of his life in retirement and religious contemplation, and died in 1622. He published one or two tracts, chiefly relating to the attempt against the life of Henry IV. (Biog. Univ.)

BANCHIERI, (Adriano,) an Italian organ player and musician of great note. He was an Olivetan monk at Bologna, and organist of the church of St. Michaele in Bosco. He wrote Conclusioni nel suono dell' Organo, Bologna, 1609, 4to; La Cartella Musicale. Terza impresa ampliata, Venet. 1614, 4to; Brevi e Primi Documenti Musicali, Venet. 1613, 4to; Duo in Contrapunto, &c. Ven. 1613, 4to. He occupied himself also with poetry, and wrote several comedies, some of which he published under the name of Camillo Sialigeri della Fratta. His other works are enumerated in Mazzuchelli, Walther, Forkel, Schilling, &c.

BANCK, (Lawrent,) a German jurist, who was born at Norkoping, and in the year 1641 went to Franeker, where he studied jurisprudence. In 1647 he became professor extraordinary of law at that university, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until his death, which happened on the 13th of October, 1662. The following is a list of his works: 1. Roma Triumphans, seu Inauguratio Innocentii X. cum Appendice de quarumdam Ceremoniarum Papalium origine, Franeker, 1645. 2. De Tyrannide Papæ in Reges Principes Christianos diascepsis, Franeker, 1649. 3. Commentarii de Privilegiis Militum, Jurisconsultorum, Studiosorum, Mercatorum, Mulierum. These five dissertations were printed at Franeker, the four first in 1649, and the fifth in 1651. 4. De Banci-ruptoribus, Franeker, 1650. 5. Taxa Sanctæ Cancelleriæ Apostolicæ, Notis illustrata, Franeker, 1651. 6. Dissertatio de Jure et Privilegiis Nobilium, Franeker, 1652. 7. De Duellis, Franeker, 1658. 8. Bizarrie Politiche, Franeker, 1658. 9. Dissertatio de Structura et Ruptura Aureæ Bullæ Caroli IV., Franeker, 1661.

BANCO, (Nanni d'Antonio, 1374—1421,) a sculptor and architect, of Siena. His master was Donatello, and his statues and bas-reliefs acquired him a great reputation, which would probably have increased, had he lived longer. He executed a statue of St. Philip, for the company of the Shoemakers in Florence, praised by Vasari. He seems to have been also one of the architects of

the cathedral of Florence, because to him, Donatelli, and Bruneleschi, some monies for models of the cupola were paid. (Vasari Vite.)

BANCROFT, (Richard,) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of James I., was born at Farnworth in Lancashire, in September, 1544, being the son of John Bancroft, a gentleman residing at that place. His mother was of an episcopal family, the niece of Hugh Curwyn, archbishop of Dublin, who relinquished that diocese, and became bishop of Oxford. He was sent to Cambridge, where he studied in Christ's college, and took the degree of B.A. in 1567, and then removed to Jesus college; where, according to Sherman's history of that college, he was a noted tutor, training up many scholars who became in due time fellows. Some accounts of him state that his uncle gave him, at this period of his life, a prebend in the church of Dublin, but this appears to be a questionable point in his history. He took orders, became chaplain to the bishop of Ely, who, in 1575, gave him the rectory of Teversham in Cambridgeshire. In 1580 he was admitted B.D. In 1585 he commenced D.D., being then settled in London as the rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, to which church he was presented in 1584. To this was added, in 1585, that he was appointed treasurer of St. Paul's. He was also, at this period of his life, chaplain to Sir Christopher Hatton, by whom he was presented to the rectory of Cottingham in Northamptonshire; prebends were also given him in the churches of St. Paul, Westminster, and Canterbury, to which some add Durham. Archbishop Whitgift named him one of his chaplains. In 1597, through the interest of the archbishop, and of lord Burghley, he was made bishop of London.

We obtain a view of his character and past services to the church from a memorial of archbishop Whitgift, written at this period, which we shall abridge. His conversation in the world had been without blame; he had taken his degrees in school as other men had done, and with equal credit; he had been a preacher against popery above twenty-four years; he was not of the presbyterian faction, but had ever opposed himself against all sects and innovations; he was in good reputation with the late lord chancellor (Hatton) for twelve years, and often employed in matters of great importance for the queen's service, and had remained with the like credit for five years with the archbishop of Canterbury; he had been of the queen's commission general for causes ecclesiastical almost twelve years, and had been engaged in all the transactions of that commission which were of importance; he had done much to discover and put down seditious books and writings; by a sermon preached at Paul's-cross, and afterwards printed, he had done a great service, as well as by two other books which he had printed against the disturbance of the settled order of the church; and yet, while he had shown himself earnest to suppress some kind of sectaries, he had in this shown no tyrannous disposition. Such was the character given of him when his friends were wishing to place him in the prominent situation of bishop of London, a situation at that time more than usually important, owing to the advanced age and declining health of the archbishop of Canterbury. To continue his history. In 1600 he was employed by queen Elizabeth in a foreign embassy, to put an end to the difference between the English and Danes. He was in attendance on the queen at the time of her death. Soon after the accession of James, we find him engaged in the disputation before that prince, between the heads of the Church of England, as it was established by Edward VI., and the heads of the presbyterian or puritan party. The disputation was carried on for several days at Hampton-court, and at the close the advantage appeared to the king to be greatly on the side of those whom Bancroft represented, and the measures of government were afterwards framed accordingly. He was appointed one of the commissioners for regulating the affairs of the church, and repressing the publication of books deemed dangerous; and a convocation being assembled during the last illness of the archbishop, he was appointed to preside in the archbishop's absence, and finally, when archbishop Whitgift died, in 1604, he was appointed to succeed him. In this high dignity he acted in that critical period with the same decision, and on the same principles, as had been the case in the earlier period of his history. It is the opinion of lord Clarendon that had his life been prolonged a few years more, he would have succeeded in breaking down the party which had risen in the church, and which at length overturned both the church and the monarchy. But he sat only six years, dying at Lambeth on November 2, 1610.

The two treatises of his, to which allu-

sion has been made, both bear the same date in the title-page, 1593, and both belong to the controversy respecting church order and discipline. They are entitled, Survey of the pretended Holy Discipline, and Dangerous Positions and Proceedings, published and practised within this island of Britain, under pretence of Reformation and of the Presbyterian Discipline. Writing and acting with energy against that party, it is no wonder that he was a person very obnoxious to them, and accordingly he is often spoken of with severity by them; but there appears to be no substantial charge against him, except that he was supposed to press conformity with too high and severe a hand in matters of small importance to the church at large, but of considerable importance to individual ministers, to whom the non-observance was in their mode of view a point of conscience and duty. It may be added that he was of the privy council to king James, and, for a short time, at the end of his life, chancellor of the university of Oxford.

BANCROFT, (John,) a prelate of the English church, was nephew to Dr. Richard Bancroft, a more eminent person in station and character. He was born at Eastwell, a village between Witney and Barford in Oxfordshire, and was admitted a student of Christ-church in 1592, took the usual academical degrees, entered the church, and officiated as a minister for some time in and about Oxford. He was then made master of University college, Oxford, through the influence of his uncle the archbishop, which office he held for twenty years. In 1632 he was made bishop of Oxford. Like his uncle, Dr. Richard Bancroft, he was a strong opponent of the puritans, and when, in 1640, it was become evident that that party were in the way to gain a great ascendancy, and the parliament began to take measures to curtail the power and privileges of the bishops, Bancroft became so strongly possessed with apprehensions of what might be the consequence, that, with little or no sickness, he expired at his lodgings at Westminster. The date of his death is February 12, 1640-1.

He is celebrated for having first built a house for the residence of the bishop of Oxford. This he did at the instigation of archbishop Laud. He placed it at Cuddesdon. The house was burnt by the parliament troops in 1644, and another was erected on its site in 1679.

BANCROFT, (Thomas,) was author of a volume of epigrams and epitaphs, which might have been passed over without notice, but that two of his "poetical brevities" are addressed to Shakespeare. In one of his epigrams, Bancroft tells us that he was young at the time they were written, and they were printed in 1639, divided into two books. His lines to James Shirley, the dramatist, have been often quoted, last by the Rev. A. Dyce, in his account of that poet and his writings (i. v.) published in 1833. We find from them that Bancroft and Shirley were contemporaries at college, and both entered at Catherine hall, Cambridge. Shirley, we know, was not born until 1596, and we may conclude that Bancroft was of about an equal age. Bancroft mentions that his father and mother were "buried near together in Swarston church," in Derbyshire, and it is very possible that it was his native place. Sir Aston Cockayne, who appears to have been intimate with Bancroft, in his Chain of Golden Poems, printed in 1658, speaks of him first as of Swarston, and subsequently as of Bradley, where Bancroft seems to have resided at the date when he published his Heroical Lover, in the same year as that in which Sir Aston Cockayne's poems came out. Sir Aston also has some verses addressed to Bancroft "upon his Book of Satires," meaning, perhaps, his Epigrams and Epitaphs already mentioned; but it is very likely that several productions by Bancroft have been lost, as Sir Aston elsewhere praises him for his "many works." His Glutton's Fever has only been recovered comparatively recently, and reprinted for the Roxburgh Club, in 1833.

BANCROFT, (Edward,) a physician and member of the Royal College of Physicians in London. He was one of the most active promoters of the Medical Society of London, and his portrait appears in the painting representing one of the society's meetings. He was a highly educated man, and possessed a knowledge of science in general. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was intimate with most of the philosophers of his day, particularly Franklin and Priestley. He wrote an Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, which was published, Lond. 1769, 8vo, and consists of a series of Letters, addressed to his brother from Rio Demerary in 1766, written in a very unaffected manner, and containing a great deal of

information which was new at that time. He is the first to give a description of the woorara, or wurali poison, employed by the Indians to poison their arrows, and to note the effects of this vegetable, as since confirmed by the experiments of Sir Benjamin Brodie, and other physiologists. He also speaks of the generation of the singular toad, the pipa, and of the effects of the electrical eel. The author's name does not appear on the title-page of this work; but it is affixed to a dedication to his friend, Dr. William Pitcairn, lest the credibility of some of his statements should be questioned. He settled in practice in the neighbourhood of Bedford-square, in 1790; and in 1794, published the first volume of a work, entitled, Experimental Researches, concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours, and the best means of producing them by Dyeing, Calico-printing, &c. The second volume completing the work was not printed until 1813. It has been translated into the German language. Dr. Bancroft was a man of very amiable manners, and died in 1821, much regretted. He has been frequently confounded with his son, Dr. Edward Nathaniel Bancroft, also a physician. He was a military physician, and engaged in a controversy with Sir James M'Grigor, bart. Dr. Jackson, and others, respecting the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry; and he delivered the Gulstonian Lectures at the Royal College of Physicians, of which he was a fellow, in 1806 and 1807, selecting for his subject the Yellow Fever, in which disease he had had much experience. These lectures were afterwards embodied into a work on the subject, published in 1811, and to which there is a sequel, printed in 1817. It is a work of considerable research and much ability.

BANDARINI, (Marco,) an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, born in the neighbourhood of Padua, who published several poems, &c., of no great merit or importance, which are now almost forgotten. (Biog. Univ.)

BANDARRA, (Gonsalo L.) a native of Francesco in Portugal, flourished during the reigns of Manuel, Joam III. and Sebastian. He entered into the order of St. Francis; and though he could neither read nor write, he composed verses, and verses too which were intended to be prophetic. They were in the mouth of all, especially the vulgar; and like the vulgar in more enlightened countries, they thought the more highly of him because he was illiterate: just as the fortune-teller, who is deaf and dumb, enjoys a greater reputation than one that has the use of his faculties. After the disappearance of Don Sebastian, the mob would not believe that he was dead. No; like Pelayo, in a former age, he had sought some hermit's cell; but, unlike the Astrurian, he would return to rescue Portugal from all degradation. Bandarra was one of the mob; he caught its mania; he bewailed the decay of Portugal; but predicted her eventual restoration: that he intended the name of Sebastian to be the instrument of this change, is probable enough. The inquisition caught this new prophet, who figured in an *auto-da-fé;* yet he was only exposed and confined for a time; and when enlarged, he indited his wild nonsense as before. His verses were sacred in the eyes of the Sebastianists; and in the editions which appeared of them, elaborate notes explained what was obscure,—of course just as the commentator wished. It is rather odd that the Jesuits were the admirers of this maniac.

BANDELLI, (Matteo,) born in Brescia. Having studied in different convents of the Dominican friars, and having entered that congregation, he was sent by pope Bonifacius IX. in 1398, as prefetto al governo della chiesa to Constantinople. He wrote a large and laborious work, Luoghi communi di tutta la Sta. Scrittura, in four books. (Leonardo Cozzanda libraria Bresciana. Bresc. 1694.)

BANDELLO, (Vincentio de,) a Dominican monk, born at Castel-Nuovo, in 1435. He studied at Bologna, and distinguished himself so highly by his eloquence, learning, and powers of controversy, that he was frequently deputed to the religious councils, then held to consider abstruse points of religion, which were at that time warmly debated, and in one of them received from pope Innocent VIII. the doctoral laurel. He was invested successively with the principal dignities of his order, of which, in 1501, he was elected general. He died at Altomonte, in Calabria, in 1506. Bandello's principal works are, Libellus Recollectorius de Veritate Conceptionis B. Mariæ Virginis, Milan, 1475, (a very rare book;) Tractatus de singulari Puritate et Prærogativa Conceptionis Salvatoris D. N. J. C., Bologn. 1481, (also very rare;) some other works are preserved in MS. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BANDELLO, (Matteo,) an Italian novelist of great celebrity and ability, was born, as he himself informs us, at Castelnuovo, in the district of Tortona, in Lombardy, but seems to have been educated in Rome: at least he was resident there at an early age, and remained for some years under the care of his uncle, who was general of the order of Dominicans. With him he also travelled over most of the countries of Europe, including France, Germany, and Spain. His uncle died in 1506, according to Mazzuchelli; but Matteo Bandello ere long acquired considerable reputation, and repairing to Milan, he was employed as instructor to Lucrezia Gonzaga, which, with an Italian poem he wrote in her praise, seems to have been the foundation of his subsequent advancement. The dedicatory epistles prefixed to his novels, bear testimony to his intimacy with many eminent individuals; but it is to be recollected, that at this date, he had been appointed bishop of Agen, in France, for which dignity he had qualified by enrolling himself in the order of Dominicans, probably before he lost his uncle. However, the facts connected with the life of Bandello are very imperfectly known; and among other points, the date when he obtained his bishopric is uncertain. It has been generally supposed that it was in 1550, and that it was given to him by Henry II.; but his poem was printed at Agen in 1545; and the probability seems to be that he was then in possession of the see; if so, the dignity must have been conferred upon him by Francis I. Mr. Roscoe, in his Life of Leo X. does not enter into this question, or we might hope to have seen it settled. If Bandello were consecrated bishop of Agen in 1550, he only held it for about five years, as he then relinquished it to James Tregosa, to whom it had been promised by Henry II. as soon as he should arrive at the proper age. Bandello, therefore, retained it merely *ad interim*, not so much by preference of the king of France, as at the earnest instance of the pope. Nevertheless he died at Bazens, the country-seat of the bishops of Agen, where, perhaps, he was permitted to reside, after he had resigned the bishopric. This event happened about the year 1561. The principal work by which he is known, is entitled, Le Novelle del Bandello, the first edition of which was printed at Lucca in 1554, while their author held his bishopric; and Mr. Roscoe is of opinion, (Life of Leo X. iv. 124, edit. 1827,) that he had employed himself in collecting the materials at different periods of his life. Those materials are of a very varied character, serious and ludicrous; some of the novels being historical, while others, as far as we can now ascertain, are the produce of a not very fertile and somewhat morbid imagination. The author seems to delight in painting horrors in their coarsest and strongest colours, and his comic narratives are disfigured by grossness and indecency. A few of Bandello's novels were at an early date translated into English, and published in Painter's Palace of Pleasure, especially the story of Romeo and Juliet, (vol. ii. Novel 9,) of which, as well as of Arthur Brooke's poem on the same subject, Shakespeare availed himself. Bandello does not profess to be always original in his relations; and this is an instance in which he was indebted to a previous writer, perhaps to Luigi da Porto, whose narrative of Dui Nobili Amanti, had been printed nineteen years before Bandello wrote.

The entire work consists of 4 vols, three of which were originally printed in 4to at Lucca, in 1554, and a fourth at Lyons in 1574, some years after the death of the writer. "Some of the literary historians of Italy (observes Mr. Roscoe) have endeavoured to extenuate that want of decorum in these writings, which they cannot entirely defend; whilst others have congratulated themselves that the appearance of so scandalous a work at so critical a period, did not afford the reformers those advantages which they might have obtained, had they known how to avail themselves of them." It was not, perhaps, that the reformers did not know how to avail themselves of any advantages, but that Bandello's novels came out rather too late for their purpose, and were not well known until some years after their appearance.

BANDETTINI, (Teresa, born in 1763,) a native of Lucca, and an Italian poetess, better known by her Arcadian name of Amarilli Toscana, according to the affected fashion of the Italian academical societies. She was intended by her parents for an opera dancer, but having shown much talent as an improvisatore, she was rescued from that condition. In 1788 she published a volume of Rime Diverse. She published also, La Morte di Adone, a poem in four cantos; Il Polidoro, a tragedy. In private life she is said to have been retiring and amiable.

She married, in 1789, Pietro Landucci of Lucca. See more in Tipaldo, iv. 338.

BANDI, (Michael,) a Hungarian, who studied in Leyden, and published in 1718, Bujdosok Vezére, 12mo. From the German he translated, Sz. Irásbal le-rajzaltatott, &c., 1718, 8vo, both religious books. (Horányi Mem. Hung.)

BANDIERA, (Alessandro,) an Italian scholar of the eighteenth century, born at Sienna in 1699. Educated by the Jesuits, whose society he entered, he made so great progress, as to be appointed, at the early age of nineteen, professor of belles-lettres, which, according to the institution of that society, he taught in different colleges of Jesuits throughout Italy for more than twenty years; when having adopted opinions, and a mode of teaching contrary to those then in use, he was obliged to quit their order, and enter that of the Frati Serviti, of the rule of St. Augustin in Florence, where he passed the rest of his life in the pursuit of literature. The exact date of his death is unknown, but it must have taken place after 1755. His principal works are, several translations from Cicero; Serotricemerone, ovvero le Sacre Giornati, etc. Venezia, 1745, 8vo, a book written in imitation of the plan of the Decamerone, in which he introduces ten young men, each in his turn relating stories taken from sacred history; an expurgated edition of the Decamerone, Venezia, 1754, 8vo, &c.

Bandiera had two elder brothers, *Francesco* and *Giovan Niccolo*, the former a priest and a lawyer, who wrote a work upon the Jus Gentium, full of critical and historical notes; and the latter, Giovan Niccolo, a member of the society of the Oratorio, was the author of several works, amongst which, 1. De Augustino Dato, libri duo, Roma, 1733, 4to; that is, the life of the celebrated Agostino Dati, drawn chiefly from his works. 2. Tratato degli Studi delle Donne, etc. Venezia, 1740, 8vo.

BANDIERI, (Francesco,) an Italian lawyer of the eighteenth century, was born at Sienna about the year 1694. He was the first who lectured on public law at the university of Pisa, being at the same time at the head of the College of Ferdinand, one of the principal in the university. He was in holy orders, and in the early part of his life devoted himself, with considerable success, to the study of the literature of the ancients, and of his own country. He disputed with great applause in philosophy, in jurisprudence, and in dogmatic theology. He took the highest degree in theology, and became admitted into the Theological College, and some years afterwards enjoyed both the honour and remuneration of a lecturer. He travelled in Germany, in the Low Countries, and in France, and remained some time at Leyden, where he studied civil law under the celebrated Vitriario, whose high commendations of his talents induced the grand duke to appoint him, without solicitation, professor at Pisa. We have no writings of his in print, except some verses published at Sienna in 1721, and others at Palermo in 1728. He, however, prepared for publication four books of institutes of universal public law, and the law of nature, with notes, historical and critical, after the fashion of Grotius. He also composed two dissertations on the same subject. (Mazzuchelli.)

BANDINELLI, (Baccio,) an eminent sculptor, born at Florence in 1487. His father, whom Benvenuto Cellini describes as a retailer of charcoal, a very inferior kind of shop-keeper, very much resembling in appearance and dress a chimney-sweeper, was nevertheless a skilful jeweller and watch-maker, and naturally wished that Baccio should follow the same business; but the early talent which he showed for a higher profession, made him change his mind. It is reported that at the age of nine, he made a colossal figure of snow, most surprising for its elegance of form and justness of proportion. Being placed under Francesco Rustici, one of the best sculptors of the time, his progress surpassed expectation, and, no doubt, contributed not a little to strengthen and increase his naturally vain and envious disposition. It is stated that the celebrated cartoon of Michael Angelo being exposed to the public, together with the other made by Leonardo da Vinci, and during the revolution which took place in Florence in 1512, being cut to pieces, Bandinelli was accused of the shameful act, through the envy and hatred he publicly declared, and nourished, during life against that eminent artist.

His first great work was a statue of Mercury, which was sent to Francis I.; next one of St. Peter, which is still in the cathedral of Florence; and afterwards that of Orpheus for the Pitti palace, in which he imitated successfully the Apollo of Belvidere. Being afterwards charged by pope Clement VII. to make a copy of the Laocoon, which was intended as a

present to Francis I. he boasted of having surpassed the original; and, in fact, so pleased was the pope with the performance, that he kept it at Florence, where it may still be seen, not in the garden (as Mr. Chalmers says), but in the gallery of the Medici, though broken and almost calcined during the fire of 1762, which destroyed great part of that museum. Of the other works which he afterwards made, the principal are the colossal group of Hercules and Cacus; the Massacre of the Innocents; the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; and the Descent from the Cross; besides many others in basso-relievo, in which he excelled; amongst which are those in the choir of the cathedral at Florence, and a beautiful one in bronze, presented to Charles V. who in return for this, (and not, as Mr. Chalmers states, for the Descent from the Cross, which was never sent from Florence,) recompensed the proud artist in the way most flattering to his vanity, with the cross of St. James, a distinction which rendered him more envious and quarrelsome, so as on many occasions to require the intervention of the magistrates. In all these works, though Bandinelli exhibited a great elevation of style, yet on the whole most of his figures show a deficiency of grace, and a want of elegance, and they are generally cold, stiff, and hard. Such is the case with the group of Hercules and Cacus, still in existence in the piazza before the old palace. The same may be said of the Massacre of the Innocents, and the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; they both show correctness of design, a great knowledge of anatomy, and exuberance of imagination; but the former has been, and with justice, represented as a scene not of terror and pity, but of loathsomeness and horror; and in the latter, the clumsy figures of the saint, and of those around him, show a mournful contrast with the simplicity of the drapery of the rest of the spectators.

In the Descent from the Cross, or as the Italians call it—Cristo morto sostenuoto da Nicodemo, which was the last great work of Bandinelli, his head was introduced by Clement, one of his sons, a young man of great promise, who died very early. This group is still in existence in the church of the Serviti at Florence, on the tomb to which he carried with his own hands the bones of his father, and in which he, according to his wishes, was buried, together with his wife, dying a few months after, at the age of seventy-two, and leaving to his several children an immense fortune, with a quantity of designs, models, and sketches, and marbles roughly worked.

BANDINELLI, (Marco,) a painter, called Marchino di Guido Reni, with whom he had stayed for thirty years as a model, cook, servant, and housekeeper. He left some compositions of his own. (Nagler Künstler Lexicon.)

BANDINI, (Sallust,) an Italian lawyer, born at Sienna, in 1677, died 1760. About 1740, he wrote a dissertation on the Maremma of Sienna, which was remarkable for the sound and clear views which it exhibited. He first developed many of the ideas which afterwards formed the foundations of the science of political economy. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BANDINI, (Angelo Maria,) an eminent scholar, born at Florence in 1726. Having lost his parents whilst an infant, he was placed under the direction of the Jesuits, and soon showed his predilection for MSS. and antiquities. The first publication by which he made himself known, was a dissertation De veterum Saltationibus, which he wrote at the age of twenty-two, and which was inserted in the works of Meursius, published in 1749. Obtaining soon after the situation of secretary to the bishop of Volterra, he accompanied that prelate to Vienna, was presented to the emperor Francis I. to whom he addressed the Specimen Litteraturæ Florentinæ, a work full of erudition and research, published at Florence, in 2 vols, 8vo; the first in 1747, and the second in 1751, containing the history of the Accademia Platonica, instituted by Cosmo di Medici, from which arose that of La Crusca, with the Life of Landino, its first president. On his return to Italy, Bandini settled at Rome, took orders, and was allowed to indulge his passion for study in the libraries of the cardinals Passionei and Corsini, and, above all, of the Vatican. At that time the celebrated obelisk of Augustus, through the efforts of the famed Niccolo Zobagio, was discovered amongst the ruins of the Campo Marzio, and Bandino was commissioned by pope Benedict XIV. to describe and explain it. This he did, and in 1750 published at Rome, in 1 vol. folio, both in Latin and Italian, by desire of the same pope, his work, De Obelisco Augusti Cæsaris e Campi Martii ruderibus nuper eruto. Ill health now obliged him to return to Florence, and he was by bishop Marucelli appointed keeper of his library,

which his uncle had left him on condition that it should be opened to the public; a liberality, of which many examples exist in Italy, though few elsewhere; and the bishop dying soon after, left his inheritance to the library, and appointed Bandini perpetual librarian and executor, who opened it to the public in September 1752. In 1756, the emperor gave him a canonry at Florence, and made him chief librarian of the Laurentian library, an office which he held for forty-four years, and died in 1800, generally lamented, disposing of his fortune in pious works, and founding an establishment of public education at his villa of St. Antonio, near Fiegole.

Of his works besides those we have mentioned, the principal are—1. Collectio veterum aliquot Monumentorum ad Historiam præcipue Litterariam Pertinentium. Arezzo, 1752, 8vo. This work was denounced and forbidden by the Indice; but on the explanation which Bandini gave, the prohibition was withdrawn by a regular decree. 2. Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Græcorum, Latinorum, et Italorum Bibliothecæ Laurentianæ. Florence, 1767 and 1778, 8 vols, fol. 3. An edition of the Greek Minor Poets, enriched with notes, various readings, and an Italian translation by Salvini. Besides these, he wrote several other works, such as the Life of Filippo Strozzi, del Cardinale Niccolo da Prato; De Vita et Scriptis Joannis Baptistæ Donii, libri quinque; Elogio dell' Abate Francesco Marucelli, fondatore della nubica Liberia Marucelliana, which, in a biographical dictionary, has been misnamed, Lacci-astuziana; Vita e Lettere di Amerigo Vespuccio, amongst which are the seven original letters, which were printed after his death.

BANDINO, (Domenico,) an eminent Italian scholar, born at Arezzo in 1340. He lost his father, who was a professor of grammar, and enjoyed a great reputation for learning, by the great plague in 1348. It is not known where Domenico received his education, though his progress must have been considerable, for in his youth he conceived the plan of, and actually began his immense work, under the title of, Fons Memorabilium Universi.

In the year 1374, he went to Bologna, where he was appointed professor of eloquence; from Bologna he went to Padua, and became acquainted with Petrarca, to whom he mentioned and read part of his work, and was by him encouraged to continue it. On his return to Arezzo, his books and papers were taken by the troops of count Alberigo, of Barbiano, when in 1361 he took possession of that city; and as Bandino could only recover a small portion of them, he returned to Bologna; there he resumed his professorship, and his work, which he completed in 1412, and died not long after. This work, however, has never been published, and it would, perhaps, be useless to publish it now; but the judicious Tiraboschi is of opinion, that the publication of the most interesting parts might be of great use. This in a small way has been done by the abbé Metrus, in the preface to the Life of Ambrogio Comaldolese, and by the padre abate Sarti, in the Elogia of the professors of Bologna, extracted from copies of the immense work, preserved in several libraries. It is divided into five parts, and each part in several books. The first part treats of divinity, and contains the dogmas of the christian religion, and the opinions of the theologians upon different important questions. The second, after explaining the creation of the universe, describes the heavens and every branch of astronomy. The third contains the treatise on elements, and every thing that belongs to the natural history of the air and water. The fourth describes the earth, and every thing it contains most worth notice. The fifth, which is the most useful, treats of illustrious men, sects of philosophers, heresies and heresiarchs, of the most celebrated women, and, lastly, of theological and moral virtues.

BANDTKE, (George Samuel,) a Polish historian and bibliographer, born at Lublin, Nov. 24th, 1768, was the son of a German merchant from Silesia, who had settled there. He was placed at an early age in the Gymnasium at Breslaw, and afterwards studied successively at the universities of Halle and Jena. Having completed his academical studies, he obtained the situation of tutor in the family of count Czarowski, and accompanied his pupils to Warsaw, Dresden, Berlin, and Petersburg, in which last capital he remained two years, during which he applied himself to the study both of the Russian, and the old Slavonian tongue. On returning to Breslaw, in 1798, he was appointed teacher of the Polish language in the Gymnasium, and in 1804, was promoted to the situation of rector at the Heiligengeist-schule. It was about

this period that he began his literary career, by his Historisch-kritischen Analecten zur Erlauterung der Geschichte des Ostens von Europa, Berlin, 1802; to which succeeded his Polish and German dictionary, in 2 vols, 1806, and his Polish grammar for Germans, both which have been highly serviceable in facilitating the acquisition of a most difficult language. His Dzieje Narodu Polskiego, or Events in Polish History, was another useful publication, which he continued to improve and expand in other editions of it, so as to render it ultimately one of the most satisfactory sources of information relative to the history of Poland. The reputation he thus obtained, led to his being appointed in 1811 librarian, and professor of bibliography at the university of Cracow, which office was by no means a sinecure; for the extensive and valuable collection of books, &c. committed to his charge, had been so greatly neglected, that the classification and arrangement of them were the labour of about ten years. It was during this laborious occupation that he commenced his bibliographical publications, viz. Historya Drukarú Krakowskich, 1815, and Historya Drukarú w Polsce, (History of Printing in Poland,) 3 vols, 1825. He died June 11, 1835.

BANDURI, (D. Anselmo,) an Italian antiquary, born in 1670 at Ragusa, a small republic of Dalmatia, and entered very young the order of St. Benedict, in Melita, a small island of the Adriatic. He finished his education, and took the vows at Naples, where the Benedictines had, and have still, a splendid house at St. Severino, and obtained permission to go to Florence to improve his knowledge in antiquities. He performed his journey without expense, by playing the organ, which procured him a favourable reception everywhere. In Florence, by his great knowledge of the learned languages, he was appointed to teach them to the novices, in various houses of his order. The great reputation which Banduri now enjoyed, induced the celebrated Montfaucon to apply to him in 1770, to examine the MSS., which he needed for the new edition of the works of St. Chrysostom; and as at that time the grand duke of Tuscany, for the sake of restoring the fame of the university of Pisa, had created the new professorship of ecclesiastical history, by the advice of Montfaucon, he not only appointed Banduri to the chair, but also consented that he should go and pass some years at Paris, in the abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés, to improve his knowledge by the society of the great scholars who were living there. About the end of 1702, Banduri reached Paris; and such was his eagerness to comply with the intention of the grand duke, that in the year 1705 he published a prospectus of a new edition of the works of Nicephorus, patriarch of Constantinople, which were to be followed by the Commentary of Theodorus of Mopsuesta, on the minor prophets; by the Commentary of Philo of Carpathos on the Cantic., and by that of Hesychius on the Psalms, with other small treatises of the Greek Fathers. Happening, however, in the course of his researches to meet with several MSS. on the history of Constantinople, he translated them into Latin, explained the obscure passages, compared them with others, which had been already printed, and published them all, under the title of Imperium Orientale, in 2 vols, folio, with learned notes, commentaries, geographical and topographical tables, medals, &c. divided into four parts, in 1711, at Paris.

He afterwards published at Paris, in 1718, 2 vols, folio, under the title of Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum, cum Bibliotheca summaria sive auctorum qui de re nummaria scripserunt, which was reprinted at Hamburgh, by Fabricius, in 1719, 4to; to which he has added, not a collection of different authors on medals, as some writers have asserted, but a fragment from another work of Banduri, under the title of Varia Variorum de Numismatibus; that is, a notice of some works, which were unknown to him at the time he published the Numismata.

Two years before the publication of this work, Banduri had been elected member of the Academy of Inscriptions, at Paris; and for reasons not well known, having lost the friendship of the grand duke, his first protector, he accepted in 1724 the situation of librarian to the duke of Orleans. At that time he publicly announced that his new edition of Nicephorus and Theodorus of Mopsuesta was ready for the press; and it seems that ill health alone prevented him from publishing it. He died in 1743, and his eulogy by M. Freret is inserted in the 16th vol. of the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

BANER, (Johann von,) a member of one of the most ancient, and formerly one of the most powerful families of Sweden, was the second son of Gustav

von Baner, counsellor of the kingdom, who perished by the hand of the executioner in 1600, a victim of the revolution caused by the pretensions of Sigismund to the throne of Sweden, and which involved that country in a long war with the Poles. Gustavus Adolphus distinguished the young Baner with particular favour; and in 1621 (in his twenty-fifth year) he had already reached an advanced rank in the army. His education had been very defective, and he had distinguished himself rather by resolution and firmness of purpose, than by the peculiar qualities of a general; but he took every opportunity of repairing these defects of early culture, and his extraordinary talent fully seconded his industry. In the battle of Breitenfeld, he distinguished himself by his bravery against the cavalry of Pappenheim, and gained there the appellation of the "lion of Sweden." He was afterwards charged with the pursuit of Tilly's routed army; resisted an attempt of Pappenheim to provoke him to single combat, and drove him at last out of Lower Saxony. Recalled by Gustavus to Bavaria, Baner took part in the battles near Danauwerth, on the Lech, and before Ingolstadt, was shot through the arm at Nuremberg, and afterwards commanded the troops left in Bavaria, when the king marched to Saxony. The death of Gustavus so affected his health and spirits, that he requested his dismission from the army, which, however, was not granted. In 1633, he was appointed field marshal, with the command of all the troops in Silesia; engaged Wallenstein with success, and conquered several fortresses on the Oder; but was involved in a quarrel with the elector of Saxony, on occasion of the siege of Glogan, which was an indication of the changing policy of that court, and which had afterwards important consequences for him. In 1634, he broke into Bohemia, and conquered the northern part of the kingdom, an enterprise facilitated by the death of Wallenstein, but was obliged in the latter part of that year to retreat into Thuringia. On the siege of Mecklenburg by the imperial troops, and those of the elector of Saxony, Baner entered the territories of the latter, took some towns of importance, and again entered Bohemia. Hither he was followed by Piccolomini; and the rival commanders took up their winter quarters there, to await the result of negotiations for a peace; during the course of which Baner married a princess of the house of Baden-Durlach. The negotiations promised no favourable termination; and the Swedish general attempted the bold measure of taking prisoners the crowned heads assembled in Regensburg; but the attempt failed by the tardiness of his colleagues. A retreat from Bohemia was thus rendered necessary, through deep snow, and followed by the troops of Piccolomini; Baner at the same time being so enfeebled by illness, that he was often unable to keep his seat on horseback. The retreat was continued without interruption into Lower Saxony, where the exhausted general died in 1641.

BANES, (Domingo, died 1604,) a Dominican of Valladolid, who taught theology in several monasteries of his order. He commented on some parts of Aristotle, and of St. Thomas Aquinas, and wrote two or three scholastic treatises.

BAÑEZ, (Frater Dominicus,) called de Mondragona, but who was a native of Valladolid. Having come very young to Salamanca, Bañez pursued there his first studies, and applied himself subsequently to theology, Barthol. Medina being his fellow student. He entered the convent of Predicators of St. Stephen, when he began to profess scholastic theology, which he continued for thirty years. He died as professor emeritus of Salamanca, aged seventy-seven, in 1604. Amongst his works are, Scholastica Commentaria, Salam. 1584; De Justitia et Jure, *ibid.* 1594; the latter published again in Salam. in 1604, in Venice, Cologne, and Douai; De Generatione et Corruptione, sive in Aristotelis libr. Comment. et Quæst. Salam. 1585, fol. (Antonii Bibl. Hisp. nova.)

BANFI, one of the most ancient Hungarian families.

Lucas Banfi, was first bishop of Erlau, then (from 1158 to 1174,) archbishop of Gran. He served the kings Geysa II., Stephen III. and IV., and died in 1174. He is recorded as a pious prelate, a hearty patriot, and intelligent politician, who saved Hungary from being subdued by the cunning Byzantine emperor Manuel.

John, took part at the unfortunate battle of Mohácz, (29th August, 1526,) but escaped unhurt. He became afterwards palatine of the rival king, John Zápolya, and died in 1534. (Engel's Gesch. des ungr. Reichs. Budai Ishagyar Ország polgári historiájara való Lexic.)

BANFI, an ancient and noble Hungarian race, appearing in the history of that country as early as the twelfth century. *Lucas Banfi* was, during that period, bishop of Erlau, (from 1158 to his death in 1174,) archbishop of Gran, under the kings Geysa II. Stephan III. and Stephan IV. He bears the character of a pious, patriotic, and politic man; and through his means Hungary was preserved from subjection by the crafty policy of the emperor Manuel. Benedict and Stephan Banfi distinguished themselves under the government of John Hunniades. *Nicolaus* was one of the generals under Vladislav II. against duke Laurence of Ujlak. *John* took part in the unfortunate combat of Mohacs, escaped from the slaughter, and was afterwards palatine of Johann Zapolya. *Balthasar* embraced the party of the rightful monarch Ferdinand I. by whom he was named Woiwode of Transylvania. *Dionysius* was sent as ambassador of Transylvania to Vienna, and was one of the principal counsellors of the last prince of Transylvania, Michael Abafi I.

BANFI, (Giulio,) a musical author, remarkable also for his adventures. He was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century at Milan, and having quitted his father early, was educated by his uncle Carlo Francesco, canon of St. Giorgio, a distinguished lute player. He acquired considerable skill on that instrument, and soon obtained the favours of his countrymen, as a virtuoso and composer; but some greater prospects opened themselves before him at Madrid. Having been taken prisoner by a Tunisian corsair, near the shores of Catalonia, he recollected, that a Franciscan friar had been once saved by playing the lute before the dey. Banfi asked, and obtained the same favour, and ingratiated himself so much with the dey, that he was subsequently employed as an officer of fortifications, &c. He obtained from his master the permission to visit his native town on condition of returning again to Tunis, which he performed, but subsequently entered (with the permission of his master) the Spanish service, became lieutenant-general of artillery, and died about 1670. He wrote, Il Maestro di Chitarna, which he dedicated to Ferdinand II. of Florence, who, on account of its superiority, had it engraved most splendidly on copper, and it was published at Milan in 1653. (Argelati Bibliot. Mediol. vol. ii. p. 1837. Forkel, Lit. d. Musik. Schilling, Lexicon der Tonkunst.)

BANG, the name of several Danish and Swedish literati, who wrote chiefly on languages and theology. Of these,

Thomas, born at Flemlos in Finland, attended the academic lectures of Copenhagen, Rostock, Franeker, and Wittemberg, travelled through France, and returned to Copenhagen, where he was appointed professor of oriental languages in 1630, of theology in 1652; in 1655 was librarian, and died in 1661. His works are, Observationum Philologicarum, libri ii. jussu regio in usum Scholarum Daniæ et Norwegiæ ad illustranda Jani Dionysii Jersini Grammaticæ Latinæ Præcepta, vol. ii. 8vo, Hafniæ, 1640; Cœlum Orientis et Prisci Mundi, 4to, *ib.* 1657; or, as it was entitled in another edition, Exercitationes Philologico-Philosophicæ de Ortu et Progressu Literarum, 4to, Cracov. (Hafn.) 1691,—a work containing many extraordinary opinions, and singularly dedicated to Christ; besides some other works, mostly for the illustration of the sacred Scriptures.

Matthias, born at Medelford, in Fünen, was appointed rector of the gymnasium at Odensee, in 1653, and ten years afterwards, professor of philosophy in the same place. He died in 1668. He wrote, Narratio de Cometa anni 1664 et 65; Commentarius in Logicam Bartholini; in Doctrinam Sphæricam Hilarii; in Theoriam Planetarum, &c.

Peter, born at Helsinburg in 1633, was professor of theology at Abo, afterwards bishop of Wiborg, and died in 1696. During his course of teaching at Abo, he drew upon himself, by certain of his tenets, the opposition of Mikopæus, professor of philosophy at that university, and their dispute occasioned a schism in that learned body. Among his Latin works, the best known are a Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, and a Church History. The latter contains some very singular opinions; among others, that *Adam* was the first bishop of Sweden!

Johann Christian was born at Altendorf, in the province of Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1736. He studied at Halle, was appointed teacher in the Lutheran Orphan Asylum at Marburg in 1766; in 1772, pastor at Gossfeld, near Marburg, where he died in 1803. He wrote, Dissertatio qua demonstratur nullum in Ethica Christiana Præceptum esse quo et singuli Cives in Commodis suis sequendis et Principes in Republica admi-

nistranda impediantur; printed in the Transactions of the Leyden academy, (4to, Leyden, 1782, pp. 193—240,) without the author's name; Disputatio qua inquiritur, quatenus Jesus ejusque Apostoli sese in tradenda Religionis Doctrina captui Judæorum accomodaverint, a prize essay, in the Society for the Defence of Christian Worship, 1789 (Dutch), and several exegetic essays in similar Transactions in Holland.

BANG, (Frederic Lewis,) an eminent Danish physician, born in Zealand in 1747. After having travelled and visited the hospitals of Berlin, Paris, and Strasburg, he was named in 1775 first physician of the Frederic hospital at Copenhagen; and in 1782 was raised to the dignity of professor in the university. His house, with his library and manuscripts, were destroyed in the bombardment of Copenhagen by the English in 1807. In the latter part of his life he occupied himself frequently in writing Latin verses. He died in 1820. He published, 1. Selecta Diarii Nosocomii Fridericiani Hafniensis, Copenh. 2 vols, 8vo, 1789, translated into German by Jugler in 1790; Praxis Medica systematice exposita, *ib.* 1789; Pharmacopœia in usum Nosocomii Fridericiani, 1788. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BANIER, (Antoine,) born at Pont du Chateau, a small village of Auvergne, on the 2d November, 1673, received his education at the college of the Jesuits of Clermont, and was sent to Paris to seek his fortune, where he was obliged for some time to procure his subsistence by teaching, till he obtained the situation of a tutor to the sons of the president Nicolai, who allowed him the use of his great library. He published, in 3 vols, 12mo, in 1711, an Explication historique des Fables, (a work on Mythology,) which obtained him the introduction to the Academy des Inscriptions, where he was admitted a member in 1713. Two years after, he published a second edition of his work, under the title of—La Mythologie et les Fables expliquées par l'Histoire, which, with the exception of the title, is totally different, both in matter and design, from the first. It was republished in Paris, in 1743, in 3 vols, 4to, and in 8 vols, 12mo.

Besides the works just mentioned, Banier published a translation of the Metamorphoses of Ovid, printed in Amsterdam in 1732, with historical remarks and explanations, grounded on his Explications historiques; the third voyage of Mark Lucas; Mélanges de Littérature et Histoire, which went through several editions; Histoire Générale des Cérémonies des Peuples du Monde, Paris, 1741, 7 vols, fol. In this last work, Banier and his coadjutor, the abbé Lemascrier, have been with great reason accused of plagiarism; for the true author of this work is John Frederic Bernard, the fruit of whose labour they appropriated to themselves. They added to it many articles and dissertations, which are not found in the work of Bernard, and left out the invectives against the Roman church.

BANISTER, (John,) a physician and surgeon, who studied at Oxford, took the degree of bachelor of arts in July, 1573, and soon after obtained license to practise physic. He settled at Nottingham, and acquired an extensive practice. He printed various works, but they are chiefly compilations, consisting of A Needefull, New and Necessary Treatise of Chirurgery, briefly comprehending the general and particular Cure of Ulcers. Lond. 1575, 8vo. The Historie of Man, sucked from the Sappe of the most approved Anathomistes. Lond. 1578, fol. A Compendious Chirurgerie, gathered and translated (especially) out of Wecker, &c. Lond. 1585, 8vo. An Antidotarie Chyrurgicale, containing great varieties and choice of Medicines that fall into the Chirurgeon's use. Lond. 1589, 12mo. The Works of that famous Chyrurgian, Mr. John Banester; by him digested into five Books. Lond. 1632, 4to. *Ib.* 1633, 8vo.

BANISTER, (John,) an eminent botanist, born in England, who after passing some time in the West Indies went to Virginia, and settled on James River, near James Town. It is said, he was in holy orders. In 1680 he sent Mr. Ray a catalogue of plants he had observed in Virginia, which appeared in the first volume of Ray's History of Plants, in the preface to the Supplement of which work, published in 1704, there appears a warm recognition of Banister's merits, with the observations that he had long resided in Virginia, and with his own hand had delineated several of the rarer species of plants. The date of Banister's death is unknown, but it occurred after 1687, and probably before the end of the century. It took place in consequence of a fall which he met with, while clambering over the rocks in one of his botanical excursions. He left incomplete, a work on the Natural

History of Virginia. In his honour, Dr. Houston named a plant Banisteria, of which twenty-four species are enumerated. Besides his catalogue of plants, he published several papers on subjects of natural history; Observations on the Natural Productions of Jamaica; on the Insects of Virginia; Curiosities in Virginia; on the musca lupus; on several sorts of snails; and a Description of the Pistolochia, or Serpentaria Virginiana, the snake root.

BANISTER, (Richard,) a surgeon of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He devoted himself principally to the diseases of the eyes. He studied under Blackhorn, Horn, Velder, and others, established himself at Stamford, and rapidly obtained extensive practice. He is supposed to have died between the years 1625 and 1630. One work only professes to be from his pen, and that indeed is a translation of a treatise by Guillemeau. It was published at London in 1622, in 8vo, under the title of a Treatise of One Hundred and Thirteen Diseases of the Eyes and Eyelids; to a second edition of which was added a little work, entitled, Banister's Breviary, in which are various views relating to vision, details of anatomical structure of the organ, &c. The surgical remarks are not devoid of merit for the time; and his distinction of different kinds of cataract, show him to have been an intelligent observer and able surgeon.

BANKERT, the name of two eminent Dutch naval commanders.

1. *Joseph von Trappen*, descended from an obscure family at Flessingen, rose from a simple sailor to the rank of vice-admiral. As such, he fought under Peter Hein, in the action with the Spanish galleons, in 1622, and in 1629 lent successful aid in the attempts of the Dutch India Company against Pernambuco. In 1637, with four men-of-war, he defeated seven Dunkirkers, after an obstinate engagement, and captured three of them. In 1638, he was present in Tromp's great engagement with the Dunkirkers, and received a gold chain as a recompense for his valour. In 1639, he distinguished himself, under the same command, in the engagement with the Spanish fleet on the coast of England. By his continued services, he obtained the rank of admiral, and in 1646 was sent with a fleet to recover the Dutch possessions in the Brazils from the Portuguese. His expedition was hindered first by a tempest, and then by a mutiny amongst his sailors; and on his arrival, his success was, for a time, much below the expectations which had been formed; but in the end he succeeded in defeating entirely the Portuguese fleet. On his way back with the rich prizes he had taken, he died of apoplexy.

2. *Adrian*, born also at Flessingen, supposed to be the son of the preceding, was named in 1665 vice-admiral, and the next year lieutenant-admiral of Holland. He distinguished himself by his bravery in a battle with the English in 1666, in which his own ship was sunk. In the year following he commanded five vessels in the enterprise against Chatham. In 1672, he fought a whole day against the combined fleets of England and France; and afterwards aided Ruyter in three actions with the French fleet. In 1674, he was joined with Tromp and van Nees, in the expedition against France, in which the isle of Noirmoutier was taken. He died at Middleburg in 1684. It is supposed that the John Bankert, who perished in battle with the English, in June 1665, was the brother of Adrian. (Biog. Univ.)

BANKES, (Sir John,) lord chief justice of the common pleas in the reign of Charles I., was born in the year 1589, at Keswick, in Cumberland, where he received the rudiments of education. In 1604, he entered himself of Queen's college, Oxford, but left the university without a degree. Coming up to London, he took chambers in Gray's-inn, where he applied himself with the greatest assiduity to the study of the law. By the king he was made attorney-general to the prince, and in 1630 he became Lent reader at Gray's-inn, of which society he was, in 1631, treasurer. In August, 1634, he received the honour of knighthood, and succeeded Noy as attorney-general. In 1640 he became chief justice of the common pleas in the room of Sir Edward Littleton, to whom the great seal was entrusted. In this office he acted with the greatest fidelity to the king, although some zealous royalists appear to have suspected his loyalty, from his continuing in London after the king had left it. To the declaration made on the 15th of June, 1642, by the lords and gentlemen with the king at York, he subscribed his name; in spite of which, the parliament, in their proposals to the king, (January 1641,) expressed a wish that he might be continued in his office. On the 31st of

January, 1642, he was created doctor of laws by the university of Oxford, and the king directed him to be sworn of his privy council. The high opinion which the parliament had entertained of him he soon, however, forfeited; from having declared, at the Wiltshire assizes, that the conduct of Essex, Manchester, and Waller, the parliamentary generals, was treasonable, and the commons accordingly voted him and the judges concurring with him traitors. They ordered his seat, Corfe castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, to be besieged; but, although the fortress was defended only by a few servants and tenants, through the courage of lady Bankes, who, with her children, were in it at the time, they did not succeed in their design. When she was first summoned she had but five men in the place, and at no period had more than forty. At length the siege was raised by the earl of Caernarvon, on the 4th of August, 1643, and the rebel forces were compelled to retreat with more rapidity than discipline. Sir John Bankes died on the 28th of December, 1644, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ church, Oxford. In Anthony Wood's account of him there are several mistakes. Lord Strafford observed in a letter, in the early part of his career: "Bankes, the attorney, hath been commended, that he exceeds Bacon in eloquence, chancellor Ellesmere in judgment, and William Noy in law." There is among the Hargrave Manuscripts, (No. 523,) a table of the reports of Sir John Bankes. These reports have never been published.

BANKES, (Henry,) the author of the Civil and Constitutional History of Rome, was a descendant of Sir John Bankes, the chief justice. He was born about the year 1757, and was educated at Westminster, from whence he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. in 1778, and M. A. in 1781. He sat in parliament for many years, representing the close borough of Corfe Castle from 1780 to 1826, when he was chosen member for the county of Dorset, and in the general election of that year rechosen for that important county. In 1830, however, he was rejected. His politics may be defined as rigidly conservative, although he never compromised his character as an independent politician. He was a fine scholar, and discharged his duties as trustee of the British Museum in a manner very much to the advantage of that institution. His history was published in 1818, in two volumes, 8vo. He died in the year 1835, leaving issue.

BANKS, (John,) a dramatist of considerable pathetic powers, who owed the success of his tragedies more to a judicious choice of subjects and incidents, than to their literary merit, was educated an attorney, but did not long follow the profession of the law. He, however, remained a member of New Inn until about 1680, before which date he had produced his Rival Kings, and Destruction of Troy, the first having been played at the Theatre Royal (as it was called) in 1677, and the last at Dorset-Garden playhouse, in 1679. From this date he seems to have abandoned himself to theatrical pursuits, and during the rest of his life submitted cheerfully to the privations incident to so precarious a mode of obtaining subsistence. His next work was that which met with most applause, The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Essex; which continued to be played until the year 1734, and went through many editions. People have spoken of Mrs. Barry, and of her acting in the part of queen Elizabeth, as if she had been the original performer of it; but it was in the first instance sustained by Nell Gwynn, who gave it up to Mrs. Barry on her retirement: it was probably the last new part Nell Gwynn undertook. In No. 14 of the Tatler, Sir Richard Steele speaks of the Unhappy Favourite on its revival at Drury-lane, observing that, "although there is not one good line in it, yet it is a play which was never seen without drawing tears;" and he attributes its power of moving the audience to "the incidents of the drama being laid together so happily." Perhaps, as a dramatic poet, Banks has been placed rather below his rank, and all subsequent critics have taken Sir Richard Steele's censure too literally: few have read the tragedy for themselves, or they would have found something beyond mere incidents to recommend it, though it is not to be disputed that the language is often poor, and below the dignity of the subject. Both Jones and Brooke, who followed Banks in the adoption of the story, were considerably indebted to him for the dialogue. His Virtue Betrayed was brought out in the same year, and it was not entirely laid aside for more than half a century. Mrs. Bellamy took the part of Anne Bullen for her benefit at Covent Garden in 1766, and Mrs.

Woffington had sustained the same character in 1750. The tragedy had been revived for Mrs. Oldfield in 1725, and she continued to make it popular until her death in 1730. When the writer of the Biographia Dramatica asserts that Virtue Betrayed was never acted after 1730, he commits an error, which very slight research would have avoided. The other tragedies by Banks (for he ventured upon no other species of dramatic composition,) are the Island Queens, 1684; the Innocent Usurper, 1694; and Cyrus the Great, 1696. How he subsisted between 1684 and 1694, in which interval he wrote nothing for the stage, is not known. It is said in some authorities that his Cyrus the Great was at first forbidden; but Gildon more correctly states that the players at Lincoln's-inn-fields theatre (including at that date, Betterton, Kynaston, Bowman, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bracegirdle, &c.,) objected to produce it. They afterwards consented, but owing to the sudden death of Smith, who had the character of Cyaxares, it was laid aside after the fourth night. We have thus enumerated all the productions of the pen of John Banks, and there remains little to be said of him, because little is known, but in connexion with his works. He is supposed to have died at no very advanced age, and in considerable poverty, and he was buried in the church of St. James, Westminster.

BANKS, (John,) was made an author by a calamity which befel him early in life. While he was apprenticed to a weaver at Reading, he broke his arm, and coming to London with ten pounds, given to him by a relation, commenced bookseller in a very small way. He published what he called The Weaver's Miscellany, the loss attending which made him seek employment with a celebrated bookbinder named Montague. While thus engaged, Banks wrote some small and indifferent poems, which were printed by subscription, Pope taking two copies. He afterwards assisted in the composition of a Life of Christ, and subsequently wrote a critical review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell, which was well received. Later in life he produced some papers in the Old England and Westminster Journals. He was born at Sunning, in Berkshire, in 1709, and died of a nervous disorder at Islington, April 19, 1751. He was never in prosperous circumstances.

BANKS, (Thomas, 22d of Dec, 1735, Feb. 2, 1805,) one of the most eminent of the English sculptors, was the son of the land steward to the duke of Beaufort, and was born at Lambeth, Surrey. He received a liberal education, and was in due time placed under Kent, as a pupil in architecture, but his natural inclination being for sculpture, he adopted that as a profession. In his earlier career he is said to have practised as a carver in wood. By whom he was instructed in his favourite art has not been stated, but he made so much progress, that in 1760 his models obtained high praise from Sir Joshua Reynolds, and between 1763 and 1769, he received five prizes from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts.

On the establishment of the Royal Academy in 1768, he became a competitor for its honours, and in 1770 gained the gold medal. In the same year he exhibited two designs of Æneas rescuing Anchises from the flames of Troy; and in 1771 he executed a group of Mercury, Argus, and Iö. The high character of these works, both for conception and execution, procured for him his election as travelling student from the Royal Academy, and he was sent to Rome for three years, with an allowance of about 50*l.* per year. Of these productions Reynolds observed, "Banks is the first British sculptor who has produced works of classic grace."

The liberality of his father, and his wife's portion, enabled Banks to remain seven years at Rome, in which city he arrived in August 1772, and was received with great cordiality by Mr. Gavin Hamilton, a Scotch painter of some reputation, and a gentleman of independent income, to whom British artists who visited Italy were greatly indebted. Sir Joshua Reynolds had earnestly advised Banks to study the works of Michael Angelo in the Sistine chapel, but his own feeling led him to a minute contemplation of the remains of ancient sculpture. He took lessons in the practical part of his art from Capizzoldi, a distinguished sculptor.

Whilst at Rome he exhibited, in relief, Caractacus before Claudius, a design simple and dignified, and which is now at Stowe, the seat of the duke of Buckingham; but the work which gained him his highest reputation, was a statue of Psyche with the Butterfly, which was characterised by grace, symmetry, and classical elegance; indeed so highly was it esteemed that some critics have declared that it rivalled

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the finest models of antiquity. Notwithstanding his great fame he met with little profitable encouragement in Rome. He returned to England in 1779, but found that the field of public favour was fully occupied by Nollekens and Bacon. After remaining four years without patronage, he accepted an invitation from the empress Catherine of Russia, and removed to St. Petersburg in 1784. Her majesty purchased one of his finest works, which he had carried over, and placed it in a temple built for the purpose in her gardens at Czarscozelo, and next employed him to sculpture a group called Armed Neutrality. The court of Russia seemed at first to suit him, and he determined to settle there, and wrote to his wife and daughter to follow him; but he suddenly altered his intention, and in 1786 arrived in London, to the surprise of his relatives, who were preparing for their journey.

The finest work he exhibited after his return was the Mourning Achilles, now in the hall of the British Institution, Pall-mall. This statue, which had consumed a twelvemonth in its execution, on its way for exhibition at Somerset-house, was thrown from the car on which it was placed, and in the sight of the sculptor broken to pieces; yet such was his equanimity, that on his return home, he did not even mention the fact to his wife and daughter. With much trouble, he succeeded in repairing it, and when done it excited the highest admiration of the public. Mr. Johnes of Hafod gave him a commission to execute this in marble, but afterwards countermanded it, and engaged him instead to make a group of Thetis dipping Achilles. The work when complete was of great taste and beauty, though the sculptor was cramped in his energies by being obliged to make the heads, portraits of his patron's wife and child. At this gentleman's residence Banks passed many of the summer months, and during one of his visits he executed his celebrated alto-relievo of Thetis and her Nymphs consoling Achilles, a work which has ever been, and we trust ever will be, esteemed one of the greatest ornaments of the British school of sculpture. This, and other performances, procured his election as a royal academician, on which occasion he presented, as his diploma contribution, a fallen giant, two-thirds the size of human life, a composition of much grandeur, but considered faulty from the angular line of the figure. One of his most exquisite sculptures is a monument to the daughter of Sir Brooke Boothley, a child of six years of age, which is in Ashbourne church, Derbyshire. Another of his works is, Shakespeare between Poetry and Painting, executed for Alderman Boydell, and placed in front of the British Institution, formerly the celebrated Shakespeare gallery. His last public works were the monuments of Sir Eyre Coote in Westminster abbey, and those of captains Burgess and Westcott in St. Paul's cathedral. The latter was his last work, and was completed in 1805, in which year the sculptor died. He was buried in Paddington church-yard, and a tablet was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey, bearing an inscription in every respect borne out by its adherence to truth, in which he is designated as a sculptor, "whose superior abilities in the profession added a lustre to the arts of his country, and whose character as a man, reflected honour on human nature.'

The works of Banks will ever be esteemed as great efforts of genius; and though some of his monuments, as for instance, those of Westcott and Burgess, are absurd in respect to those officers being represented naked, yet they are in themselves fine specimens of art. An enthusiastic admiration of classical sculpture led Banks into this practice; but it does not appear that other than fabulous personages were so represented by the sculptors of antiquity. The composition of Thetis and her Nymphs is beautiful in execution, as it is masterly in design; and it is in such repute with persons of taste, that casts of it are extremely numerous. The allegorical figures in the two monuments in St. Paul's, and the captive in that of Sir Eyre Coote, should also be noticed as fine specimens of this sculptor's art.

On the arrest of Horne Tooke, Banks, who was his intimate acquaintance, fell under the suspicion of government: but after a short examination before the secretary of state, he was declared wholly free from blame.

BANKS, (Sir Joseph.) This eminent naturalist and philosopher is an instance among few of those who have been born to ample fortunes, and devoted themselves to the advancement of literature and science. He was born in Argyle-street on the 4th of January, 1743, according to the register of his baptism, at St. James's, Westminster, where it is thus entered: — "Feb. 26, 1743. Joseph

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Banks, son of William, Esq. and Sarah, born on Jan. 4th." Most English accounts, however, affirm that he was born at Revesby-abbey, in Lincolnshire, his paternal seat, on the 13th December of that year. He received the earlier part of his education under a private tutor; at nine years of age he was sent to Harrow-school, and at fourteen removed to Eton. He left Eton-school in his eighteenth year, and entered a gentleman commoner at Christ-church, in December, 1760. It is said that his taste for botany was acquired at school; and it is certain that during his university career, he had imbibed so strong a love for that science, that, finding no botanical lectures given, he applied to the professor for permission to procure a proper person, whose remuneration was to fall entirely upon the students, who formed his class. He succeeded in this project, and he became soon known in the university by his superior knowledge in natural history. "He once told me in conversation," says Sir Everard Home, "that when he first went to Oxford, if he happened to come into any party of students, in which they were discussing questions respecting Greek authors, some of them would call out, "Here is Banks, but he knows nothing of Greek." To this rebuke he made no reply, but said to himself, I will very soon excel you all in another kind of knowledge, in my mind of infinitely greater importance; and not long after, when any of them wanted to clear up a point of natural history, they said, "We must go to Banks." He left the university in 1763, having taken an honorary degree. His father having died in 1761, he came in possession of his fortune in January, 1764, when he became of age. In February, 1766, he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and on the 1st of May following, a fellow of the Royal Society.

Shortly after his departure from the university, he visited the remote, and then little explored coasts, of Newfoundland and Labrador, for the purpose of making researches connected with his favourite science, and collecting plants. "Such a singular application of the means with which fortune had endowed him," observes a writer in the Annual Register, "would alone have marked him out as a man of superior mind; for nothing short of necessity would induce the generality of mankind either to forego the comforts of civilized society, and the luxuries of opulence, or to expose themselves to the inconveniences and dangers attendant on such an expedition." Of this his first expedition, no circumstantial detail has been published; but we know that his cabinet was considerably enriched by the collections formed during this enterprise. In 1767, the Royal Society formed the plan of sending out some one to make observations on the transit of Venus, on some island in the groups of the South Sea, then recently become objects of attention and curiosity, in consequence of the voyages of Byron, Wallis, and Carteret. Banks saw what the genius of Cook was capable of effecting; and eager to participate in so important an enterprise, he accompanied that illustrious circumnavigator on his first voyage, which was commenced August 26th, 1768, in the *Endeavour*. Government readily lent its aid on this occasion, and supplied whatever was necessary to facilitate an undertaking of such extreme importance in every point of view; although Banks contributed very largely towards it out of his own private purse. In order to avail himself of the services of an able coadjutor in his researches, he engaged Dr. Solander of the British Museum to accompany him. Solander was a Swede by birth, and one of the most eminent pupils of Linnæus, whose scientific merits had been his chief recommendation to patronage in this country. Banks engaged also in his suite, two artists, one for the purpose of taking views and delineating scenery, the other to draw objects of natural history; he also provided himself with all kinds of philosophical instruments, with the means of preserving such specimens in natural history as he might collect, and other articles likely to be of service in scientific observation. During their passage to Madeira, they discovered many marine animals and productions, that had till then escaped observation, although not situated in an unbeaten track. As they advanced towards Rio Janeiro, new objects continually presented themselves to their curiosity; but at that place the jealousy of the Portuguese effectually interrupted their researches; the governor not even permitting them to land for the purpose of paying a formal visit to the viceroy; nor was the remonstrance made on this occasion by Banks himself of the slightest avail. Recourse was had to stratagem: some of the suite were sent on shore at day-break, and they returned at night laden with plants and insects, the spoils

of their secret mission. The success of this scheme, and the fresh impulse thus given to their curiosity, induced both Banks and Solander to venture ashore; yet learning that strict search was making for them, they thought it prudent to effect a precipitate retreat. On the 7th of December, they sailed from this inhospitable shore; and on the guard-boat quitting them, immediately availing themselves of the opportunity to examine the islands at the entrance of the bay, where a great variety of rare plants and brilliant insects repaid their researches. As they proceeded southward, objects of still greater novelty attracted their curiosity; and among these the *fucus giganteus*. On the coast of Terra del Fuego, Banks and Solander narrowly escaped perishing in a storm of snow, in which they were compelled to pass the night on shore: they afterwards with difficulty regained the beach, and were again taken on board ship. On this perilous occasion, two men fell victims to excessive cold, hunger, and fatigue; nor was it without extreme difficulty that Solander was rescued from a similar fate. In fact, had it not been for the presence of mind and energy displayed by Banks, it is stated that the whole party must have perished. They shortly afterwards discovered Lagoon Island, and on the 12th of April, 1767, their vessel arrived at Otaheite, at which place and the adjacent isles they remained three months; during which time they were employed in making astronomical observations, the principal of Cook's mission; in surveying the coasts of the different isles; in collecting specimens of the natural productions; and in obtaining all possible information relative to the manners and arts of the natives. The length of his stay among this people enabled him to familiarize himself with them, and obtain their confidence, to which important point his benevolent and conciliatory manners contributed in no small degree. He soon became a favourite with all ranks, and was thus enabled to act as an umpire and mediator on every occasion between them and his own people. On quitting Otaheite, they proceeded to New Zealand, on the eastern coast of which is a small island, S. lat. 43°, 22′, W. long. 186°, 30′, to which captain Cook gave the name of Banks's Island. Their attention was next directed to the eastern coast of New Holland, which they called New South Wales, and one spot acquired the since well-known name of Botany Bay, in consequence of the numerous botanical specimens collected there by Banks and Solander. The next places they visited were New Zealand and New Holland, exploring principally the eastern coast of the latter. To the adjacent territory they gave the name of New South Wales. While here, an accident occurred, that destroyed a considerable part of those collections of natural history, in obtaining which so much time and labour had been expended, the vessel striking upon a rock; and afterwards, while it was repairing, the sea breaking in. In August 1770, they sailed for New Guinea; and in June the following year they arrived in the Downs, after accomplishing a voyage that for its magnitude and importance, was superior to any since those of Vasco de Gama, or Columbus. After the achievement of such an arduous undertaking, Banks received from all literary men, and from the public in general, the respect due to his talents, energy, and enterprise.

Soon after his return, he engaged in a voyage to Iceland, and the western islands of Scotland. In addition to Dr. Solander, he was now accompanied by Dr. Van Troil, Dr. James Lind, and lieutenant Gore. It was their intention to have landed at the Isle of Man, for the purpose of examining some Runic inscriptions; but this part of their plan they were obliged to abandon, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather. They proceeded immediately to the Western Islands, and visited Staffa, and there fully examined the cave of Fingal. On the 28th of August, they arrived off the coast of Iceland; and on the 12th of September, Banks and his companions reached the summit of Mount Hecla, being the first travellers who had ever done so. They arrived at Edinburgh in November.

Upon the retirement of Sir John Pringle from the presidency of the Royal Society, in 1777, Banks was appointed to fill the vacant chair. In 1781, he was created a baronet, and was subsequently honoured by his sovereign, being created a knight of the bath, and sworn one of the privy council. For several years Sir Joseph continued to be unanimously re-elected president of the Royal Society; but having rather favoured rank than talent, a spirit of dissension was sown, which, after a few years, ended in the defeat of his opponents, and the re-establishment of unity. In March 1779, he

married Dorothea, daughter of William Weston Huggeson, Esq. of Provender, in Kent. In 1802, he was chosen a member of the National Institute of France, and he continued to be the patron and promoter of science, until his death, which happened at his house in Soho-square on the 19th of June, 1820, leaving no family behind him. He was buried at Heston, in Middlesex. Lady Banks survived him a few years. He wrote—1. A short account of the cause of the disease in Corn, called by the Farmers, the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust, 8vo, 1805, which was several times reprinted. 2. Circumstances relative to Merino Sheep, chiefly collected from the Spanish Shepherds, 4to, Lond. 1809. Besides these, he was the author of various papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Horticultural Society, and the Society of Antiquaries. To the latter he communicated an account of a curious manuscript in his possession, containing a list of the Swan-marks of Lincolnshire, in the seventeenth century. This manuscript is now in the possession of the Royal Society, and a description of it may be seen in the Appendix to Halliwell's Catalogue of the MSS. in the library of that body. Banks left his books and botanical collections to the British Museum. (Cuvier's Eloge; Sir Everard Home's Life; Annual Register; and Gentleman's Magazine.)

BANNATYNE, (George,) whose name is so well known as connected with Scottish antiquities, was born on the 22d of February, 1545, the son of James Bannatyne, of the kirktown of Newtyle, in Forfarshire, a writer in Edinburgh, and tabular to the lords of session, and who died in 1583. George Bannatyne was brought up to trade; but Sir Walter Scott supposes that he was not early engaged in business. The collection of ballads known as the Bannatyne Manuscript was transcribed at the time of the plague of 1588. With the facts of Bannatyne's life we are but little acquainted. In 1572 he was presented by his father with a tenement at Leith. On the 27th of October, 1587, he was admitted to the privileges of a merchant and guild-brother of the city of Edinburgh; and about the same time he seems to have married Isabel Mawchan, relict of bailie William Nisbet. George Bannatyne died some time previous to the year 1608. By the business in which he was engaged, he was soon in the possession of a large capital, which, contrary to the laws of Scotland at that time, he employed in lending. George Bannatyne had some pretensions to the character of a poet, but his fame chiefly rests on the invaluable collection of songs and ballads, known as the Bannatyne Manuscript, and from which Allan Ramsay selected the materials for his Evergreen. Lord Hailes published another selection from its stores in 1770. The original was long preserved in the family of his daughter, who married George Foulis, of Woodhall and Ravelstine, by a descendant of whom it was presented, in 1712, to the Hon. William Carmichael, of Stirling, advocate, brother to the earl of Hyndford. In 1772 the then earl deposited it in the advocates' library, Edinburgh, where it still remains. (Memoir by Sir Walter Scott. Chambers's Lives of Eminent Scotsmen.)

BANNATYNE, (Sir William,) a distinguished Scottish lawyer, was born on the 23d of January, 1743 (old style), and applying himself to the study of the law, was admitted an advocate on the 22d of January 1765. He speedily became known in all the intellectual circles of the Scottish metropolis, and could number amongst his friends the well known names of Blair, Mackenzie, Cullen, Erskine, Abercrombie, and Craig; and his professional reputation increased as rapidly as he could desire. His literary talents were of no ordinary character, as his contributions to the Mirror and Lounger conclusively prove. He was one of the founders and warmest friends of that admirable institution—the Highland Society of Scotland; and, on the death of lord Swinton, was raised to the bench, where he took his seat as lord Bannatyne on the 16th of May, 1799. He continued to discharge his judicial duties for twenty-four years, and resigning in 1823, was succeeded by lord Eldin. He died on the 31st of November, 1834, at Whiteford-house, in Ayrshire.

BANNELIER, (Jean,) a French lawyer, born at Dijon in 1683. He was advocate and professor of law at Dijon, and his decisions on all matters connected with the ancient customs of Burgundy are still followed. He died in 1766. He published an Introduction to the Study of the Digest, Dijon, 1730; and various treatises relating to the laws of Burgundy, printed in the Collections of Fr. Perrier, Gab. Davot, &c. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BANNISTER, (John,) a very popular and various actor, was born at Deptford

on the 12th May, 1760. His father was Charles Bannister, a favourite performer and singer. John Bannister received a good useful education, and became a pupil at the Royal Academy under Loutherbourg; but in his eighteenth year his fondness for his father's profession induced him to present himself to Garrick as a candidate for the part of Hamlet. The particulars of this discouraging interview was one of Bannister's favourite stories; but Garrick, who saw his faults so strongly, was not blind to the promising qualities of the young aspirant, and is said to have instructed him with great kindness and assiduity in the characters of Zaphna, Dorilas, and Achmet. Notwithstanding the ordinary predilection of comedians for tragedy, John Bannister first trod the stage as Dick, in Murphy's Apprentice, for his father's benefit at the Haymarket, on the 27th August, 1778, and his success was decided. He was engaged at Drury-lane, in the season of 1778-9, where he made his *début* as Zaphna, in Mahomet, on the 11th Nov. His next serious part was Dorilas, in Merope; but in the mean time his friend and tutor, Garrick, had been followed to his grave by his fellows of the profession, and many persons of distinction. Bannister's next attempt was as Achmet, in Barbarossa, at Covent-garden, on 2d Feb. 1779; and during this season he appeared in the Prince, in Henry IV. Part I., and as Shift, in Foote's Minor, for his own benefit. Next year his unquestionable talents for comedy began to outgrow his disposition for tragedy, and he played Whiskerandos in The Critic, and Sir Fretful Plagiary for his benefit. However, in 1780, (April 21st) he could not refrain from attempting Hamlet, more in its original shape than as it had been altered and acted by Garrick, but without receiving much encouragement. In Oroonoko he was also only moderately successful. In Jan. 1783, he married Miss Elizabeth Sharpe, a singer of celebrity, but who may be said to have been warbled off the stage in 1789, by the overwhelming powers and popularity of Mrs. Billington. To Miss Sharpe, John Bannister continued warmly attached for nearly half a century. He had the merit of raising the part of Cassio from the low esteem to which it had been sunk by inferior performers; and in Parolles, which he took for his benefit in 1784, he was highly applauded. In the season of 1785-6, he played in comedy with Mrs. Jordan, and in tragedy with Mrs. Siddons. In 1786 he gave proof of the versatility which he afterwards displayed in Of Age To-morrow, and other pieces, by sustaining eight characters in a farce, called Transformation. On the 20th June, 1787, the Royalty theatre, in Goodman's-fields, drew away Charles Bannister and Mrs. Gibbs, and there also Braham, then a boy, was a great attraction; but John Bannister remained steadily at the Haymarket in the summer, and at Drury-lane in the winter. In 1788-9, he added another species of character to his list, by taking Ben, in Congreve's Love for Love; and he also succeeded about this date to some of Edwin's "cast suits." Old Drury-lane having been pulled down in the summer of 1791, the company performed at the Opera-house for several seasons, while the new theatre was building, and Lenitive, in the Prize, became one of Bannister's favourite parts: he added Walter, in Morton's Children in the Wood, to them, before the re-opening of Drury-lane in 1794. His success in Sheva (in Cumberland's Jew) was as remarkable as was his unquestionable failure in Shylock, which he tried on Aug. 3d, 1795. He went to Dublin this year, but returned in due time to Drury-lane. In 1797 he removed from Frith-street, where he had lived since his marriage, to Gower-street, Bedford-square, where he remained for the rest of his life. His salary at the Haymarket had hitherto been 12*l.* per week, and as Colman would not raise it, Bannister employed his summer at Birmingham, Edinburgh, &c., and returned to London with 1400*l.* added to his savings, At Drury-lane, in the winter, he played Petruchio and the Copper Captain with the highest approbation. His country trips became so profitable, that he frequently repeated them in the summer, but he played more than once at the Haymarket for his father's benefit, particularly on Nov. 17, 1800, when Lord Nelson was present; and when old Charles Bannister gave imitations of performers with whom he had acted in his younger days. In the following season at Drury-lane, John Bannister was remarkably successful in Sir Bashful Constant. John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons having seceded from Drury-lane, a powerful opposition was got up at Covent-garden, to counteract which, as much as possible, John Bannister was made acting-manager at Drury-

lane, and Stephen Kemble was engaged there, but without the desired result. In the summer, John Bannister visited Scotland, and once more, and for the last time, gave way to his lingering passion for tragedy, by appearing as Young Norval. Having resigned his duties of stage-manager of Drury-lane, he was re-engaged at the Haymarket, and on 16th Oct. 1804, played Sir David Dunder for his father's last benefit: in ten days afterwards old Charles Bannister breathed his last. John Bannister continued for several years as great a favourite as ever, though he began to be troubled with the gout in his feet; and at the time of the burning of Drury-lane, on 24th Feb. 1809, though only a small sufferer, Mr. Rundell, of Ludgate-hill (from whom he had large expectations, which, however, never were fully realized,) presented him with 500*l.* to make up for his losses. With the assistance of Colman and other friends, he got up an entertainment, called "Bannister's Budget," which met with unbounded success in town and country; and he was so well satisfied with what Colman had done for him, that he cancelled a bond for 700*l.* which Colman had given him, for money advanced. How much it was really worth at this date is another question. He returned to Drury-lane when it re-opened in Oct. 1812, and in the course of the season was appointed master of the theatrical fund of that theatre. He played for the last time, and took his last benefit in Kenney's World, and Morton's Children in the Wood, at Drury-lane, on June 1st, 1815, and delivered, as usual, a farewell address. Between this date and his death, on the 7th Nov. 1836, he enjoyed, as far as the gout would permit, the fruits of his talents and industry, making excursions in his private capacity to various parts of Great Britain, as well as to the continent. His last visit was to the earl of Egremont's seat at Petworth, in Feb. preceding his death. He was buried with all professional honours beside his father, in a vault in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields.

BANNITZA, (Jo. Pet.) a German jurist, was born, January 4, 1707, at Aschaffenburg, where his father was a merchant. When at Mayence and Heidelberg, he applied himself to the study of theology, for which he substituted jurisprudence on going to Würzburg. From Würzburg he went, at the expense of prince Frederic Charles, to Vienna, Ratisbon, and Wetzlar, in order to make himself acquainted with the course of procedure in the supreme courts of the empire; and on his return, in 1734, he was chosen to lecture on the practice of the imperial courts. In 1755 he removed to Vienna, with the rank of imperial aulic counsellor, and counsellor of state in Lower Austria; there he was appointed ordinary professor of the pandects and of criminal law in the university, as also professor in the Therasan academy for noblemen. He died at Vienna, June 11, 1775. A list of Bannitza's works is given by Pütter (Litt. des T. Staatsr.); the most important are: 1. Einleitung zu dem Kaiserl. Kammergerichts Process, 8vo, Wetzlar, 1769. 2. Systema Jurisprudentiæ Cameralis, 8vo, Vien. 1755.

BANNITZA, (Jos. Leon.) the son of John Peter, was born at Würzburg, March 29, 1733. After completing his studies at the catholic college in his native city, he visited the most celebrated protestant universities of Germany. He accompanied his father, on his removing to Vienna, and was appointed, in 1762, to give lectures on the practice of the courts according to the German and Austrian law. A few years after, he was chosen to fill the chair of civil and criminal law at Innspruck, where he accordingly went in 1768, and continued there till his death, which happened December 20, 1800. During this time, he held the offices of counsellor of state to the department of Lower Austria, and president of the university court. Bannitza's principal works are: 1. Disquisitiones Juris Plani ac Controversi, 3 vols, 8vo, Oenipont. 1780-82. 2. Grundl. Anleit. zu d. allgem. bürgerl. Gesetzbuche, 8vo, Vien. 1777. 3. Delineatio Juris Criminalis sec. constitut. Theresian. et Carolin. 2 parts, 8vo, Oenipont. 1771. 4. Sätze aus d. heut. gem. gerichtl. Rechtsgelehrsamkeit, 8vo, Innspr. 1777.

BANNUS, (John Albertus,) a celebrated musical author of the seventeenth century, who lived in Haerlem. His Dissertatio epistolica de musicæ natura, Haerlem, 1636, went through four editions. A larger work, Deliciæ musicæ veteris, is very rare. (Boecleri, Bibl. crit. p. 509. Gerh. Joh. Vossii et alior. dissert. Forkel. Schilling.)

BANQUO. See STUART.

BANTI, a famous Italian cantatrice, born at Crema in 1757, died at Bologna in 1806. She first came into notice at Paris, in 1778, and was engaged for the opera there. She performed in England

during nine years, with great applause. (Biog. Univ.)

BANTRISH-KAMENSKY, (Nikolai Nikolaivitch, born 1737, died 1814,) a Russian, who applied himself zealously to the study of the national history and archæology, at a time when similar pursuits were wholly disregarded by his countrymen. He was almost the very first among them to direct attention to the exceeding valuable, yet rude and unworked mine of materials existing in public documents, and state papers, deposited in the archives of the empire. Under the liberal auspices of count Rumiantzov, his labours, together with those of such men as Miller and Stritter, made an epoch in the literature, and opened the way to that activity in the field of national history, which Russia has displayed since the commencement of the present century.

He was of a family originally settled in Moldavia, and allied by marriage with that of the celebrated prince Kantemir, one of the earliest Russian poets of the eighteenth century, and the best of his own time; and was nephew of Ambrosius Zertis-Kamensky, archbishop of Moscow, to whom he was partly indebted for his advance in his studies, which he pursued for some time with Peter Yegorovitch Levshin, since known to all Europe by the name of Platon, the celebrated metropolitan of Moscow. Of the tragical end of the former of these prelates he was almost an eye-witness, when during the time of the pestilence at Moscow in 1771, the infuriated populace seized upon Ambrosius, and put him to death. His first literary performance was a translation of Voltaire's History of Peter the Great, which, however, was never printed, and the manuscript of which was lost in the conflagration of Moscow; but of his numerous other works, the fruits of deep and unwearied research, it is impossible here to give any account, or even enumerate their titles, as the latter alone would occupy what might be considered very disproportionate space. They relate chiefly to points of Russian history, chronology, and diplomacy, and a complete list of them may be found in Snegirev's Slovar, or Dictionary of Russian Authors; also in the Entziklop Leksikon, or Russian Conversations-Lexicon.

BANTRISH-KAMENSKY, (Domitrii, or Demetrius Nikolaivetch,) son of the preceding, was author of several works, viz. Travels in Moldavia, Wallachia, &c., Moscow, 1810; Lives of the most Eminent Military Men and Statesmen in the Reign of Peter the Great, Moscow, 1812-13. Life of the Archbishop Ambrosius, (see preceding art.) and The Knights of the Imperial Russian Orders, Mosc. 1814.

BANWART, (James,) a composer, especially famed for his church music. Of his works were published, Motetæ sacræ, selectæ ex Thesauro Musico Jac. B. Costnitz, 1661. In the same place were published, in 1652, Deutsche mit neu componinten Stücken und Couranten gemehrte Tafel Musik. (Corn. a Beughem, Bibl. Math. Walther. Gerber. Schilling.)

BANYAI, (Stephanus,) studied in Leyden, and became afterwards professor in the Gymnasium at Patak in Hungary He translated Fr. Lampe's Librum de Balsamo, into Hungarian; which contains a history of the plague in Hungary in 1739. Printed at Franeker 1741. (Horány i.)

BANZER, (Mark,) a physician, was the son of a goldsmith of Augsburg, and born in 1592. He studied medicine in France and in Italy, and took his doctor's degree at Basle, in 1616. He then returned to his native country, affiliated himself to the College of Physicians in 1619, and commenced practice, which, however, he was compelled to relinquish, and to quit his country from his attachment to the reformed religion. He wandered about to various places, to Oschatz, to Camontz, in Upper Lusatia, and at length fixed himself at Wittemburg, where he obtained a chair of medicine. He died in 1664, at the age of seventy-two years, leaving behind him three works, Fabrica Receptarum, id est, Methodus brevis, perspicua et facilis, in quâ, quæ sint Remediorum Compositorum Formæ, &c., Viennæ, 1622, 8vo; Dissertatio de Auditione Læsa, Wittemb. 1640, 4to; Controversiarum Medico-Miscellanearum Decadas iii. Lipsiæ, 1649, 4to.

BANZI, (Vicenzio,) of Lopercio, a Bolognese noble and lawyer who was, in 1576, attached to the college of judges of civil and canonical law in Bologna, and was afterwards a public lecturer of laws at the Sapienza. After having lectured at Salermo, he died on the 15th of July, 1616. Some of his opinions and Allegazioni have been published. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAOITHIN, an Irish Saint, who succeeded St. Columb Cille in the abbacy

of Hy, and died on the 9th of January, 599. He wrote a life of St. Columb in Irish verse, and some prophecies.

BAPHOMETUS, the name of a mystic personage, of whom the mention is very much spread in the books and documents of the Gnostics, Templars, and Freemasons of the middle ages. Some suppose it to be meant for Mahommed—but this is very problematical. (Hammer, Mines de l'Orient.)

BAPST, (Michael,) a German physician of the sixteenth century, who composed a work on surgery, under the title, Neues Arznei-Kunst und Wunder buch, in 3 vols, of which there were several editions, the volumes of the first edition bearing date respectively, 1590, 1592, and 1596. He also published, in 1601, a treatise on the virtues of juniper, Juniperetum, oder Wachholder-Garten, which was twice reprinted in the seventeenth century. (Biog. Univ.)

BAPTISTA, (Monsfeltria,) of the family of the Pisan princes of Malatesta. She was a nun of St. Clara, and died in 1447. Contemporaneous authors speak highly of her learning and religious inspiration, and she had several times to say prayers before the emperor Sigismund and pope Eugenius. She wrote, Oratio in laudem Martini V. papæ; De vera religione; De humanæ conditionis fragilitate; and being in correspondence with many distinguished men of her age, the Epistolæ written by her are also much extolled. (Waddingus, p. 46. Fabricius.)

BAPTISTA, (John,) a musical composer, lived about 1550. Some of his works are found in Ammerbach's Orgel und Instrumental Tabulatur, Leipzig, 1571. (Gerber, Marpurg Krit. Briefe.)

BAPTISTA, (de Salis, or de Rosellis,) a native of the province of Genoa, a Minorite friar. He wrote, Summa Rosella, seu opus de casibus et consiliis ad animam pertinentibus, Paris, 1499. (Trithemius.)

BAPTISTA, (Trovamala,) a Minorite friar, who is by some (as Labbeus) considered the same as the preceding; by others (as Waddingus) to be a distinct person. A work entitled Baptistiniana was published at Rome, 1479; Augst, 1484; Norimberg, 1488, &c. (Fabricii Bibl. Lat. Med. Æv.)

BAPTISTA, (Johann,) court painter to the elector Joachim of Brandenburg. He painted, in 1571, the Electress Catharine, and passed at this period, also, much of his time at Cüstrin, where he painted the celebrated Thurneisser, as appears from one of his letters. He signed himself, fürstlich Pommerscher Konterfait mahler; in fact, he was the first regularly salaried painter of that court. (Nicolai's Nachrichten von Künstlern Berlins.)

BAPTISTA, (Frade Joaõ,) of the convent of St. Francisco, at Bahia dos todos os Santos, in the Brazils. This convent being founded in 1587—1594, he became the first provincial of it, and contributed much towards the prosperity of it, as well as of that of Nossa Senhora das Neves in Pernambuco. He wrote, Ramalhete de Flores d'Italia, a spiritual work of some value, preserved in the library of Bahia.

BAPTISTA, (Frade Francesco,) born about 1600, in Alentejo. He was a disciple of Antonio Pinheiro, and became an Augustine friar, and master of music, in a convent at Cordova. He was considered one of the most profound and excellent composers of his age; and (according to Machado, Bibl. Lusit.) some of his works are carefully preserved in the royal library of Lisbon. (Schilling, Lexic. des Tonkunst.)

BAPTISTA, (Fr. Joaõ de S. Antonio,) born at St. Miguel dos Gemeos in Portugal, in 1683. He distinguished himself by procuring a final decision in a dispute, which took place between the monastery of Madre de Deos de Guimaraens and the archbishop Ruy de Maura Telles. In 1720 he was named vice-comissario and procurador-general of the holy places in Palestine. His unwearied exertions obtained much assistance from Portugal and its colonies, towards the maintenance of these revered shrines. He wrote a History of the Holy Sepulchre, compiled not only from authentic relations, which he obtained from the different convents of the Holy Land, but taken from sources, as well MS. as printed, many of which are supposed to have been burnt in the conflagration of the Franciscan convent at Lisbon, 30th November, 1741. The titles of his curious works are, Paraizo Serafico plantado nos santos lugares da Redempçaõ—guardado pelos filhos do Patriarcha S. Francisco con a espada de seu ardente zelo, repartido em outo estancias nas quais se descrevem os principais sanctuarios em que residem os Religiosos Franciscanos, part i. Lisboa, 1737, fol. A Guerra Sacra até a tomada de Jerusalem; o estado do governo de suis Reys até Guido de Lusignano, e perda da Santa Cidade; motivos desta perda; Vaticinios do Restaurador dos Santos Lugares o Santo P. S. Francisco,

&c., *ibid.* 1741, fol. (Machado, Bibl. Lusit.)

BAPTISTA, (Padre Joaõ,) born in Setubal in Portugal. He studied in the congregation of the oratorio at Lisbon, and took the habit of St. Philippus Neri in 1724. Having perfected himself under P. Estacio de Almeyda, chronist of the kingdom, he began to study Descartes and Newton, and was the first who lectured in Portugal on modern philosophy, altogether neglected there previous to his time. In the reading of the fathers, especially of St. Augustine, he was so assiduous, as to be able to repeat whole pages of the latter. He published in 1746, at the office of the Royal Academy, Philosophiæ Aristotelicæ restitutæ, et illustratæ qua Experimentis, qua Ratiociniis recenter inventis. fol. He wrote also several other works.

BAPTISTA, (Frade Joaõ,) his family name being Delgado, born at Tavira in Portugal. He became early an Augustin friar in Evora, and was much distinguished for his learning and talents. He was on that account sent by his superiors to the missions of St. Thome, Ilha do Principe, and Annobom on the coast of Africa, and then to Bahia dos todos os Santos in the Brazils, where he founded the hospital de Nossa Senhora da Palma. Several sermons, which he had preached on festival occasions in the Brazils, were printed at Lisbon in 1709 and 1716.

BAPTISTE, Aîné, a distinguished French comedian. His excessive size and a nasal tone placed him, at first, in a disadvantageous position: still he became, subsequently, one of the stars of the Théâtre Français, as well in the department of tragedy as comedy. His best parts were in the Glorieux of Destouches, and the Captain in the Two Brothers of Kotzebue. In 1796 a red cap was thrown upon the scene, when he played in Lyons. Baptiste formed some good disciples, and became, in 1816, professor at the Ecole Royale de Déclamation.

BAPTISTE, Cadet, began his career at the Théâtre Montanius, made some débuts at the Théâtre de la République, but finally remained at the Français. His Diaforius in the Malade Imaginaire, and the caricature of an Englishman in the Conteur, were some of his prominent parts. After the ninth Thermidor, he was subjected to some unpleasantness by the parterre, which considered him, in conjunction with all other comedians, to be staunch revolutionaries. Both the Baptistes died some few years ago.

BAPTISTIN, or BATISTIN, (Jean Baptiste Stuck,) a virtuoso and music composer of the beginning of the last century, born at Florence of a German family. He introduced the violoncello into France, and for his skill on this instrument received a pension from Louis XIV. He composed several operas and cantatas, which were once in great repute. (Biog. Univ.)

BAQUOY. The name of a family of French engravers: the most remarkable were,

1. *Jean Baquoy*, known by some good plates he executed for the 4to edition of Ovid.

2. *Pierre Charles*, his son, born at Paris in 1760, and instructed in the art by his father, exhibited great talents at an early age, and attained afterwards a very extensive reputation. He engraved the plates for the 8vo edition of Racine; those (after designs by Myris) for the Histoire Romaine, 4to; and some beautiful vignettes for the works of Delille and Berchoux. Among his single plates, the most remarkable are, Fenelon assisting the Wounded Soldiers, and the Martyrdom of St. Gervais and Protais (his chef-d'œuvre). He also engraved some subjects for the Musée Robillard. He died at Paris in 1829. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAR, (François de,) a French monk, born in 1538, chosen, in 1574, grand prior of the Benedictine abbey of Anchin on the Scarpe. He was a man of great erudition, and profoundly skilled in ecclesiastical history. He published nothing; but his works, in 13 volumes, folio, in MS., formerly preserved in the library of Anchin, are now in the library at Douai. He died in 1606. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAR, (Nicolas de,) a painter of the seventeenth century, whose family came from the district of Bar, and who was said to be descended from the family of the Maid of Orleans. He painted many Virgins. One of his paintings, a St. Sigebert, is at Orleans. De Bar was known in Italy by the name of El Signor Nicoleto. He spent the greater part of his life at Rome. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAR, (Georges Louis, baron de,) a nobleman of Westphalia, born about 1701, who gained considerable reputation among his contemporaries by his compositions in French verse. His writings, which have no great merit, are not now

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much known or sought after. He died in 1767. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAR, (Jean Etienne,) born at Anville in 1748, was an advocate at Thionville at the breaking out of the French revolution, of which he became a zealous advocate. He was elected deputy for the department of the Moselle in the National Convention, and voted for the death of the king. He was sent to the army of the North in 1793, along with Carnot and Duquesnoy. He was subsequently elected secretary of the National Convention. He was also a member of the Conseil des Anciens. In 1800 he was named, by the first consul, president of the tribunal of Thionville. He died in 1801. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARA, or BARRA, or BARRE, (Johann,) a Dutch painter, designer, and engraver, born about 1570. He worked first in Holland, went then to England, where he died in 1634. He called himself sometimes, "sculptor et vitrearum imaginum pictor," and published, from 1598 to 1632, several engravings, which resemble, without equalling, those of Sadeler. His first plate, Susanna in the Bath, signed Barra, 1598, fol. is very rare. His plates are numerous.

BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS, (Louis,) a French general, born at Paris in 1764. He entered the regiment of Alsace as sous-lieutenant in 1784, and was lieutenant of the same regiment in 1791, when he resigned his commission in disapprobation of the proceedings of the revolutionists. He, however, soon after smothered his scruples, and was made captain of a batallion of light infantry in 1792, and soon rose rapidly in the service. He took part in the invasion of the Palatinate and capture of Mayence, at the latter end of 1792. His friendship with Custines involved him, for a time, in the disgrace which fell upon that general; and he afterwards escaped narrowly the vengeance of the sanguinary revolutionary tribunal. In 1795 he again commenced active service, under general Hoche, and in 1796 took part in the campaign of Italy, under Bonaparte, by whose orders he took possession of Bergamo. For his conduct in the Tyrol he received, in 1797, the grade of general of division, and shortly afterwards was employed by Bonaparte to occupy Venice, of which city he was made governor. In 1798 he embarked with Bonaparte in the expedition to Egypt, and was present at the taking of Malta; but being commissioned to carry the news of this event to France, Baraguey, with the ship (*La Sensible*) containing the plunder of Malta, fell into the hands of the English. After his return from captivity, he was brought before a court-martial, but was acquitted. When Napoleon had made himself emperor, he appointed Baraguey grand officer of the legion of honour and colonel-general of dragoons. He was again made governor of Venice in 1808, and in 1809 served in Italy and Hungary. He was afterwards employed in suppressing the insurrection of the Tyrol under Hofer. In 1811 he was employed in Spain; and in 1812 he went with the *grande armée* to Russia. In the famous retreat, he was nearly surrounded by the enemy, and a part of his division was obliged to capitulate, which so irritated the emperor, who was smarting under his other reverses, that he suspended him from his functions, and ordered him to repair again to France to be judged by a court-martial; but he died at Berlin, on his way home, in December, 1812. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARAHONA, (Frater Petrus de, Valdevieso,) born either in Madrid or Villahermosa, and admitted a friar at the latter convent in 1575. He became subsequently a professor of moral theology, and a very celebrated preacher. He wrote, amongst other things, De Arcano verbo, sive de vivo Dei sermone, Madr. 1595; Tratado sobre el Ave Maria, Salam. 1596, 4to. He died somewhere after the year 1606. (Waddingus. Salazar hist. provinciæ Castellæ ord. minorum.)

BARAHONA, (Antonius de,) born, most probably at Bacza in Spain, and flourished about 1550. He was nephew of Petrus de Gratia Dei, the herald of Charles V., and having succeeded to that office himself, he published Vergel de Nobleza, or Rosal de Nobleza. A MS. of his, De Linages, y notizia de Bacza, is also much praised. He is also reputed the author of the work, Tratado de Sta. Eufemia Martyr Castulonense. (Gundis, Argote de Molina de la Nobleza de la Andalucia. Joannes Bilches, de Sanct.)

BARAILON, (Jean François,) a French physician, very active in the political changes during the revolution. He was born at Viersat in Auvergne, in 1743, and studied at Montpelier, where he took the grade of doctor in 1765. He distinguished himself much both as a physician and as an antiquary, and in the different functions with which he was charged effected many sanitary improve-

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ments in his native district, and in the Bourbonnois. In 1792 he was elected deputy to the National Convention for the department of the Creuse. His name was on the list of persons proscribed in 1793, and he only escaped by the urgent intervention of an intimate friend. He was silent during the reign of terror; but after the 9th Thermidor he again showed himself very active, and was particularly busy in all measures connected with medicine, literature, or education. He opposed the measures which brought about the 18th Brumaire; yet he was elected president of the new legislative body in 1801. In 1806 he retired to Charbon, where he occupied himself with medical practice and the study of antiquities. His principal archæological work was published in an 8vo volume, Paris, 1806, under the title, Recherches sur les Peuples Cambiovicenses de la Carte Théodosienne, dite de Peutinger; sur l'Ancienne Ville Romaine de Neris; sur les Ruines de plusieurs autres Villes Romaines de l'Ancien Berry; sur divers Monuments Celtiques; sur les Ruines et les Monuments de la Ville Celtique de Toull; sur les premiers Ouvrages de Tuilerie et de Briqueterie. His medical works are not now of much importance; they are enumerated in the Supplement to the Biog. Univ.

BARAK, (surnamed Al-Hadjib, or the *Chamberlain*, from his having held that office at the court of Kharizm,) the founder of a dynasty which ruled for about eighty years in Kerman; called by oriental historians the Kara-Khitayans, from Barak having been a native of Kara-Khitai, or Northern Tartary. He had been sent as an ambassador from the Moguls to sultan Mohammed of Kharizm, who was so struck by his talents and capacity, that he retained him at his court as *Hadjib;* but the jealousy of the vizier obliged him to consult his safety by flight, and after various adventures he raised himself to the independent sovereignty of Kerman, A.D. 1224, (A.H. 621.) He gained the friendship of sultan Jelal-ed-Deen, the son and successor of Mohammed, who gave him his mother in marriage; some writers, with less probability, state that it was the mother of Mohammed who became the wife of Barak. He died A.D. 1235, (A.H. 632,) and was succeeded in his principality by his son Mubarik. (D'Herbelot. De Guignes.)

BARAK KHAN, or BARAK-OGLAN KHAN, a prince of the Zagatai branch of the house of Jenghiz, from whom he was fifth in descent. He ascended the throne of Zagatai about A.D. 1260, (A.H. 658,) on the deposition of his relative Caidu, who had usurped it after the death of Algou. In 1263 he made public profession of the Mohammedan faith, being the first of his family who had done so; assuming at the same time the Moslem title of sultan Telal-ed-Deen. In 1268 he crossed the Oxus, at the head of 100,000 horse, to attempt the conquest of Persia, then ruled by Abaka-Khan, the representative of another branch of the descendants of Jenghiz: in the first campaign he overran Khorassan without opposition, but was signally defeated the following year, near Herat, by Abaka in person, and escaped, with only a few followers, across the Oxus. He died in 1270. (D'Herbelot. De Guignes.)

BARANOV, (Alexander Andreevitch,) the first governor of the Russian possessions on the north-west coast of America, was originally a merchant trading in eastern Siberia, when at the instigation of Shelikhov, who was then just returned from America, where he had made himself master of the island of Kadyak, he was induced to proceed thither for the purpose of managing that newly acquired territory. He accordingly sailed from Europe in August 1790, but was shipwrecked near Unalashka, and nearly two years elapsed before he reached the place of his destination. When once arrived there, however, he showed himself most prompt and indefatigable in carrying out Shelikhov's plans, and in engaging the natives of Cook's Inlet and Prince William's Sound to enter into an extensive trading in furs with Russia, and to acknowledge themselves a dependency of that empire. In 1796 he founded a trading colony at Behring's Straits, and in 1799 took possession of the large island of Sitkhy. Most formidable were the various difficulties and disasters attending these undertakings, partly owing to the want of proper vessels and navigators for them, and to his being forced to rely almost entirely upon his own skill and exertions; and partly to the severity of the elements, and to the hostility shown him by the natives. Nevertheless his firmness and perseverance proved superior to all obstacles.

His important services at length obtained for him the notice and protection of the Russian American Company, and also the rank of nobility from the emperor Alexander. The grateful joy he

felt at receiving intelligence of this last circumstance was, however, greatly damped by the recent loss of the fortress on the island of Sitkhy; when the arrival of the ship *Neva*, commanded by Capt. Lisiansky, enabled him to recover that island in October 1804. This being accomplished, he established an extensive factory there, and began to trade with foreign merchants and vessels, through whose means he ultimately entered into regular commercial intercourse with Canton, Manilla, Boston, New York, California, and the Sandwich Islands. He afterwards sent out a trading expedition to California, and there founded a small colony near the Spanish port of S. Francisco. At last, finding himself unequal to discharge his laborious duties with his former assiduity, he solicited the Russian government to appoint some one to succeed him; but, owing to circumstances, several years elapsed before he could quit America; for Koch, who was the first sent out as his successor, died in Kamtshatka in 1810; and the second, Bornovolokov, was shipwrecked and drowned just as his vessel reached harbour at Sitkhy, in 1814. Baranov was therefore obliged to remain until 1818, when captain Hogemeister arrived in the ship *Kutusov*, and Baranov took his departure from America by the same vessel, in the month of October of that year. He was not, however, destined to revisit his native land, for the ship touched at Batavia in the island of Java, whose deadly climate proved fatal to him. On the fourth day after quitting Java, (April 16-28, 1819,) he died on board ship, at the age of seventy-three, and his remains found their resting-place in the waters of the Indian ocean.

During the twenty-eight years that Baranov remained in North America, he not only greatly extended the territorial possessions of Russia there, but conferred upon them great commercial importance; the trade with the mother-country alone amounting at last to upwards of twenty millions of rubles; and what is not least of all remarkable, his unwearied exertions appear to have been prompted solely by motives of patriotism, since he did not care to amass, as he easily might have done, any wealth for himself. From the charge of ambition he cannot be so easily acquitted, but then his ambition was of that kind which ennobles human nature, and voluntarily submits to unremitted toil and severe privations for the benefit of others. Davidov, Rezanov, and other voyagers, have spoken of Baranov in terms of the highest admiration, as a man of very extraordinary qualities, and one whose memory will be gratefully treasured by posterity. (Entz. Leks.)

BARANOVITCH, (Lazar,) archbishop of Tchernigov, was a native of White Russia, and was educated at Kiev, where he became rector of the academy in 1650, which office he filled till 1655. In March 1657 he was made bishop, and in October 1668 archbishop of Tchernigov, in which city he died in 1693. Distinguished by his talents and learning, Baranovitch was still more so by the zeal with which he defended the Greco-Russian church and its doctrines against the Polish Jesuits, who were then attacking them. The popularity and influence he thus acquired were so great that, at the time of an insurrection of the Zaporoghetz Kosaks (1669), he was the main cause of the rebels returning to their allegiance to the tzar Alexis Mikhaelovitch. His writings, consisting chiefly of religious and doctrinal pieces, are for the most part in the Polish language; but he also composed several poems, the principal one of which is that printed at Kiev in 1674, entitled Platch, &c., or Lamentation on the Decease of Alexis Mikhaelovitch, and Welcome of his Successor Pheodor Alexijevitch. There is also a poem in the Polish language by him, on the Changes and Reverses of Human Life, Tchernigov, 1678. (Strauss. Entz. Leks.)

BARANOWSKI, or BARANOVIUS. The name of two Polish writers.

Albert, who was successively bishop of Przemisl and of Wladislas, and archbishop of Gnéne, died in 1615, and published the constitutions and proceedings of several Polish synods held in his time.

Stanislas of Rzeplin, a Polish gentleman in the seventeenth century, continued, in the Polish language, the Insignia Facinoraque præclara Nobilitatis Polonicæ of Bartholomew Paproz, to the year 1635. His book is preserved in MS. (Biog. Univ.)

BARANTE, (Claude Ignace Brugière de,) a French writer, born at Riom in 1755. After being persecuted under the reign of terror, he was appointed, in 1800, prefect of Carcasconne, and two years after, Bonaparte appointed him to the same dignity at Geneva, then reduced to a dependence on France. He was, however, too conscientious to satisfy his employer, and he had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to Bonaparte by his correspondence with Madame de

Stael, M. de Saint Priest, and other exiles on that frontier, and he was deprived of his office in 1810. He died in 1814. He published elementary works on the study of languages and on geography, which, written originally for the use of his children, enjoyed considerable popularity. He was also the author of some other works, and a contributor to the Biographie Universelle. (Suppl. Biog. Univ.)

BARANY, (Johan,) Lutheran superintendent of the circle of the right bank of the Danube in Hungary, and pastor in Felpécz, son of the learned George Barany, born in 1726. He translated the Bible into the Hungarian language, in which he was assisted by his father, and by his predecessor in the cure of Felpécz, the Rev. John Sarosi. Of this translation, only the New Testament was printed at Lauban, 1754, 8vo.

BARANZANO, (Redemptus,) a Barnabite monk, born, in 1590, at Serravalle, in the diocese of Vercelli in Piedmont. He was professor of philosophy at the college of Annecy, which belonged to his order. He was one of the first to shake off the authority of Aristotle, and to choose an independent path in science. He was in correspondence with Bacon, and an interesting letter addressed by the latter to him was printed by Niceron in the third volume of his Memoirs. Baranzano died in 1622. He published, Uranoscopia, seu de Cœlo, Genev. 1617; Novæ Opiniones Physicæ, Lug. 1619; Campus Philosophicus, Lugd. 1620; and some devotional works. (Biog. Univ.)

BARAS, (Marc Antoine,) a native of Toulouse, born in 1764, was an advocate in parliament, but quitted the bar to devote himself to the study of political economy, on which he published a work of considerable merit, entitled Arithmétique Politique. He was a warm advocate of the revolution, and exercised various functions under the government; but his repugnance at the frightful excesses of the revolutionists drew on him their hatred; he was accused of being a federalist, dragged to Paris, and perished on the scaffold, April 13, 1794. He published an interesting Memoir on a festival (which he suppressed) held at Toulouse, on the 27th of May, in memory of the defeat of the protestants in 1591; an Eloge of Dr. Price, Toulouse, 1791; and a Tableau de l'Instruction publique en Europe, 2 vols, 8vo; which latter is extremely rare. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARAT, (Nicolas,) a learned orientalist of the seventeenth century, born at Bourges. He studied the oriental languages under Richard Simon, and was the *collaborateur* of Thomassin, whose Glossarium Hebraicum was edited by Barat and Bordes, after its author's death. Barat died in 1706. He was the author of the Nouvelle Bibliothèque Choisée, published some time after his death, 2 vols, Amst. 1714. He is said to have undertaken a Latin translation of the Bibliotheca Rabbinica of Shabaï. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARATELLA, (Antonio Lauregio,) a prolific Latin poet of the first half of the fifteenth century, native of Campo-San-Piero, in the territory of Padua. He added to his name that of Lauregio, from the villa Lauregia, which he inhabited. He died in 1448. None of his poetry has been printed; but numerous MSS. of it are preserved in the Italian libraries. It is said that, if collected together, the whole of his pieces would amount to not less than sixty thousand lines. (Biog. Univ.)

BARATIER, (John Philip,) a celebrated precocious genius, was born at Schwabach, near Nuremburg, in 1721; his father, who had fled from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, being pastor of the French community at his son's birth-place. In his third year he had learned to write, and before the conclusion of the fourth he spoke Latin, French, and German, which he had learned from hearing them spoken, the former by his father, and the others by the other members of his family. He made a similarly rapid progress in Greek and Hebrew—had learned, by heart, the Psalms in the original in his seventh year; and, in his tenth, could translate from the Hebrew Bible without points, readily and fluently, into Latin or French. He learnt, without oral instruction, Syriac, Arabic, and Ethiopic—indeed, one remarkable feature of his extraordinary acquisitions was that they were made almost entirely by solitary and unassisted study; in consequence of this, he more than once imagined himself to have made discoveries which were such only relatively and from his ignorance of the labours of others. In his thirteenth year he began the translation of Benjamin of Tudela, which was finished in an incredibly short time. This translation appeared under the title of Voyages de Rabbi Benjamin, fils de Jona de Tudele, en Asie et Afrique depuis l'Espagne jusqu'à à la Chine,

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traduits de l'Hébreu et enrichis de Notes et de Dissertations historiques et critiques sur les Voyages, 2 vols, 8vo, Amsterdam, 1734. He next applied himself to theology and ecclesiastical antiquities, the study of the christian fathers, philosophy, and mathematics, especially astronomy. In this last science he exhibited, in a remarkable degree, the peculiarity already mentioned; recalculating existing tables, and rediscovering processes already known. In 1735, (when fourteen years old,) Baratier left Schwabach for Stettin, where his father had received a pastoral appointment. On his way he underwent an examination at Halle, where he defended fourteen theses, prepared the night before, in the presence of more than 2000 spectators, and excited universal astonishment. On his arrival next day at Berlin, he was examined in the presence of the king of Prussia, Frederic William I., who gave him one hundred rix-dollars for the purchase of books, and assigned him an allowance of fifty dollars yearly for his maintenance for four years, at the university of Halle. To this city he returned for the purpose of studying law, according to the king's command, in company with his father; the pastor of the French community at Halle having been ordered to exchange with the elder Baratier his living for that of Stettin. After a five weeks' stay in Berlin and Potsdam, father and son proceeded to Halle, and here the latter applied himself with his wonted diligence and success to his new employment; pursuing, at the same time, the study of Romish antiquities, numismatics, and general history, without neglecting his earlier favourites, mathematics and astronomy. His last employment was upon Egyptian antiquities, in which he was engaged at the time of his death in 1740.

Besides the translation of Benjamin of Tudela already mentioned, and several contributions, mathematical, critical, and theological, to various learned societies, Baratier wrote Antiartemonius, seu initium Evangelii S. Johannis Apostoli, ex Antiquitate Ecclesiastica adversus Iniquissinam L. M. Artemoni, neophotiniani, criticam, vindicatum atque illustratum, 8vo, Norimb. 1735; Disquisitio Chronologica de Successione antiquissima Episcoporum Romanorum usque ad Victorem: accedunt quator Dissertationes, duæ de Constitutionibus, Apostolicis dictis, una de Scriptis Dionysii Pseudoareopagitæ, et una de Annis Agrippæ junioris, Judæorum Regis, Ultraject. 4to, 1740; Défense de la Monarchie Sicilienne, &c.; besides leaving unfinished, works on the Heretics of the Earlier Church; The Life and Writings of St. Hippolytus; Observationes Hieronymianæ; The History of the Thirty Years' War; The History of the Egytians, &c. (Ersch und Gruber. Jöcher.)

BARATON, a French writer, born about the middle of the seventeenth century, who was the author of a great number of pieces in verse, published in the collections of his time. He published, in 1704, his Poésies diverses, reprinted in 1705. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARATTA, (Francesco,) a sculptor of Massa, pupil of Algardi de Bernini. Under the directions of the latter, he made the gigantic statue of a Moor, representing the River la Plata in America, to adorn the fountain on the piazza at Navana. In Rome also, but especially in the gallery of Dresden, some of his works are preserved, as the groups of Hercules and Achelous. Baratta died at Rome, in 1666, from the effects of his extravagance in drinking wine and smoking tobacco. (Nagler, neues allg. Künstler Lex.)

BARATTA, (John,) a painter of Berlin, who worked in 1673 for the elector, and became in 1675 keeper of the electoral gallery. He died in 1687; and left his brother Francis engaged in similar pursuits. (Nicolai, Nachr. v. Künstlern Berlins.)

BARATTIERI, (Pietro,) an Italian notary and judge of the thirteenth century, who composed a formulary for diplomas, royal letters, and public acts, preserved in manuscript at Florence. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARATTIERI, (Giovanni,) a Bolognese civilian, who flourished in the year 1301, graduated doctor in 1328, and went to Ferrara in quality of ambassador in 1332. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARATTIERI, (Bartolomeo,) a jurist of Piacenza, who flourished about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was counsellor of the duchy of Milan, and of Ferrara, and was in Pavia and in Ferrara professor of law. He accompanied the ambassadors of Piacenza to the pope Julius II., and spoke before the holy consistory with an elegance seldom equalled. The pope treated him with the highest consideration, knighted him, and gave him a collar worth two hundred ducats. The date of his death is unknown, but he was buried in the church of St. John, at Piacenza. He

wrote, De Feudis. Such is the account of Mazzuchelli, but Savigny supposes him to have lived earlier; to have been professor at Pavia in 1421; and to have written his work in 1442, (Gesch. des Röm. Rechts im Mittellalt.) Pope Julius II., to whom he is stated to have been ambassador, did not acquire the pontifical crown until 1503.

BARATTIERI, (Francesco,) an Italian jurist, also a native of Piacenza, who flourished from about the year 1540 to 1560, and was the author of a Latin oration, Ad Hieronymum Priolum Principem Venetiarum Nomine Octavii Farnesii Parmæ Ducis. He composed another oration on the death of the emperor Charles V. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARATTIERI, (Count Charles,) born at Piacenza in 1738, an Italian, eminent for the cultivation of physical science. He travelled in Germany, France, and England, in which latter country he first exhibited his taste for physics, and emitted some new ideas on the nature of colours, in a work entitled Congiettura sulla Superfluità della Materia Colorata o de Coleri nella Luce. After his return to his native land, he published, at Milan, his Opusculi Scelti. He died in 1806. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARATTO, (Paolo,) a native of Brescia, elected in May, 1522, professor of civil law at Padua. He wrote some Latin poems. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARAVALLE, (Christophoro del Mondovi,) a public teacher of medicine in the college of his native city. He wrote, Trattato della Peste, and De tempore dandi Catapostia, Mondovi, 1562. (A della Chiesa Scrittori Piemontesi. Torino, 1614, 4to.)

BARAZE, (Cyprian,) a Jesuit, who was sent, about 1675, to convert the Moxes and other wild tribes in the extensive countries behind the mountains of Peru. He had passed among the savages, during twenty-seven years, a life of continued peril and privation, and his zeal had been crowned in many instances with success, when he was murdered by the tribe of the Baures, on the 16th of September, 1702, in his sixty-first year. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBA, (Giovanni,) a Neapolitan advocate of the eighteenth century, who became one of the twelve consistorial advocates at Rome, where he contracted a friendship with cardinal Imperiali, afterwards pope Clement XII., who, on his elevation to the pontificate, appointed him his private chaplain extraordinary. With the assistance of cardinal Pico, he induced the pope to establish the congregation for the superintendence of education, an institution which had been projected by pope Sixtus V., and to which Barba was appointed secretary. It was upon this occasion that he published his work, Dell' Arte e del Metodo delle Lingue, Alla Santità di N. S. Papa Clement XII., libri iii. (Rom. 1734, 4to.) He was made bishop of Bitonto, where he died on the 4th September, 1744. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARBA, (Juan Sanchez,) a Spanish sculptor, who died at Madrid in 1670, aged fifty-five. He executed the celebrated statue of the dying Saviour at the Carmelites, in the convent della Merced. (Nagler, neues allg. Kunstler Lex.)

BARBA, (Pompeo della,) an Italian physician, native of Pescia, in Tuscany, lived during the middle of the sixteenth century. At that time existed in Florence several academies, and amongst them the Florentine, founded by Cosimus I., for the sake of increasing the beauty and richness of the Italian language, by the translation of the most remarkable and classical works of antiquity. But as Cosimus proposed no reward to those who should translate any particular author, and gave no stipend to the academicians, Barba, who was a member, soon persuaded his companions that rather than labour to put in good Italian the thoughts of others, they should try to produce something of their own, by expounding and explaining the sonnets of Petrarca, or some stanzas of Dante, of which he gave them a specimen by reading five capitoli on a Platonic sonnet of Petrarca, which were, in the following year, 1549, printed at Florence, 8vo, under the name of Pompeo da Pescia. The subject of the sonnet is the first effect of love, which is to separate the soul of the lover from his body; and the five capitoli of the exposition treat of the immortality of the soul according to Aristotle and Plato; a taste which had originated during the fifteenth century, when by Ficino, Poliziano, and others, was formed the Platonic Academy, which flourished under the auspices of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and which, by being carried to the utmost extravagance during the sixteenth century, gave rise to the academy of La Crusca.

Notwithstanding so great an innovation, the academicians still occasionally applied themselves to the translation of the ancients, and Barba had begun to

translate into Italian the Natural History of Pliny, when being appointed physician to pope Pious IV., he gave up the work, and went to Rome, where he died in 1582. A few pamphlets by this writer were published.

BARBA, (Simone della,) brother of the preceding, also a native of Pescia, and member of the Florentine Academy, where he, after the example of his brother, read an exposition of a sonnet of Petrarca. He published in Venice, in 1596, a translation of the Topics of Cicero, with a commentary by his brother Pompeo, Venice, 8vo, 1556.

BARBA, (Alvarez Alonso,) curate of the parish of St. Bernard, in Potosi, lived about the middle of the seventeeth century, and wrote a book, now extremely scarce, under the title of the Arte de los Metallos, en que se enseña el verdadero Beneficio de los Oros, published at Madrid in 1640, 4to; and reprinted in 1729, with the treatise of Alonzo Carillo Lasso, on the Ancient Mines of Spain, which had been published at Cordova in 1624, 4to. It has been translated into almost all languages, and in French particularly, under the title of De la Metallurgie, ou l'Art de Tirer et Purifier les Métaux; Paris, 1791, in 2 vols, 12mo, by Lenglet.

BARBA, (Pedro,) a Spanish physician of the seventeenth century. He was first physician to Philip IV., and professor of medicine in the university of Valladolid. He published two works: Vera Praxis de Curatione stabilitur, falsa impugnatur, liberantur Hispanici Medici à Calumniis, Seville, 1642, 4to, Madrid, 1644, 12mo; Resunta de la Materia de Pesto, Madrid, 1648, 8vo.

BARBADILLO, (Alfonso Geronimo de Salas, died 1635,) a Spanish dramatist and poet, who wrote much, and yet lived in poverty. His style is good; and if he had little genius, he was a respectable versifier. His poems, lyric or heroic, are superior to his dramas.

BARBADORI, (Donato,) a Florentine, who was distinguished in the history of his native city in the fourteenth century. In 1375, he was sent on an embassy to the court of Avignon, to justify the war which the Florentines were engaged in against the pope. In 1379, when the populace had seized the government, he perished on the scaffold for his attachment to the party of Pietro Albizzi.

Nicolas Barbadori, the grandson of Donato, also distinguished himself by his attachment to the party of the Albizzi, and by his courage and activity in opposing the Medicis. In 1434 he was exiled, along with Renaldo Albizzi, the chief of the party. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBADORO, (Bartholomeo,) a Florentine citizen, conspicuous in the middle of the sixteenth century, for his exertions in the cause of ancient literature, especially in bringing to light the Greek authors. He was the first who, in conjunction with Hieronimus Mei, dragged the Electra of Euripides from oblivion, which was published by P. Victorius in 1545. It was also with Mei, that he discovered the Agamemnon of Æschylus. He emended the text, and enabled Victorius to publish it, Paris, 1557, 4to. (Victorii variæ lectiones, lib. xx. c. 19. Ersch und Gruber.)

BARBAGALLO, (Benedetto,) a Sicilian lawyer, a doctor of both laws, who for many years practised as an advocate at Palermo, where he died on the 13th of February, 1699, in the ninetieth year of his age. He published, 1. Practica super Ritu Curiæ Neapolitanæ, Naples, 1665, fol. 2. Practica Novissima et Theorica super Ritu Magnæ Regiæ Curiæ Regni Siciliæ, Palermo, 1667, folio. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARBANCOIS, (Charles Hélion, Marquis de,) born in 1760, at the castle of Villegongis, near Châteauroux, a French nobleman, distinguished chiefly by his agricultural improvements, and particularly those which he introduced in the breeding of sheep. He died in 1822. He published several works on subjects connected with these improvements, and one or two of a different character, which are enumerated in the Supplement to the Biog. Univ.

BARBANEGRE, (the baron Joseph,) a distinguished French general, born of poor parents at Pontac, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in 1772. He entered into active service in 1801, having then attained the grade of captain of brigade. He distinguished himself much as colonel of the 48th regiment of the line, in the campaign of Austerlitz, and was named general of brigade in March 1809. He distinguished himself no less at the battles of Ratisbonne and Wagram. In the Russian expedition of 1812 he was successively commander of Borisow and Smolensko; and in the retreat he was wounded at Krasnoi, and was obliged to take shelter with the remains of his troop in Stettin, which he defended long and gallantly, but was at last compelled to surrender. On his return to France in

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1814, he was taken into favour by the king, but he again joined Napoleon on his return from Elba, and defended Huningen against the allies till the 26th of August. He died at Paris in 1830.

Jean Barbanegre, brother of the above, was also a distinguished officer under Napoleon. He served in Spain and Italy, and was present at the battles of Rivoli, Arcole, and Cremona. He followed Napoleon into Egypt, and afterwards commanded a company of horse grenadiers at Marengo, where he highly distinguished himself. He was slain by a cannon-ball at the battle of Jena.

BARBANTINI, (Nicola, 1762—1830,) a native of Lucca, celebrated in Italy as a surgeon of eminence. He was in 1792 elected assistant-surgeon of the civil hospital of Lucca, in 1799 first surgeon, and afterwards was first surgeon of the military hospital established there, and lastly was professor of clinical surgery. He was highly respected, and his funeral attended by immense throngs. He wrote, 1. Trattato Istorico-teorico-pratico, &c. (Sul contagio Venereo,) Lucca, four volumes, 8vo, 1820; and some observations on Lithotomy, Lucca, 1819, and a letter to professor Palletta on Clinical Surgery, 1827, Lucca. (Tipaldo ii. 418.)

BARBARA, (Saint,) much revered by the Latins, as well as the Greeks, Syrians, and Muscovites. Baronio thinks that she was a disciple of Origen, and suffered martyrdom at Nicomedia, in 235, under Maximinius I. Others say that her father, not being able to dissuade her from Christianity, cut off her head himself. There was at Edessa a convent, in which it was said that Barbara had passed part of her life.

BARBARA, daughter of the elector Albrecht Achilles of Brandenburg, born in 1464, and betrothed in 1472 to duke Henry XI. of Glogau. The marriage was consummated when Barbara was ten years old, and the duke having died in 1476, (without issue, as might be supposed,) he left his lands to his wife. Soon after some negotiations were entered into to marry her to king Wladislaus of Bohemia, who wished to increase his dominions by the dukedom of Glogau. This marriage did not take place, because wars and contentions arose on all sides. She died in 1510. (Preussische National Encyclopedie.)

BARBARA RADZIWILOWNA is less celebrated on account of her beauty and fascinations, which raised her to the throne of Poland, than for the devoted attachment with which she inspired her husband, Sigismund Augustus. Having been left a widow in her twentieth year, by her first husband, the aged Woiewod Galtoldi, she was residing at Wilna with her mother, when she was first seen by the prince, who, although deeply enamoured, forbore to disclose his passion, until the death of his wife, Elizabeth of Austria, which happened in the second year of their marriage. He then freely allowed himself to visit the beautiful Barbara, and seeing no hopes of obtaining a consent to their union, was married to her privately, only in the presence of some of her nearest relations. On his return to Cracow, he confided the secret to Maciejowski, bishop of Cracow, and Jan Tarnowski, both men of great influence, and who promised to exert it in his behalf with the king. But the latter (Sigismund I.) dying soon afterwards, in 1548, rendered their interference unnecessary. As soon as the tidings of his father's death reached Wilna, where Sigismund Augustus then was, he set out for the capital, together with Barbara, having previously announced their marriage to the nobles of Lithuania, at the former city. His mother, queen Bona, (daughter of Galeazzo Sforza, of Milan,) received her new daughter-in-law very reluctantly, and, encouraged by her, the nobles, who were already jealous of the influence which the house of Radziwilow would acquire, began to murmur, and formed a strong party for the purpose of compelling the king to rescind his union with Barbara, which was declared to be informal, and therefore null and void in itself. Sigismund, however, remained immovable, in spite of all their entreaties and representations; declaring that he would not violate his marriage oath, and put away Barbara, though he should thereby secure all the kingdoms in the world. This firmness had the desired effect: even those who had made the greatest opposition desisted from further remonstrance; and nothing remained for Bona but to dissemble her aversion, and receive the new queen as graciously as she could. Barbara was afterwards solemnly crowned, in November, 1550; but did not long enjoy her dignity as a queen, or, what is far more, her extraordinary felicity as a wife. Even at the time of her coronation, she felt her health declining, and had a presentiment of her approaching end; and too soon were those

fatal forebodings accomplished, for she expired on the 6th of the following April, not without strong suspicions of her having been poisoned, at the instigation of Bona, by an Italian physician in the service of the latter. Such was the general belief, and all lamented the early death of Barbara, nor did they spare their reflections upon her whom they considered to be the author of it, although no positive historical proofs of the fact have ever been produced. As for Sigismund, he was inconsolable: he ever afterwards wore mourning, and even had his chamber hung with black; often, too, was he found shedding tears over a miniature of Barbara, which he constantly carried on his person. Barbara, Bona, and Sigismund, are among the historical personages whom Niemcewiez has introduced in his romance of Jan z Teczyna.

BARBARANO, (Giulio,) a noble of Vicenza, who flourished about the year 1560. It is affirmed by Marzari, in his Historia di Vicenza, that he was a lawyer and a most accomplished philosopher, well skilled in both Greek and Latin literature. He is also said to have written some excellent tracts relating to the law, and a very useful work on agriculture. His other works are, Vicentiæ Monumenta et Viri illustres, published in 1566; Promptuarium Rerum quam plurimum præsertim in Re Romana Julii Barbarani, Venice, 1567. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARBARI, or BARBARO, (Giuseppe Antonio, born 1647,) an Italian mathematician. He was a native of Garignano, and after his early education applied himself chiefly to physical studies. He was offered the mathematical chair at Bologna in 1692, but refused it from a modest distrust of himself. His wife dying in 1686, four years after their marriage, and his only son dying in 1702, while his only daughter was in a convent, he retired into a monastery himself for the rest of his days. He wrote a work, now very scarce, L'Iride, Opera Fisico-matematica, in 1678, in which he is said to have forestalled some of Newton's optical discoveries. See more in Tipaldo, iv. 318, *et seq.* where his death is erroneously placed in the year 1787, and his entrance into a monastery in 1782. (Que. 1702 and 1707?)

BARBARIGO, a distinguished family of Venice.

Augustino Barbarigo succeeded his brother Marco as doge, in 1486. His reign was one of calamities and dangers to the state. The invasion of Italy by Charles VIII. of France involved the republic in a continental war, and enabled the Turks to rob Venice of its Greek provinces. The doge died in the autumn of 1501.

Nicola, who died at Venice in 1579, had been ambassador to Constantinople. He wrote the lives of the doge Andrea Gritti and cardinal Contarini.

Cardinal Barbarigo, of the same family, was the author of some devotional books. His life was written by Cordora.

There was another cardinal *Gregorio* Barbarigo, born in 1625, bishop, first of Bergamo, and afterwards of Padua, at which latter place he died in 1697. He wrote some Constitutions for his church, and twenty-five letters in Italian, addressed by him to Magliabecchi, are printed in the second volume of Magliabecchi's Correspondence. (Biographie Universelle.)

BARBARINO, (Bartholomeo,) called il Pesarino, born at Fabriano, in the Romagna, at the end of the sixteenth century. He was very popular as a composer of madrigals, &c. In 1617 appeared in Venice, Madrigali a tre voci da cantarsi nel Clavicembalo; and the Bergamo Parnass. mus. Ferdin. published in 1715, at Venice, contains some more compositions of his. (Schilling. Univ. Lex. d. Tonk.)

BARBARO, (Francesco,) one of the most remarkable men of the fifteenth century, was born at Venice, in 1398; his father being Candiano Barbaro, a Venetian nobleman. He had the good fortune of acquiring the learned languages, not under the celebrated Chrysoloras, as Mr. Chalmers, on the authority of Fabricius, has asserted, but under John of Ravenna, Gasparino Barzizza, Vittorino of Feltre, and Guarino of Verona, the most learned men then living; and such was the proficiency which Barbaro made, that at the age of twenty-one, in the same year in which he married, he was elected a senator, and continued through life to fill the highest offices of the state. In 1423 he was made governor or chief magistrate of Vicenza; in 1430, of Bergamo; in 1434, of Verona; in 1437 to 1440, of Brescia; during which time, he not only reconciled the two opposite factions of the Avogadri and Martinenghi, but successfully defended the city against the forces of the duke of Milan, commanded by Niccolo Piccinino. In 1441 he was again elected governor and purveyor of

Verona; in 1445, of Padua; in 1448, governor-general of Friuli; and in 1450 and 1452, in the same situation of purveyor, he returned to Padua. Nor were these the only offices which he filled; for during this time, he was employed in several embassies abroad. In 1426 he was appointed ambassador to pope Martin V. at the congress held by cardinal Albergati, first in Ferrara, in 1428, and afterwards in Tuscany, when, in the name of Eugenius IV., he was sent to the emperor Sigismond, who also employed him as his own ambassador to the king of Bohemia. In 1443 he was sent by the republic of Venice to the marquess of Mantua and to the marquess of Ferrara, in 1444 to the duke of Milan, and in 1446 again to the marquess of Ferrara; and after having been raised to the dignity of counsellor of state and of procurator of St. Mark, he died in Venice, in 1454.

Amidst so many occupations, Barbaro did not neglect the pursuit of literature. He was a protector of science and of learned men, and held a regular correspondence with the greatest scholars of his age, on the discovery, acquisition, and correction of ancient manuscripts; trying all the time to allay the rancour and virulence with which they attacked each other. He also wrote a Latin treatise on marriage, which was published by Badius Ascensius, in Paris, 1513, 4to, and often reprinted, once at Amsterdam, in 1639, 12mo, and again in 1537, 1560, and 1667, and translated into French, under the title of l'Etat du Mariage. From him we have also the translation into Latin of the lives of Aristides and Cato the Elder of Plutarch, several of his orations on different occasions, the history of the siege of Brescia, which was for the first time published at Brescia in 1728, 4to, under the title of Evangelistæ Manelmi Vicentini Commentariorum de Obsidione Brixiæ, ann. 1438, which has given occasion to Bayle to write a long note to cast a doubt, not that the defender of Brescia and the writer de Re uxoria are the same person, as Mr. Chalmers has asserted, but whether Barbaro, who was the defender of Brescia, was also the writer of the history of that siege.

BARBARO, (Hermolaus.) There are two men of this name, the elder and the younger, both descended from Candiano Barbaro; the former, son of Zaccaria, brother to Francis, of whom we have spoken in the preceding article; the latter, son of a second Zaccaria, who was the son of the same Francis.

The former was born in the year 1410, and was instructed by Guarino of Verona with so much success, that he was able at the age of twelve years to translate into Latin some of Æsop's fables, and, in 1425, to obtain the degree of doctor at Padua, where he studied the law. On the following year, pope Eugenius IV. admitted him to his court, gave him the office of apostolical protonotary, with some benefices. But not long after, because that pontiff gave to another person the bishopric of Bergamo, which he had promised to him, Hermolaus left the court, but, after travelling for some time through Italy, returned to Rome, and obtained from Eugenius, in 1443, the bishopric of Trevigi, though not without great opposition from the republic. In 1453 he was translated to that of Verona. In 1459 he assisted at the council held by Pius II. at Mantua, and in the following year, was sent by the same pope legate to Charles VII., king of France; and died in Venice, in 1471. None of his works have ever been printed, with the exception of a few letters; but several manuscripts of sermons, speeches, &c. and a translation of the life of St. Athanasius by Eusebius of Cesarea, are found in different libraries.

BARBARO, (Daniello,) son of a younger Francesco Barbaro, and nephew of Hermolaus, born on the 8th February, 1513. He studied at Padua, where he showed in early life a fondness for the study of mathematics. He applied himself also to the study of natural history, and a proof of his devotion to that science still exists in the botanical gardens at Padua, which acknowledge him for their founder. In 1540 he took the degree of doctor in the faculty of arts, and in 1548 he was chosen one of the embassy to Edward VI. of England, when he distinguished himself by his talents and acquirements. At the close of the year 1550, pope Julian III. chose him, in conjunction with Jean Grimani, patriarch of Aquila, with whom he undertook the government of that church. From that time he assumed the title of patriarch, and kept it until his death; Grimani having survived him. The bishopric of Verona having become vacant in 1559, the senate placed Barbaro among those presented to the pope for the choice of one; and although he was not ultimately chosen, yet the pope reserved for him a pension of five hundred crowns, which

was doubled the subsequent year. He was present and acted in the council of Trent, and the services which he rendered to the church then would have been recompensed by the Roman purple, had life been spared; but he died at Venice, on the 12th of April, 1570. His works are, 1. Exquisitæ in Porphyrium Commentationes, fol. Ven. 1542. 2. Predica de' sogni, 12mo, s. a. et l. and 8vo, Ven. 1542. This little volume, published under the fictitious name of Rever. padre D. Hypneo da Schio, is now extremely rare. 3. A Latin translation of Aristotle's Rhetorics, by Hermolaus Barbaro, with commentaries by himself, 4to, Ven. 1544, and several times republished. 4. I dieci libri dell' Architettura di M. Vitruvio tradotti e commentati, fol. Ven. 1556. This translation was much esteemed; the best edition is in 4to. Ven. 1567. He published also Latin commentaries on the same author. 5. Dell' Eloquenza Dialogo, &c. 4to, Ven. 1557. 6. La Pratica della Perspettiva di Monsignor D. B., fol. Ven. 1569. This work contains a very neat adaptation of polygonial rules, and is the only remnant of Barbaro's mathematical acquirements. (Biog. Univ. Charles Aperçu, p. 481. Montucla, i. 708.)

BARBARO, (Hermolaus,) already mentioned as the grandson of Francesco, and uncle of the Daniel before mentioned, was born at Venice, in 1453, and sent in his eighth year to Rome, where he studied under Pomponius Lætus. He afterwards studied jurisprudence at Padua; took his degree of doctor in 1477, and was appointed professor of morals about the same time; and returned in 1479 to Venice, where he was advanced to several posts of honour. In 1484 he was obliged by the plague to leave Venice, and read lectures on the Greek orators and poets to the students at Padua. On his return to Venice, he lectured there on the Aristotelian philosophy. In 1486 he was sent ambassador to the court of the emperor at Bruges; in 1488, to that of Milan; and afterwards to the papal court of Innocent VIII. Whilst he filled this last office, cardinal Barbo, the patriarch at Aquileia, died, of which event he gave immediate notice to the council of ten; but without waiting for their answer, he wrote a second time to apprise them that he had himself accepted from the pope the vacant office. This proceeding, which was contrary to the express laws of the republic, so displeased the council, that they threatened not only himself, but his father, with banishment, deprival of office, and confiscation of their goods. At this threat, he resigned his office, but his successor did not enter upon the duties of it, till the death of the former occupant. Hermolaus dared not occupy it after his return to Venice, but continued his studies at Rome, near which city he died in 1493, of the plague. He translated Themistius and Dioscorides, and the Rhetoric of Aristotle; wrote commentaries on Pliny's Natural History; a Treatise on the connexion of astronomy with medicine; Compendium Scientiæ naturalis ex Aristotele; Epistola contra Jo. Pici Mirandulani Defensionem Philosophorum barbarorum, *i.e.* scholasticorum (printed in the Wittemberg edition of the Elementa Rhetorica of Melancthon, of 1571); Summa totius Philosophiæ; Commentarius in Gilberti Porretani Principia; De Celibatu, lib. ii. (composed before he was eighteen); Castigationes in Pomponium Melam; De Re uxoria Poema; De Fide catholica; Orationes, Epistolas, et Poemata. He is reported to have taken the order of St. Augustine, but to have afterwards relinquished it.

BARBARO, (Joseph, or Josafat,) a Venetian patrician, lived in the middle of the fifteenth century, and was sent as ambassador from the republic to Tartary and Persia. He wrote an Itinerary of the journey to the Tanais and into Persia, which was translated into Latin, and is inserted in the Scriptores Rerum Persicarum, Frankfort, 1601, and in Ramusio's raccolta delle navigationi. He died at an advanced age, at Venice, in 1494. (Jöcher Gelehrten-Lexicon.)

BARBAROSSA, (Horuc and Hayradin,) the appellation popularly given by Frank writers to two brothers, famous as corsairs in the Mediterranean warfare of the sixteenth century. The proper name of the first was Oroudj, of the second, Khizr, the latter subsequently assuming the title of Khaïr-ed-Deen Pasha.

They were natives of Mytilene, and embraced at an early age the profession of rovers, Khizr serving under the command of his elder brother. The reckless daring and maritime skill of Oroudj made him so formidable, that his alliance was courted by all the Moorish princes of Barbary, who were then maintaining themselves with difficulty against the attacks of the Spaniards; and in 1510 (A.H. 916) Mohammed, the sovereign of Tunis, of the dynasty of the Beni-Hafss, gave him the island of Djerbi as a station

for his ships, and depôt of his vast treasures. In 1512 he was repulsed, with the loss of an arm, in an attempt to make himself master of Bugia, and a number of his galleys, lying in the Goletta of Tunis, were destroyed the same year by Doria; but his power soon recovered from these shocks, and in 1516, the people of Algiers, whose ruler, an Arab sheikh, named Aben Toomi, (called Eutemi by Robertson,) was unable to protect them against the Spaniards, who blockaded their port, called him in to their aid. He occupied Algiers, put to death Aben Toomi, and proclaimed himself king; and having the next year confirmed his power, by repulsing with slaughter a formidable Spanish armament, proceeded to extend his dominions by the subjugation of Tlemecen, the chief of which shared the fate of Aben Toomi. But the court of Spain, alarmed at his progress, now despatched an army into Africa, under the marquess de Comares, for the purpose of crushing him; he was blockaded in Tlemecen, and attempting to cut his way at the head of the garrison to Algiers, was intercepted by the besiegers, and fell gallantly fighting, A.D. 1518.

His younger brother, Khizr, was immediately proclaimed by the troops at Algiers successor to Oroudj; but feeling his unaided resources inadequate to defend his possessions, he placed himself, by a solemn embassy, under the protection of the Ottoman sultan Selim I., and received the horsetails, with the investiture of Algiers, as a voluntary vassal of the Porte. The sovereignty of the Turks in Barbary dates from this period; and Barbarossa, secured by this potent alliance, continued to extend his dominions on the mainland, and to scour the Mediterranean with a fleet of light vessels, which became the terror of the coasts of Christendom. It is impossible to enumerate in this place more than a few of the enterprises which signalized his career, and in many of which he encountered a worthy opponent in Andrew Doria, the famous admiral of Charles V. In 1532 he visited Constantinople, and was received with high honour by Soliman the Magnificent;—a distinction which he endeavoured to repay by attacking, on his return, the town of Fondi, on the coast of Naples, with the view of carrying off Giulia Gonzaga, the most celebrated beauty of Italy, to adorn the harem of the sultan—a fate which she narrowly escaped by precipitate flight. In 1535, taking advantage of the internal dissensions of Tunis, he occupied that city in the name of Soliman; dethroning Hassan, the twenty-second and last of the house of Beni-Hafss, which had ruled it for three centuries and a half: but Hassan was speedily restored by a mighty force, under Charles V. in person, and Barbarossa fled to Algiers. In the following year he revisited Constantinople, in order to receive from Soliman the dignity of capitan-pasha, (an event which Hadji-Khalfa erroneously ascribes to his former visit,) and in the war which shortly after broke out with Venice, though repulsed from before Corfu, he subdued many of the isles of the Archipelago, and in Sept. 1538 defeated, off the gulf of Arta, the combined christian fleet, under Doria. The expedition directed against Algiers by Charles V. in person, in 1541, was so completely ruined by a tempest, as to relieve Barbarossa from any further apprehensions in that quarter; and on the alliance concluded next year between Soliman and Francis I. of France, (the first between the Porte and any christian power,) he received orders to place himself at the disposal of the French monarch. He accordingly sailed, with one hundred and ten large galleys, and after burning Rheggio and other Neapolitan towns, and striking Rome with terror by anchoring at the mouth of the Tiber, effected a junction (Aug. 1543) with the French fleet at Marseilles, and in the siege of Nice which followed, "the lilies of France and the crescent of Mohammed," says Robertson, "appeared in conjunction, to the astonishment and scandal of all Christendom, against a fortress on which the cross of Savoy was displayed." This appears to have been his last exploit; he returned to Constantinople in 1544, and died there, loaded with years and honours, July 4, 1546, (A.H. 953.) He was buried on an eminence near Beshik-tash, on the Bosphorus, where his tomb, surmounted by a cupola, is still seen. Khaïr-ed-Deen, or Barbarossa, was one of the most remarkable characters in an age fertile in daring adventurers. From the rank of a petty marauder, his address and subtlety, combined with unhesitating courage and rare good fortune, raised him to the rank of a sovereign prince. The Turkish marine was placed, by his skill and superintendence, on a footing infinitely more formidable than it had ever yet attained, and the impulse thus communicated continued to be felt many years after his death. The system of piracy so long

pursued by the Barbary corsairs was first organized by him, in order to counterbalance the ravages committed on the Moslem coasts by the knights of St. John and similar adventurers, and remained almost till our own days the scourge of the Mediterranean. Yet he does not appear to have been wantonly cruel; and the devoted attachment and fidelity shown to him by his lieutenants and adherents, (many of whom held high commands after his death in the Turkish navy,) argues favourably for his feelings of friendship and generosity. (Hadji-Khalfa. Ferdi. Eveliya. Von Hammer. Robertson. Ayala, &c. D'Herbelot.)

BARBAROUX, (Charles,) a native of Marseilles, who was very active in the French revolution. He came to Paris with the Marseillais who took part in the events of Aug. 10, 1792. As a violent partisan of the Gironde party, he partook in the disgrace of that party in 1793, and, after escaping from the gensd'armes at Paris, was arrested at Bordeaux, and perished on the scaffold, June 25, 1793. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBARY, (Jacobus da,) a painter and engraver, according to Brulliot, the same person who is more commonly known under the name of Franciscus Babylone. See BABYLONE.

BARBATO, (Marco,) an Italian poet, born at Sulmona, known principally as the friend of Petrarcha, who addressed to him many of his epistles. He calls him, Barbatus meus Sulmonensis amicus optimus. He died in 1362. A huge MS. volume of his poetry is preserved in the library of the Minorites at Sulmona. (Toppi Bibl. Napolit.)

BARBATO, (Petronio,) an Italian poet, born at Foligno, where he died in 1554. His poems were collected in 1712, in an 8vo volume, Rime di Petronio Barbato. He also wrote two comedies, Ortensio and Ippolito, and a commentary on some verses of Petrarch. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBATO, (Bartolommeo,) a native of Padua, in the seventeenth century, was the author of various pieces in prose and verse, some of them published separately, and others inserted in collections. His writings are at present rare. Among them is Il Valaresso, Istoria della Peste, 1630 and 1631, fol. Padua; and Il Contagio di Padova, anno 1631, fol. Rovigo, 1640. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBATO, (Jerome,) an Italian physician of the seventeenth century. He took his degree and practised at Padua. He is worthy of notice as having been the first to discover the serum of the blood, in which he was assisted by Andrioli. The discovery was afterwards claimed by Thomas Willis. Andrioli has shown the priority of Barbato's researches, which are detailed in the following work: Dissertatio elegantissima de Sanguine et ejus Sero, in quâ præter varia lectu dignissima Conringii, Lindenii, et Bartholini circa Sanguificationem Opiniones, Stenoniana Sanguinis Dealbatio, Willisii Succi Nervorum Vis, regii Transitus Chyli ad Lienem, et alia clarissimorum neotericorum prolata, doctè et politè exponuntur, Paviæ, 1667, 12mo, Francof. ad Mæn. 1667, 12mo; Lugd. Bat. 1736, 8vo. He also published, De Arthritide Libri Duo. Venet. 1665, 4to; Dissertatio anatomica de Formatione, Organisatione, Conceptu et Nutritione Fœtûs in Utero, Patav. 1676, 12mo.

BARBATO, (Oratio,) born in St. Giorgio della Molinara, Terra di Basilicata. He became subsequently a doctor, and abbate della chiesa maggiore of the above town. He wrote, De Fideicomissu, Majoratu, &c. Neap. 1643, fol; De Restitutorio Interdictu, *ibid.* 1637, fol.; De Divisione Fructuum, *ibid.* 1638, fol. (Toppi Bib. Napol.)

BARBAULD, (Anna Letitia,) poetess and miscellaneous writer, was by birth one of the family of Aikin, several of whom have been distinguished in science and literature. Her father was the Rev. John Aikin, LL.D., a dissenting minister of the presbyterian denomination, who, at the time of her birth, June 20, 1743, resided at Kibworth, in the county of Leicester, where he had a school which was in high reputation, but who removed to Warrington, in Lancashire, in 1758, to take the principal charge of an academy established in that town for the education of persons intended for the dissenting ministry, and of other persons in the higher departments of study. While a child, she was remarked for extraordinary quickness of apprehension, and it was, perhaps, in consequence of this, that her father was induced to bestow upon her a cultivation such as did not often fall to the share of the females of that age, and she acquired a facility in reading Latin authors, and had some acquaintance also with those who wrote in Greek.

She resided as Miss Aikin for fifteen years at Warrington, in a literary circle, where she was distinguished by her vivacity, the elegance of her taste, the extent of her acquirements, the amiable-

ness of her disposition, and her great personal beauty. Many of her poetical compositions were in the hands of her friends, some of whom were well able to appreciate them; but it was not till she had reached her thirtieth year, that she could be induced to become an authoress in form. Her first publication, consisting of miscellaneous poems, chiefly lyrical, appeared in 1773, and met, as it deserved, with extraordinary success. In the same year, another volume of miscellaneous poems was published, the joint production of herself and of her brother, Dr. John Aikin.

In May, 1774, she married the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, a dissenting minister, who had studied under her father, descended of a family of French protestants. He settled at Diss, and Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld opened a school at the neighbouring village of Palgrave, which soon rose to great celebrity. They lived eleven years at Palgrave; and during this period Mrs. Barbauld published Devotional Pieces, 1775, and also those books which wrought so great a reformation in the mode of instruction of very young children, her Early Lessons for Children. To the same period of her life is also to be referred the work entitled Hymns in Prose, which are poetry in every thing but metre.

Tired of the occupation of school-keeping, they left Palgrave, and travelled abroad. Soon after their return, Mr. Barbauld was invited to become the pastor of a little congregation of dissenters at Hampstead, and in 1787 they became settled at that village, where they remained till 1802. It was at the suggestion of her brother, Dr. John Aikin, that she now resumed writing for the public. In 1790, when the dissenters made an effort to obtain the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and failed, she published an address to those who had opposed the repeal; and when, in the next year, a bill had been introduced into parliament for putting an end to the trade in slaves from the African coast, and had been rejected, she published a Poetical Address to Mr. Wilberforce. In 1792 she published Remarks on Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's Enquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of Public Worship: and in 1793, a discourse, in the form of a sermon, for the Fast-day of that year, which she entitled, Sins of the Government Sins of the Nation. Soon after this, she joined with her brother in what was a very popular work, entitled Evenings at Home; and she had an opportunity of displaying the elegance of her taste in poetic composition, and the niceness of her judgment, in prefaces which she prepared to editions of the Pleasures of Imagination and of the Odes of Collins.

In 1802 she had left Hampstead, and become settled at Stoke-Newington; Mr. Barbauld having accepted an invitation to become the minister of a congregation at Newington-green. While here she wrote the preliminary essay to a selection of papers from the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, and Freeholder, which was published in 1804, and the life of Richardson, prefixed to his correspondence. Mr. Barbauld gave up the exercise of his ministry in or about 1806, and died on November 11, 1808.

Mrs. Barbauld continued to reside at Stoke-Newington for the remainder of her life, near to her brother and most cordial friend, Dr. Aikin. In 1810 she amused herself by superintending an edition of the principal British novelists; and in the next year she published a poem entitled Eighteen Hundred and Eleven, which is too deeply embued with a feeling of political despondency. This was her latest work. Her brother died in December, 1822, and she followed him on the 9th of March, 1825. She had no children. Soon after her death, her works were collected in two volumes 8vo, to which is prefixed a memoir of her life, by Miss Lucy Aikin, the daughter of Dr. Aikin.

BARBAULT, (Antoine François,) a celebrated French surgeon. He was received a master in surgery at St. Côme, July 2, 1732, afterwards appointed surgeon to the king, demonstrator in obstetrics, to which department of the profession he particularly dedicated himself, and with great success. He died at a very advanced age, March 14, 1784, being at that time the oldest member of the Royal Academy of Surgery. He published three works, Splanchnologie, suivie de l'Angeiologie, et de la Neurologie, Paris, 1739, 12mo; Principes de Chirurgie, Paris, 1739, 12mo; Cours d'Accouchemens en faveur des étudians, des sages-femmes, et des aspirans à cet art, Paris, 1776, two vols, 12mo.

BARBAULT-RAYER, (P. F.) a man of colour, who made himself conspicuous in the revolution of St. Domingo, in which he took part at its first outbreak in 1792, but was opposed to Santhonax. Sent to France by the colonists, he wrote to the corps législative, that the colony

was a prey to civil war, since the arrival of the commissioners of the directory; but although he asked to be heard at the bar, his request was not granted. He was subsequently sent back to St. Domingo as one of the high jury. Having returned to France, he took part in some of the leading journals, and especially in the Redacteur, the official paper of the directory. He also held a situation in the foreign office. He wrote, De la Guerre contre l'Espagne, 1792, 12mo; Les Loisirs de la Liberté, nouvelles Républicains, 1795, 8vo; Craon, ou les trois opprimés, 1795, 8vo; and some other works.

BARBAVARA, (Marco,) an Italian lawyer, a feudatory of Gravellona was admitted of the college of Jurists at Milan, in the year 1512, and was afterwards prefect of the city, magistrate, "reddituum extraordinariorum," questor, and for forty years prætor of Novara. He was twice deputed as envoy to the emperor Charles V., who made him a senator; after which he obtained great applause for the ability with which he administered the prefecture of Cremona. In 1550, he succeeded Sacci as the president of the senate of Milan, two years after which he died. He wrote on the statutes of Milan and Vigevano. (Argelatus. Bib. Scrip. Med.)

BARBAVARA, (Luigi,) a canon in Milan, died 1638. He calculated, with astonishing industry, several sets of tables, which place him amongst the first mathematicians of his age. The Ambrosian library contains the following MSS. by him:—Tabula sinuum rectorum ad singula secunda expansa; Tabula tangentium; Tabulæ positionum generalium; and several more, of which a catalogue raisonnée is given in Zach's Correspondance astronomique, géographique, hydrographique, et statistique, Gènes, 1818, i. p. 222.

BARBAVARA, (Giuseppe,) an Italian lawyer of Milan, or Novara, who was one of the feudatories of Gravellona, in the county of Vigevano, counsellor of the holy office, a member of the college of Jurists at Milan, in 1677; prætorian vicar of that city in 1690; provicar of the bank of St. Ambrose; vicar of provisions in 1698, in which year he became deputy prefect of Milan, an office he filled again in 1706. He was afterwards prefect, and died in May, 1721. He published Responsa Varia Historico-Juridica, Milan, 1686, fol. (Mazzuchelli. Argelatus. Bib. Script. Med. App.)

BARBAVARA, (Marco,) of the same family as the above. He was in holy orders, and was admitted of the College of Jurists in 1677, and became apostolical prothonotary. He filled several offices in the church, and died in 1723. His works are, 1. Il Consigliere Fedele, &c. Milan, 1709. 2. Raccolta di divote Orazioni, ed Avvisi salutari, e di varie Istruzioni per ben Confessarsi e Communicarsi, Milan, 1706. 3. Jura Parochialia præpositis Nazarii. 4. Dissertatio Juridica de Companis. (Argelatus.)

BARBAZAN, (Arnauld Guilhem, lord of,) a general of Charles VII. of France. In 1404, while very young, he distinguished himself in a combat between six English and six French knights, before the castle of Montendre. He was very active for the dauphin, (afterwards Charles VII.) in the sanguinary struggle between the factions of Orleans and Burgundy. In 1417 he defended Corbeil against the duke of Burgundy; and in 1420 he defended Melun against the English, who were on the side of the duke. In 1431, after being eight years a prisoner, he defeated the English and Burgundians at Croisette, in Champagne, and was made governor of Champagne and Brie. He died not many months after, from the wounds he had received in the battle at Bullegneville, near Nancy. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBAZAN, (Etienne,) a French philologist, chiefly known by his collection of Fabliaux, or metrical tales written in French, during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. He was born at Saint-Fargeau, in the diocese of Auxerre, and died at Paris, in 1770. He had made himself known by his study of the old French language and literature before he came to Paris. He was there first engaged in continuing the collection of pieces begun by the abbé Pérau. In 1756 Barbazan issued proposals for the publication of a glossary of old French, but he finally sold his MS. to Ste. Palaye, who was engaged on a similar work. It is now lodged in the library of the Arsenal at Paris, but was not published. Barbazan published his Fabliaux et Contes Français des xiie. xiiie. xive. et xve. Siècles, at Paris, in 1756; a new edition, much enlarged, was published by Méon, in 1808, in 4 vols, 8vo, in which were included two pieces that had been published separately, the Ordène de Chevalerie, Lausanne and Paris, 1759, and the Castoiement, or French metrical version of the Disciplina of Peter

Alfonsi, Paris, 1760. Barbazan was one of the earlier labourers on the vernacular literature of the middle ages, and did not understand the full importance of what he was doing. His collection of Fabliaux will ever be valued for the materials it contains, but the accuracy of the texts cannot be depended upon; and even the new edition by Méon is an incorrect book.

BARBE, (Philippe,) a French priest and writer of considerable merit. He was born in 1723, at London; his parents being French refugees, who had come to England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father, converted to the Romish religion, returned to France in 1735; and his son, after studying with great success both in France and at Dublin, was admitted into the congregation of the Pères de la Doctrine Chrétienne, and was successively professor in different colleges, particularly at Chaumont. He was in Paris at the breaking out of the revolution, and his name was among those of the priests who were to be arrested on the eve of the massacres of September. He escaped almost by miracle; for some time he wandered about the streets of Paris, received the precarious hospitality of his friends, or found a lodging in prison, till he was enabled to leave the capital, and return to Chaumont. But he did not survive long the shock he had received, dying on the 8th Oct. 1792. He published two volumes of fables, which are now rare. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARBÉ-MARBOIS, (Count François de,) born at Metz, 31st January, 1745, where his father was director of the mint. He became subsequently private tutor to the family of M. de Castries, minister of the marine. This connexion, and his talents, obtained for him the situation of consul-general in the United States, and afterwards of intendant of St. Domingo. Here he showed himself an honest administrator, though his severity has, in some degree, been blamed. However this may be, his services to the state were, in 1789, acknowledged by a very flattering note of M. de la Luzerne, to which Lewis XVI. adjoined some similar remarks in his own hand. The function of intendant having ceased in 1790, Barbé-Marbois returned to France, and was employed in the foreign office, where he had held some situation previously in 1768. He was named ambassador of the king to the German diet in 1791, and sent the year after on a special mission to Vienna. In 1795, he was named member of the conseil des anciens, but was soon afterwards accused of having participated in the treaty of Pilnitz, where the first coalition of the absolute monarchs against France had been entered into; some even charged him with having been its principal author. This severe accusation was only overthrown by the declaration of one of his friends, who stated that he had given as maire of Metz (1791) ample proofs of his patriotism.

In January 1796, he pronounced a celebrated speech on the organization of the French marine, in which he also paid due praise to the army of Italy, and its victorious leader. Being of an independent mind, he attacked on several occasions the law which excluded the relatives of emigrants from all public functions. When the papers of Berthelot and Lavilleheur noir, the agents of the Bourbon princes, were seized, Marbois's name was mentioned as being designated for the ministry of marine, and he was counted amongst the enemies of the directory. Having, however, pronounced himself still more openly against that body, he was sentenced, after the revolution of the eighteenth Fructidor, an 5, to transportation. Having stood the influence of the deleterious climate of Guiana, which swept away many of his comrades, he returned to France after the eighteenth Brumaire, an 8, was nominated a counsellor of state, in 1801 director of the treasury, and finally minister. Removed in 1806 on account of a fall of public securities, he was named in 1808 president of the Cour des Comptes, on which, as on other solemn occasions, he addressed Napoleon in terms of high admiration. Named a senator in 1813, he was one of those who pronounced in 1814 the fall of the emperor, and the Bourbons gave him similar situations to those he had held during the republic and the empire. In 1815, Louis XVIII. made him garde-des-sceaux. He opposed in the chambre des pairs those who proposed to make seditious cries a capital crime, and abstained from voting in the case of marshal Ney. So many public functions had not hindered M. Barbé-Marbois from exerting himself as a writer; and his works are numerous. The following are the most important:—Essai des Finances de St. Domingue, 1789, 4to; Mémoire sur les Finances, 1797, 4to; Complot d'Arnold, et de Sir Henri Clinton, contre les Etats-Unis, et contre

Washington, en 1780, Paris, 1816, 8vo. The following are some of the works ascribed to him: Essai sur les Moyens d'inspirer aux hommes le goût de la vertu, 1769, 8vo; Reflexions sur St. Domingue. M. Barbé-Marbois died lately.

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYERE, (Jean Louis,) a French writer, born 1710, died 1781. After having entered the church, he spent some years in Holland, and imbibed a taste for maps and charts. He is chiefly known by a chart of history, which he published in 1750, under the title of Mappemonde Historique. He wrote or edited several other books. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBEDETTE-CHERMELAIS, (Joseph Jean, 1784—1826,) a French advocate of considerable eminence and reputation. He had a principal share in the composition of the Répertoire de la nouvelle Législation, and was the author of a Traité des Attributions des Juges de Paix, 8vo, Paris, 1810. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARBER, (John,) an English civilian, was educated at All Souls college, Oxford, at which university he graduated doctor of civil law on the 24th of Jan. 1532. He was admitted of the College of Advocates on the 8th of March, 1532, and was greatly patronized by Cranmer, then archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he chiefly resided as confidential adviser. He assisted in the preparation of the famous King's Book,* the well-known Necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian Man. This was the formulary which the timid friends and covert foes of protestant purity proposed to substitute for the Bible, in the hands of the great body of the laity. Barber's sentiments on the rite of confirmation, may be seen in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, and his views of the authority and instruction of priests and bishops in Burnet's History of the Reformation. Cranmer confided in him greatly, although he described him as one who "could not pronounce his mind without his books." (Strype, Life of Cranmer.) He made him official of the court of Canterbury, and appointed him to visit, as his deputy, for the second time, in 1541, the college of All Souls, whose "compotations, ingurgitations, and enormous commessations," had excited the archbishop's indignation. Barber, however, in spite of all this, joined in the conspiracy by which, in 1542, the archbishop's servants endeavoured their master's overthrow, (Strype; Todd's Life of Cranmer,) but was forgiven by his benefactor; verifying, as Mr. Le Bas very properly observes, "the saying which had long been current—'Do my lord of Canterbury a shrewd turn, and he is your friend for ever.'" (Le Bas, Life of Cranmer.) Barber died at Wrotham about the beginning of the year 1549. (Wood, Fasti Oxon.)

BARBER, (Mary,) one of Dean Swift's female coterie, was born in Dublin about 1712. She married a person in business, and appears to have been an estimable character. She published a small volume of poems under the patronage of Dean Swift and Lord Orrery, which are moral and not inelegant. Mrs. Barber died in 1757.

BARBERAN, (Antonius,) born in Arragon, a Spanish theologian, prior, and canon of the church of Saragossa. A MS. of his, Historia Eclesiastica de Zaragoza, is preserved in the library of that church. (Lanuza, Hist. Eccl. Regni Arragoniæ. Antonius, Bibl. Hisp. nova.)

BARBERET, (Denis,) a French physician, born Dec. 27, 1714, at the bailliwick of Arnay le Duc, in Burgundy. He studied at Montpelier, and took his degree of doctor of medicine at the university. He then visited Italy, and in 1743 established himself at Dijon, became a member of the academy, and was admitted into the college of physicians in 1746. In 1756, he served as physician in the army, and made the campaign of Minorca. He served also in Germany, and was made first physician of the army in Britain. He afterwards settled at Bourg, and remained there during five years, enjoying a pension. He thence went to Toulon, became physician to the marine, and gave lectures on anatomy, pathology, materia medica, and botany, to the surgeons of that department. He wrote some papers, which were honoured with prizes by the academies of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Besançon, and by the royal societies of agriculture of Rouen, and of Paris. Some of these have been printed: Dissertation sur les Rapports qu'il y a entre les Phénomènes du Tonnerre et ceux de l'Electricité, Bord. 1750, 12mo: Mémoire qui a remporté le Prix de Physique de l'Année 1761, Lyon, 1762, 12mo; Mémoire sur les Maladies Epidémiques des Bestiaux, Paris, 1766, 8vo. This

* The best edition of this work is that contained in the collection of Formularies of Faith, published (Oxford, 1825) by Lloyd, afterwards bishop of Oxford.

subject is justly treated as one of more importance to mankind than generally conceived.

BARBERI, (Marco Aurelio,) a Piedmontese lawyer, doctor of both laws, fiscal advocate and lecturer on civil law at Turin. He wrote several orations, published in 1607, at Turin. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARBERI, (Francesco,) a Roman lawyer of the last century, who was appointed fiscal procureur under Pius VI. He conducted the prosecution of the famous Cagliostro, (see BALSAMO.) He was imprisoned by the French in 1799, and refusing to recognise the new authorities, he was persecuted and ill-treated, and did not long survive. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARBERINI, the name of a famous Roman family in the seventeenth century, originally of Florence. Maffeo Barberini was raised to the holy see in 1623, as Urban VIII., and during the twenty-one years of his pontificate, he busied himself in raising the fortunes of the different members of his family. The ambition and avidity of Taddeo Barberini, prince of Palestrina and general of the papal troops, was the cause of continued hostilities with the small neighbouring states, from 1641 to 1644, the year in which Urban died. In the papacy of his successor, the family was humbled, and Taddeo took refuge in France, where he died in 1647. His family was allowed to retain the principality of Palestrina. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBERINI, (Fra. Bonaventura, archbishop of Ferrara, 1674—1743,) a native of Ferrara, who at sixteen entered the order of Capuchins, but his health having suffered, he left their convent, and when he was restored to health he joined the Franciscans. After holding various ecclesiastical offices, Benedict XIV. made him archbishop of Ferrara. About three years before his death, he published some Orazioni Italiane, at Forlì, which are admired. (Tipaldo, iv. 380.)

BARBERINO, (Francesco, 1597—1679,) nephew of Urban VIII., was made a cardinal by his uncle, and enjoyed several rich benefices and lucrative offices. He was a learned man, and collected a large library, of which the catalogue was printed in 2 vols, folio, Rem. 1681. He translated into Italian the twelve books of Marcus Aurelius, of which there were two editions, 1667 and 1675.

Antonio Barberino was the name of a brother of Urban VIII., and also of his nephew, both cardinals, and distinguished as *il vecchio* and *il giovane*. The elder was bishop of Sinigaglia; the younger was made a cardinal at the age of twenty years. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBERINO, (Francesco da,) one of the most ancient of the Tuscan poets, born at Barberino, in 1264. He is called by some authors Francesco Tafani. He studied under the celebrated Brunetto Latini, and after his father's death, followed the profession of a notary. He afterwards travelled in Provence and in France, and on his return to Florence in 1313, was made doctor in law. He died at an advanced age, in 1348, leaving a philosophical poem, entitled Documenti d'Amore, which was first published at Rome, in 1640, by Frederic Ubaldini. This poem was commenced about the year 1290. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBERIO, (Fabio,) of Ariano, a Neapolitan philosopher and physician. He published, De Prognostico Cinerum, quas Vesuvius dum conflagrabat, crustavit. Naples, 1632, 4to. (Toppi.)

BARBERIO, or BARBIERI, (Giuseppe di S. Elia,) born at St. Germano di Monte Cassino, in the kingdom of Naples, a professor of philosophy and law, and a poet. He published Rivulus Aganippeus, &c. Naples, 1674, 12mo. (Toppi Bibl. Napolitana.)

BARBESIEUX, (Louis François Marie le Tellier, marquis de,) the third son of the celebrated minister Louvois. He was born in 1668. When his father was disgraced, Louis XIV. did not hesitate in giving his place to the son, who was then only twenty years old, and who showed much activity in providing for the support of that monarch's numerous armies. After the peace of Ryswick, Barbesieux gave himself up to the indulgence of his passions, and, worn out by debauchery, he died at the early age of thirty-three, in 1701. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBETTE, (Paul,) a celebrated Dutch physician, born at Amsterdam about 1623. He practised both medicine and surgery in his native place. He was a determined enemy to bleeding in all cases, relying chiefly upon sudorifics. He proposed the operation of gastrotomy in cases of intus-susception of the bowels, and introduced some improvements in surgical instruments. He wrote many works, which have been frequently reprinted, and he was held as a high authority in his day. His writings, however, contain little that is original, but they display much learning and

acquaintance with his profession. They are in Dutch and in Latin, but it is sufficient to specify the entire collection published as Opera omnia medica et chirurgica, Notis et Observationibus, necnon pluribus Morborum Historiis et Curationibus illustrata et aucta, cum Appendice eorum quæ in Praxi omnia vel concisa nimis pertracta fuerant, operâ et studio Johannis Jacobi Mangati, Lugd. Batav. 1672, 8vo; Amst. 1672, 8vo; Genev. 1683, 4to; *ib.* 1688, 4to; *ib.* 1704, 4to; Romæ, 1682, 4to; Francof. 1688, 4to. It was published also in Italian, Bonon. 1692, 8vo; Venet. 1696, 8vo; in German, Francf. 1673, 8vo; Hamb. 1677, 8vo; *ib.* 1683, 8vo; *ib.* 1694, 8vo; Lubeck, 1692, 8vo; Leips. 1700, 8vo; *ib.* 1718, 8vo; in French, Genève, 1671, 12mo; 1675, 8vo; Lyons, 1687, 12mo; and in English, Lond. 1672, 8vo; 1675, 8vo.

BARBETTO, (Giovanni Battista di Saluzzo,) a celebrated theologian, orator, and preacher. He was first præpositus of the cathedral of Saluzzo, and then apostolical protonotary. He wrote Trattato sopra la Logica, Torino, 1607. Several of his festival sermons, as that pronounced at the funeral of Philip Emanuel of Savoy, prince of Piedmont, and those pronounced before pope Clemens VIII., were printed in Turin, as well as in Rome. He wrote also Latin verses: more fully detailed in Chiesa Scritt. Piemontesi.

BARBEU DU BOURG, (James,) a physician, born at Mayenne, February 15, 1709, was originally intended for the church. He cultivated the study of languages, and was well versed in Hebrew. His taste, however, led him to prefer the study of medicine, though it was not until he had reached his thirty-eighth year that he offered himself to the faculty of medicine of Paris for admission into their body, which he obtained in 1748. Previously to this he had occupied himself in various literary pursuits. He maintained a friendship with lord Bolingbroke, and translated his Letters on History, which, after that nobleman's decease, in accordance with a promise made to him, were published, together with a translation of a letter, by lord Bathurst, upon the advantages of retirement, which teaches us the knowledge of ourselves in the sweet enjoyment of meditation; and upon the utility of study, which, in multiplying the sources of virtue and happiness, helps us to deserve the esteem of men, and as much as possible to live without them, and in exile is equally useful to the wise man as to the fool, since by it the one finds repose, and the other his reason. Barbeu du Bourg entered into the controversy between the physicians and surgeons for preeminence so warmly contested at this time. Geography and chronology had been his favourite studies, and the latter had not hitherto been reduced into a tabular shape, which he formed a design to accomplish, and in 1753 he published a chronological table, consisting of thirty-five plates, which placed together and rolled upon two cylinders, imitated the revolution of centuries, and reached to the year in which he wrote. The more complete tables of Priestley, Blair, and Playfair, may be considered as having been founded upon the basis of those of Barbeu. He also undertook the publication of a journal of medicine, under the title of Gazette d'Epidaure, and continued it during three years, forming 4 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1761-3. In 1765 he printed Recherches sur la Durée de la Grossesse et le Terme de l'Accouchement, which was published at Amsterdam, and was produced by a medico-legal controversy then prevailing at Paris, on the duration of human gestation, and conducted with great acrimony by the different parties. He was much attached to botany, and had a garden with a large collection of plants, which he opened to all students and amateurs of the science. In 1767 he published Le Botaniste François, comprenant toutes les Plantes, communes et usuelles, disposées suivant une nouvelle Méthode et décrites en Langage vulgaire, 2 vols, 12mo, which not only gave a description of the plants, but also discoursed of the nature of the diseases in which they might be employed as remedies. His philosophical mind exhibited itself in another production in 1773, Petit Code de la Raison Humaine, ou Exposition succincte de ce que la Raison dicte à tous les Hommes, &c. Barbeu was on terms of intimate friendship with Benjamin Franklin, and by translating his works, Œuvres de Franklin, Paris, 1773, 4to, had the gratification of diffusing the knowledge of the electrical philosophy throughout France and Europe. With Franklin, and other philosophers, he was in constant correspondence; and he was the first elected corresponding member of the Medical Society of London. He was also the first ally that America could claim in France. In the practice of medicine, as in all the other engagements of life, he

displayed great disinterestedness, devoting a considerable portion of his time to the relief of the poor. He was of a most happy, lively disposition, tolerant in his opinions upon matters of politics and religion, and an ardent lover of liberty and independence. He died of an attack of malignant fever, in December 1779. His writings are numerous, and their subjects various. His medical theses are ably written, but it is chiefly by his botanical works that he will be known to posterity.

BARBEYRAC, (Charles,) a distinguished physician of the seventeenth century, born in 1629, at St. Martin in Provence, where he commenced his studies, and afterwards attended to medicine at Aix and at Montpelier, at the latter of which places he took his doctor's degree in 1649. The great attention he had paid to his studies, and by which he obtained his doctorate so early, procured for him high reputation. In 1658 he stood candidate for a chair of medicine, although a protestant, which gave him very little chance of success. He, however, acquired much renown by his conduct on the occasion, and as a practitioner was greatly consulted, not only at Montpelier, but in the neighbouring places. His fame reached the ears of Mademoiselle d'Orleans, who wished to engage his services, but he excused himself, being unwilling to be trammelled by the obligations which would be imposed on him at the court. Barbeyrac had rendered services to the cardinal Bouillon in Languedoc, and he hesitated not to accept from his eminence an appointment, with a pension of 1000 francs, without the necessity of being about his person. He was equally sought after by the students, who assiduously attended him in his daily visits to the sick. His practice was much admired for the clearness and precision of his views, and for his abandonment of the farrago of remedies so much in vogue in his time. Locke, who was well acquainted with Sydenham, and with medical opinions, was also intimate with Barbeyrac, and he has stated that he never saw two men so strictly resembling each other, both in doctrine and in practice. He retained his reputation during half a century, and died of a continued fever, which lasted eighteen days, on November 6, 1699, in the seventieth year of his age. Many of his views, and much of his practice, have been condemned by the learned Sprengel; but he has drawn his inferences from publications which are not those of Barbeyrac, but put forth as his by some of his pupils. The following works have been generally considered to be from his pen, but their authenticity is doubtful:—Traités nouveaux de Médecine, contenant les Maladies de la Poitrine, les Maladies des Femmes, et quelques autres Maladies particulières, selon les nouvelles Opinions, Lyons, 1684, 12mo; Dissertation nouvelle sur les Maladies de la Poitrine, du Cœur, de l'Estomac, des Femmes, Vénériennes, et quelques autres Maladies particulières, Amst. 1731, 12mo; Medicamentorum Constitutio seu Formulæ, Lugd. Bat. 1751, 2 vols, 12mo; *ib.* 1760, 12mo.

BARBEYRAC, (Jean,) the well-known editor of Grotius and Puffendorf, was the nephew of the preceding, and was born on the 15th of March, 1674, at Béziers, of a French family, whose Calvinistic principles had compelled them to emigrate after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence, especially to that part which belongs to the law of nature and nations, although his father was anxious that he should have turned his attention rather to the study of theology. He was successively professor of the belles-lettres at the French college at Berlin; of law and history at Lausanne; of public law at Gröningen. He was, at the time of his death, which took place in the year 1729, a member of the Royal Society of Sciences in Prussia. Barbeyrac was more remarkable for his learning and industry than for the graces of his composition, or for any striking originality of thought or novelty of opinion. His works are chiefly translations or compilations, and relate principally to natural or international law. The notes which he added, though generally prolix and tiresome, are often very useful, and for the most part may be consulted with advantage. The following is a list of his writings:—1. Traités du Droit de la Nature et des Gens; des Devoirs de l'Homme et du Citoyen, translated from the Latin of Puffendorf. The notes which Barbeyrac added have been so highly appreciated that they were translated into Latin. The most complete edition of this translation is that published in London in 1740, 3 vols, 4to. 2. Du Pouvoir des Souverains et de la Liberté de Conscience, translated from the Latin of Noodt. The best edition is that of Amsterdam, 1731, 2 vols, 12mo. 3. Jugement compétent des Ambassadeurs, translated from

Bynckershoëk, 1723. 4. Défense du Droit de la Compagnie Hollandaise des Indes Orientales contre les Prétentions des Habitants des Pays Bas Autrichiens. 5. A Translation of Cumberland's Treatise on Natural Law, with notes, 1744, 4to. 6. Supplément au Grand Corps Diplomatique, with notes, Amsterdam, 1739, 5 vols, folio. 7. Traité du Droit de la Guerre et de la Paix, translated from the Latin of Grotius, Amsterdam, 1724, 1729; Basle, 1746, 2 vols, 4to. 8. Traité du Jeu, 2 vols, 8vo. The second edition, published in 1737, is in 3 vols, 12mo. 9. Traduction de divers Sermons de Tillotson, Amst. 1722, 6 vols, 8vo, with a preface. 10. Traité de la Morale des Pères, 1728, 4to. Barbeyrac published, in 1709, in the Bibliothèque Choisie of Leclerc, a scheme for an edition of Lucretius cum Notis Variorum. This, however, he never carried into effect. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBIANI, (Ottaviana,) a noble of Imola in the papal states, who flourished about the end of the sixteenth century. He studied jurisprudence, and became one of the most renowned lawyers of his time. In Rome, his learning and powers of advocacy, which obtained for him wealth and reputation, advanced him to the honourable post of one of the advocates of the consistory. This dignity was conferred on him by a papal bull, bearing date the 29th of January, 1571. It is said by Cartari, who doubts his having held this appointment, that he was advocate of the poor, and was sent by pope Pius V. to the duke of Ferrara to compose the differences which had arisen between that prince and the grand duke of Tuscany. By the same writer, he is called a Roman citizen. It is said that he died in 1572. He wrote, Practica Judiciorum; de Officiis et Officialibus, &c. Aulæ Romanæ, Cologne, 1573; Rome, 1609. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARBIANO, (Alberico, count of,) a celebrated warrior of Bologna, in the fourteenth century. Contrary to the custom then followed by all the sovereigns of Italy, of employing foreign troops, he raised a body of Italians, under the name of the Compagnia di S. Giorgio, and at their head had a great share in the terrible slaughter of Cesena, in 1377, under the orders of Robert cardinal of Geneva, so well known afterwards by the name of the antipope Clement VII. During the long schism which followed, Barbiano entered the service of the pontiff, thus giving a national character to the first Italian army which had appeared in that century, raising their reputation by discipline, and routing, in April 1378, at Marino, the Bretons, who were the most formidable of all the foreign troops at that time in Italy. Such, indeed, was his reputation, that his Compagnia became the great military school, in which were brought up the first generals of the age; whilst his services were eagerly sought by different sovereigns, amongst whom were Charles III. king of Naples, and John Galeazzo Visconti, duke of Milan. By the former he was made, in 1384, great constable of the kingdom; and by the will of the latter, he was appointed, in 1402, one of the guardians to his children, and president of the council of the regency. He died in 1409, at the castle of Pieve, near Perugia, whilst in the service of Ladislao, king of Naples, who was preparing to make war against the Florentines.

The Biog. Univ. mentions another Alberico, or Alberico II., probably son of the preceding, who also was a soldier, formed in the same school of the Compagnia di S. Giorgio, in which Alberico I. had enrolled all his relations. For the sake of preserving his estates on the Appennines, he placed himself under the protection of the Florentines; but being besieged in the castle of Zagonara, by the troops of the duke of Milan, in 1424, he embraced his party, and assisted him in the wars he had subsequently with the Florentines.

BARBIANO, (Giovanni,) brother of Alberico I., and by him educated in the tactics of the Compagnia of S. Giorgio, but almost always acting to promote the interest of the Florentines against the duke of Milan and the king of Naples, in whose service his brother was. He seems to have been a man without principle, and capable of committing the most detestable crimes to insure the success of his ambitious views. During the civil wars of Ferrara, in 1394, he embraced the party of Azzo d'Este, against the marchese Niccolo III. The counsellors of the latter, in order to put an end to the horrors of the war, and insure the peaceful dominion of their master, conceived the design of murdering Azzo; and such was the opinion they had of Barbiano, that they proposed to him the deed, promising, in recompense, to give him the castles of Lugo and Conselice, situated in Romagna, near Barbiano. Giovanni accepted the offer, but wishing to have the castles without murdering

his friend Azzo, informed him of the plot, and they agreed to select an unfortunate man of the same size and figure as Azzo, and having ordered him to wait for them in a remote chamber, they went to hold a conference with the ambassador of the marchese, who had joined them under pretence of opening a negotiation with Azzo, but in reality for the sake of being sure that Barbiano executed his promise. Leaving afterwards the ambassador, they went to the room where the poor man was waiting, made him change dress with Azzo, who immediately went away, and Barbiano murdered, or at least had the unfortunate man murdered, taking care to have his face disfigured by wounds. He then called the ambassador, to whom he showed the corpse still bleeding, and demanded the recompense of his perfidy. On the representation of the ambassador, who assured his court of having seen the fulfilment of the assassination, the castles were given to Barbiano. Barbiano, however, did not long enjoy the fruit of his crime. In 1401 he entered the service of Giovanni Bentivoglio, who, suspecting him of treachery, had his head cut off in the same year.

BARBIE DU BOCAGE, the name of two eminent French geographers, father and son.

1. *Jean Denis Barbié du Bocage*, born at Paris, April 28, 1760, died Dec. 28, 1825; studied at the Collége Mazarin; and was destined for the office of procureur, for which he had no taste. His strong inclination to the science of geography made him seek access to the illustrious d'Anville, then bending under the weight of years, who took an interest in the young neophyte; and when, in 1779, the French government had bought the fine collection of manuscript and engraved maps of d'Anville's cabinet, it was Barbié du Bocage who, under his direction, made the detailed catalogue of them. This work occupied him a whole year, and the daily conversations of that master became for him so many lessons, the more precious because he was the only fellow-labourer that the great geographer had ever admitted. Thus, if any one has ever been justified in calling himself the scholar of d'Anville, it was certainly Barbié du Bocage. It was under the auspices of d'Anville, that the comte de Choiseul-Gouffier chose him to ornament with the necessary maps his magnificent Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce, of which the first volume appeared in 1782, and the second was only finished in 1824. This work procured for Barbié du Bocage a place in the foreign office, to which he was named in 1780, and which he quitted in 1785, to pass to the cabinet of medals in the Bibliothèque du Roi, under the patronage of the abbé Barthélemy, who was preparing his immortal Voyage of Anacharsis, and who had chosen him to aid in the geographical part of it. Barbié du Bocage made the maps which compose the atlas of this work, and added a critical analysis of their construction. This atlas appeared in 1788, with the exception of the general map of Greece, which was not published till 1810. This was the capital work of Barbié du Bocage, whose name shared to a certain point the popular celebrity of Barthélemy. During the revolutionary storm in Sept. 1793, he was imprisoned along with him, but was soon set at liberty, fortunate in losing on this occasion no more than his place at the Bibliothèque du Roi, where he had begun to make a collection of maps, which became afterwards the foundation of the geographical department of that fine establishment.

Barbié du Bocage rendered afterwards to the baron de Sainte-Croix the same service which he had done for Choiseul and Barthélemy. He traced for him the course of the Araxes and of the Oxus, the isle of Crete, Tyre, and Palætyre, the marches of Alexander the Great, joining always with these graphic works the critical analysis of their formation. In the same manner, he associated his name with those of other writers, such as Coray, Chaussart, Fortia d'Urban, Pouqueville, Anthoine de Saint-Joseph, Castellan, Zallony, Gail, Langlès, Stanhope, enriching their publications with maps and geographical notices. In 1811 he added a little treatise on ancient geography to an abridgement of the geography of Pinkerton; and he published in 1813 a map, with an Analyse raisonnée, in the form of a dictionary, of the places mentioned in Sallust. The map of Greece, which he had made for the Voyage of Pouqueville, and which appeared in 1821, had been by inadvertence designed on a faulty projection, and it was afterwards, for this reason, suppressed.

In 1803, Barbié du Bocage was restored to the foreign office in the quality of geographer. The government entrusted to him various works, an historical notice on the geographical projections, a map of the Morea for the Depôt

de la Guerre, a map of Europe for the ministry of Public Instruction, and he had the direction of the great map of France, called Des Ponts et Chaussées. He was elected member of the Institute in 1806; in 1809 there was created a special chair of geography, which he filled with little éclat, but with an amenity of disposition which his scholars have not yet forgotten; in 1814 he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour; in 1815 he became dean of the faculty of letters; and in 1821 he was named member of the conseil académique of Paris. He was member of the most celebrated learned societies of Europe, and was himself one of the founders of the Geographical Society of Paris, of which he was twice elected president. He left four children, of which one only now survives, who has succeeded him as geographer at the ministry of foreign affairs.

2. *Alexandre François Barbié du Bocage*, second son of the preceding, born at Paris, 14th Sept. 1798, died 25th Feb. 1835, studied at the college of Louis-le-Grand, and afterwards entered as supernumerary in the foreign office. He was destined for the bar, but relinquished that profession on account of his delicate health, and consecrated himself to geography, under the directions of his father. He soon afterwards supplied the place of his father at the Sorbonne, and after his death was chosen to succeed him in his chair. In 1832 he was elected secretary of the Society of Geography, and was also secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of France. His close application was too much for his feeble health, and he died before he had completed his thirty-seventh year. He has left only a Dictionary of Biblical Geography, which was published in 1834, and a few memoirs and notices scattered in the contemporary periodicals.

BARBIER D' AUCOUR, (John,) a French lawyer, and a member of the French Academy, was born at Langres in 1641, of poor parents, and seems to have received his education at Paris. His first employment was that of explaining, in a private manner, to the students of the college of Lisieux, the lectures which the professor had read to them in a class, at the same time that he studied the law, and applied himself to the bar; but two curious accidents which followed one another induced him to give up both the college and the bar.

The Jesuits had the custom of exhibiting in their church some enigmatical drawings, the explanation of which was given by the spectators in Latin. Barbier, at one of these exhibitions, having been imprudent enough to utter some improper expressions, the Jesuit who heard them rebuked him by saying that *locus erat sacer; Si locus est sacrus*, answered Barbier, *quare exponitis* ... he had no time to finish the sentence, before all the students began to laugh at and repeat his barbarism of sacrus, by calling him the *sacrus advocatus*, a name which he never lost through life, which is said to have been the cause of the unquenchable hatred he nourished against the Jesuits.

The second accident, equally curious, but much more distressing, was the total failure of his memory at the outset of his first pleading, which entirely deprived him of the power of proceeding. This was a terrible event, that induced him to give up the bar, and confine himself to writing. Amongst his writings, that which did him great credit, and showed that had it not been for his timidity he might have continued at the bar with success, were two factums or memoirs in favour of a certain Le Brun, the valet of Madame Mazel in Paris, who had been unjustly accused of having assassinated his mistress, and died under the torments of the rack.

In general, fortune seems not to have been propitious to Barbier: once only it appeared as if it would smile on him, by his being appointed tutor to M. d'Ormoy, son of Colbert, when he added to his name the addition of d'Aucour, and was received a member of the French Academy; but the death of that great minister, which happened soon after, left him again without resource, and after struggling some time with poverty and want, not having wherewith to pay his landlord, and indeed to live upon, he married his daughter, and tried again the bar, with the same bad success, and died not long after, on the 13th Sept. 1694, at the age of fifty-three, of an inflammation on the chest, leaving no children.

The greatest part of his works are directed against the Jesuits, or against the writers who were their friends and partisans. Generally speaking, they are not worth much. From this censure we must except the Sentimens de Cléanthe sur les Entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene, par le Père Bouhours Jesuite, in 12mo; a work which has been often quoted, and justly praised for the wit and learning it contains, and which gave a blow to father

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Bouhours, of which he could never recover. Notwithstanding all the pains he took to suppress the book, it has passed through several editions; the last was published by the abbé Granet in 1730, with the two factums or memoirs in favour of Le Brun. His other works are, L'Onguent pour la Brulure, a satire of about 1800 lines, published in 1671, exposing the bad morals of the new Casuists; which was followed in 1664 by an apology, under the title of Lettre d'un Avocat à un de ses Amis; in 1666 by the Reponse à la Lettre de M. Racine contre M. Nicole; and lastly, in 1676, by another satire in verse against Racine, which Mr. R. Simon reprinted at the end of the second volume of his Bibliothèque critique, published under the name of Sain-fore.

He has also been considered the author of the three letters to M. Chamillard, doctor of Sorbonne, relating to the Nuns of Port Royal, published in 1665, and the two others to M. Gaudin on the same subject in the following year; two factums against M. de Perefixe, archbishop of Paris; one in favour of M. de Verthamon, in prose, and a second in verse, upon the condemnation of the New Testament printed at Mons in 1668. All written in a bitter style of party warfare.

Besides these, he wrote an ode on the taking of Philisbourg, which was admitted in the collection of the acts of the French Academy for the year 1689, and several other memoirs, and had a great share in the compilation of the Dictionary of the Academy.

BARBIER, (Louis,) a French prelate of the seventeenth century, better known by the name of the *Abbé de la Rivière*, was the son of a tailor of Etampes. He was educated at the college du Plessis, where he obtained the professorship of literature, and became known to the celebrated Gaston, duke of Orleans, through the bishop of Cahors.

By playing the part of a sycophant and a jester, and by repeating the buffooneries of Rabelais, whose work he read more than the breviary, he gained so much the good graces of that prince, that he soon became his chief favourite and confidant; and by betraying him, and revealing all his secrets to cardinal Mazarin, he obtained from that minister in 1665, as a reward of his treachery, the bishopric of Langres, which raised him to the rank of a duke and a peer of France. It was in allusion to this that Boileau in his first satire concluded a dozen sharp lines with

"Le sort burlesque en ce siècle de fer
D'un pédant, quand il veut, sçait fair un duc et pair."

This sudden elevation attached the duke, who knew not the reason of it, still more to his treacherous favourite: he obtained for him the promise of a cardinal's hat, which however was not realized; for the duchess of Chevreuse contrived to have it given to another intriguer, so famous afterwards by the name of the cardinal de Retz.

Barbier died at Paris in 1670. It is stated that he was the first prelate who wore a wig. His testament was as strange as his life. He left nothing to his steward, assigning for the reason that he had been fifteen years in his service, but bequeathed one hundred ducats to him who would write his epitaph. Amongst many epitaphs which appeared, the following by M. de la Monnoye deserves record.

"Ci git un très grand personage,
Qui fut d'un illustre lignage
Qui posséda mille vertus,
Qui fut toujours très sage;
J'en dirois d'avantage,
C'est trop mentir pour cent écus."

BARBIER, (Marie Anne,) a French poetess, born at Orleans. She wrote one comedy and three operas, the titles of which are: Arria et Pætus, dedicated by an epistle in verse to the duchess of Bouillon, represented in 1719, with the ballet Les Plaisirs de la Campagne; Cornelie Mère des Gracques; Tomyris, dedicated to the duchess of Maine; and La Mort de Cæsar, to M. d'Argenson, counsellor of Metz. These four tragedies were represented between the years 1702 and 1707; as well as Le Faucon, a comedy in verse, in one act. The opera entitled Les Fêtes de l'Eté, the music by Monclair, was represented in 1716; the pastoral, in three acts, Le Jugement de Paris, the year after. She wrote likewise, or rather compiled, Les Saisons littéraires, a collection of poetry, history, and criticism. With the exception of her operas, all her dramas were printed in 1755, in one vol. 12mo; and the Saisons litteraires in 1774, many years after her death, which took place in 1745.

BARBIER, (Antoine Alexandre,) an eminent French bibliographer, was born at Coulommiers on the 11th of January, 1765. He was educated at the seminaire St. Firmin in Paris, where he afterwards taught mathematics and physical sciences. He became conservateur of

the library of the directory in 1799, from which he was removed, in the next year, to a similar situation in the Conseil d'Etat. Of this library he published a most excellent catalogue, the composition of which occupied him for three years. He published, in 1806, the two first volumes of his Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes. His situation was taken from him in September, 1822, after he had filled it most advantageously for the public for twenty-seven years. From this period his health began to decline, and he died on the 5th of December, 1825. Besides his Dictionnaire, and several catalogues of which he was the author, his works were, Nouvelle Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Goût, 5 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1808-10; Examen Critique et Complement des Dictionnaires Historiques, 8vo, 1820; and many bibliographical articles in the Dictionnaire Historique. He was the editor of several works, and left several unpublished.

BARBIERE, (Domenico del,) a painter and engraver, born at Florence about 1506, known also under the name of Domenico Fiorentino. Vasari calls him, erroneously, Damiano, and praises highly his works. He was one of the best of Rosso's (Maître Roux's) pupils, and followed him to Fontainbleau, at which place, as well as in Meudon, his works in stucco are much admired. His engravings are very superior, the touch delicate, and the design accurate. In Bartsch nine of them are mentioned, all of which are scarce. A series of Views of the Aldobrandini Gardens in Tusculum, have been erroneously ascribed to Barbiere, as they are the work of Dom. Barrière of Marseilles. (Felibien, Entretiens. Heinecke. Vasari. Nagler.)

BARBIERI, (Giovanni,) an Italian jurist of the fourteenth century, to whom the authorship of a Practica Juris has been ascribed. A work, entitled Questio Philosophica an Mineralia in plantarum numero sint reponenda, was published in 1626, possibly written by him. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARBIERI, (Giuseppe,) a learned Italian philologist, born at Modena, in 1519. He accompanied Ludovico de la Mirandola to the court of France, where he remained eight years. On his return to Modena, he was chosen chancellor of that city, and as such he arranged and catalogued the archives, and compiled a chronicle of the Modenese, which is still preserved in M.S. He died in 1574. He published La Guerra d'Attila, Flagello di Dio, 4to, Ferrara, 1568, of which a new edition appeared at Venice, 4to, 1594. In the Raccolta di Rime di diversi of Atanagi, i. 52, is a canzone in praise of Mary Stuart, then queen of Francis II., by Barbieri. Tiraboschi, in his Bibl. Moden., has given a detailed account of the MS. works of this writer. His Origine della Poesia rimata was published by Tiraboschi in 1790. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBIERI, (Alessandro,) a Bolognese doctor of laws, who flourished about the end of the seventeenth century. His works are—1. Corona Aurea D. Thomæ Aquinati Protectori Angelico dicata, Bologna, 1638. 2. La Politica e la Ragione di Stato Unitamente con istorici Tratti abbozzate, Discorso Academico. 3. Some sonnets, and a Funeral Oration, Bologna, 1665. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARBIERI. See BARBERIO.

BARBIERI, (Giovanni Angelo,) singer and composer in the service of prince Gonzaga, flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century. His great Oratorium, Gionata, figlio di Saule, was burnt in 1794, in the conflagration of the royal musical Archives of Copenhagen. (Schilling, Lex. d. Tonk.)

BARBIERI, (Francesco,) an Italian painter, called il Legnano from his native place, was a pupil of Ricchi and Carpioni. He left some large pictures, and died at Verona in 1698. (Lanzi. Schilling.)

BARBIERI, (Paolo Antonio,) brother of the preceding, and distinguished as a painter of animals, flowers, and fruits—but he did not paint much. His animals were so natural, that a cat is said to have snapped at some fishes upon one of his pictures. He died 1649.

BARBIERI, (Luigi,) a painter who executed a St. Pascal at Bologna. An engraving after him, representing the Servite Pelegrinus Lazius, is very rare. He is also said to have painted the cupola of St. Bartholomew at Modena. (Bernoulli, i. 150. Bartsch.)

BARBIERS. A family of Dutch painters.

Barbiers, Peter, a skilful artist of Amsterdam, born 1717. He painted scenery for the theatres of Amsterdam, Leyden, &c.; and a picture representing the conflagration of the former in the year 1772, has been engraved by C. Bagerts.

Barbiers, Bartholomew, son and pupil of Peter. He was skilful at landscapes, and painted with the left hand.

Barbiers, Peter, also a son of Peter. He left fine landscapes, representing the environs of Geldern and Haerlem.

Barbiers, Peter Bartsz, son of Bartholomew, known as a historical and landscape painter. In 1812 a view of Rhynsburg, after him, was engraved by Visser Bender. (Van Eynden and van der Willigen, Gesch. der vaderland. Schilderk.)

BARBISONE, (Lodovico,) a native of Brescia, a doctor of law, and employed in many important public transactions, especially in settling the limits between Brescia and Mantua, as he was very much esteemed by the princes of Lombardy. He addressed a Consolatory Letter to count F. Martinengo, which is inserted in the Consolatorie di diversi autori, dedicated to Pico della Mirandola, Venice, 1550, 8vo. (L. Cozzanda, Libr. Bresc.)

BARBO, (Pietro,) an Italian lawyer, a native of Soncino, who flourished about the end of the fifteenth century. It has, indeed, been said that he was a native of Padua (Marci Mantuæ Epist. Vir. Illustr). According to Pancirolus (De claris Leg. Interp. lib. ii. cap. 90) he graduated doctor in 1454, and for twenty-eight years lectured on civil law at Padua. In 1472 he became regular afternoon lecturer on civil law, and his salary was raised to 350 ducats. It has been asserted that he was at different times governor of various cities, filling the office of podestá at Alexandria, at Novara, at Parma, at Piacenza, and at Milan ; and it has also been said that he was governor of Genoa. It is, however, certain that he was much employed in state affairs, and counselled the Venetians in several important matters. He died, according to some writers, in 1479; according to others, in 1482. Pancirolus declares that he wrote on the Digestum Vetus, and the Six Codices ; but all that can with certainty be ascribed to his pen are, some Consilia, published in various collections. (Pancirolus. Mazzuchelli.)

BARBO, (Paulus,) born at Soncini, in Italy, whence he was named Soncinus. His age called him "the most glorious theologian, and the eternal ornament of the order of preachers." He taught philosophy at Milan, and then at Ferrara, Siena, and Bologna. Finally he became prior of the monastery at Cremona, and died in 1499. His works are, Elegantissima expositio in Artem veterem Aristotelis, Venet. per Joh. Rubeum Vercell. 1499; Questiones metaphisicæ, first printed at Bergamo, 1505, and reprinted several times; Epitome Questionum Johannis Capreoli super Libros Sententiarum, Papiæ, 1522; Questiones in octo libros Phisicorum, in Logicam Aristotelis, Venet. 1587; Comment. in decem Aristot. Prædicamenta; Comment. in quinque Porphyrii prædicabilia. (Trithemius de Script. Eccl. Altamura, Bibl. Dominicana. Arisius, Cremona Literata, Parmæ, 1702, folio.)

BARBO' SONCINO, or BARBUO', (Scipione,) a gentleman of Padua, doctor of law in the sixteenth century. He was the author of a Sommario delle Vite de' Duchi di Milano, cosi Visconti, come Sforzeschi, col natural Ritratto di ciascuno d'essi intagliato in Rame, Venice, 8vo, 1574, and fol. 1584. This work is chiefly valuable for the engravings, which are by the celebrated Girolamo Porro. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBO', (Giovanni Battista,) an Italian poet of the beginning of the seventeenth century, born at Padua. Another poet of the same name is mentioned as being a native of Ravenna, but they are probably the same person. The Paduan published a translation into Italian of Sannazarius de Partu Virginis, and some other poems. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBO', (Barnaba,) a Milanese lawyer and senator, who filled several important offices in his native place, where he died in 1701. His works are, 1. Allegationes, some published in the year 1640. 2. De Oneribus Extraordinariis Ducatus Mediolanensis Disquisitio, never published. 3. A Sapphic Ode, published by Luigi Brivio. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARBOLANI, (Marquis Torquato, died 1756, aged from fifty-five to sixty,) a native of Arezzo, descended from the illustrious house of the counts of Montaguto. He was honoured with many high situations, both civil and military, among which was that of lieut.-colonel of cavalry, in the service of his imperial majesty, Francis I. He wrote both Italian and Latin poetry, which his contemporaries admired, and translated Ariosto into Latin hexameters with much elegance. This was, however, a waste of his powers : such a work could find but few readers. He wrote also an account of a miracle at Arezzo, entitled, Rei gestæ Narratio cum b. Mariæ Simulacrum quod est Q. Aretii in Templo ejusdem Virg. Annuntationi dedicato illacrimavit, Florence, 1759; reprinted, Pisa, 1819, &c. (Tipaldo, iv. 270.)

BARBOSA. The name of numerous Portuguese writers, of which the following are the most important.

Barbosa, Ayres, a celebrated grammarian, rhetorician, and poet, born at Aveyro, in Portugal, and one of the chief revivers of classical studies in that country; praised almost beyond limits by his duly grateful contemporaries. He studied first in Salamanca, and then in Florence, where one of his masters was Angelo Politiano, and his fellow-student Giovanni de Medicis, afterwards pope Leo X. In 1495 he went again to Salamanca, where he became teacher of Latin as well as Greek. "In those times eloquence was mute in Spain, the learned stood aloof from the commerce of the Muses, and such an ignorance of letters and the classic languages had established itself, that nothing but barbarism was reigning throughout." Having taught for twenty years at Salamanca, king Joaõ III. of Portugal called him to his court, as instructor to the infantos, D. Affonso and D. Henrique. Having accomplished this task to full satisfaction, he returned to his native country, where he died in 1530, aged seventy. He wrote, Epometria, seu de metiendi carmina ratione, Salmant. 1515, 4to; De Ortographia, *ibid.* 1517; Commentarii in duos Aratoris Cardinalis libros, *ibid.* 1516, folio; Antimoria, Conimbricæ, 1536, 8vo. Some more of his works are printed in Compendio da Physica do Dr. Pedro Margalho, Salamant. 1520. (Machado.)

Barbosa, or *Barbessa, Edward*, a Portuguese geographer and navigator, born at Lisbon, about 1480. He went to India, visited the Moluccas, and collected valuable information relating to southern Asia, from the Red Sea to Japan. He finished his account of his travels in Asia in 1516, but it does not appear to have been printed when Ramusio gave a translation of it from a defective MS. Barbosa accompanied Magellan in his voyage round the world, and was assassinated in the isle of Zebu, May 1, 1521. (Biog. Univ.)

Barbosa, Antonio, a native of Chaut, in Portuguese India, was first a canon of the cathedral of Goa, and became subsequently dezembargador da relaçaõ of the archbishop, and vicarius of the church of St. Thomé, of Goa, where he showed himself a careful pastor of his flock. Having been near the spot, at the period of the battle of the Portuguese at the Morro de Chaul, on the 2d Feb. 1594, he wrote, Breve Tratado da Vittoria do Morro, &c. MS. formerly in the library of the marquez de Abrantes. (Machado.)

Barbosa, Pedro, professor of Roman law at the university of Coimbra, in the reign of king Sebastian, who, in 1577, removed him from the university to the supreme council of justice, where he continued until his death, which happened in 1606. His reputation for probity and independence has never been surpassed, and but seldom equalled. He did not conceal his opinion that Philip II. was not entitled to the crown of Portugal; and that monarch, well knowing the risk of persecuting such a man, sought, although without success, to gain him by favours, and appointed him grand chancellor of Portugal. When the death of this king was announced to Barbosa with the observation that his end was distinguished by piety, the chancellor coolly inquired, if by his will he had desired the crown of Portugal to be restored to its rightful owner? His works are, Commentaries on the Title of the Digest, de Judiciis, Lyons, 1622, folio; De Soluto Matrimonio, Madrid, 1595, folio; De Legatis et Substitutionibus, Lyons, 1664, folio; De Donationibus, Frankfort, 1625, folio. (Biog. Univ.)

Barbosa, Augustin, a Portuguese lawyer, born at Guimaraens in 1590. When young, in 1618, he published his Remissiones in Loca varia Concilii Tridentini. This work attracted a great deal of attention, and was reprinted at Toledo, at Brescia, at Antwerp, at Lyons, and at Venice. He visited the universities of France, Italy, and catholic Germany, and at last settled himself at Rome, where he was greatly patronized by popes Urban VIII. and Innocent X. On the re-establishment of the Portuguese monarchy, in 1640, he joined the Spanish party, and was rewarded by Philip V., in 1649, with the bishopric of Ugento, in the kingdom of Naples. He died in the same year. His complete works were published at Lyons, in 16 vols, folio. His father, Emmanuel Barbosa, published some esteemed commentaries on the laws of Portugal. (Biog. Univ.)

Barbosa, Simon Vaz, born at Vimiera, in Portugal. Being a first cousin of Augustin Barbosa, the latter took him to Rome as an assistant. He became a doctor of law at Coimbra, and a canon of the collegiate church of Vimiera. He wrote, Principia et loci comunes... utriusque juris. There seems to be a first edition, made at Rome, 1621, but it has been reprinted subsequently several times. Tractatus de Dignitate, origine, et significatione mysteriosis Ecclesiastico-

rum graduum, officii Divini, vestium Sacerdotalium, &c., Lugd. 1635, 8vo. Repertor. Jur. civilis et canonici, Lugd. 1668, folio. (Antonii Bibliotheca Hisp. nova.)

Barbosa Bacellar, Antonio, distinguished as a poet and man of letters, was born at Lisbon, and gave early proofs of talent, defending some theses in public at the age of sixteen. Afterwards, some of his poetry was printed by Manoel de Galegas and A. Figueira Duraõ, in the Epitalamio dos Serenissimos Duques de Braganza; and, according to the custom of those times, he was called. Homero e Virgilio renascido. Having gone, by desire of his father, to Coimbra, to study law, he became a professor, and the classes were soon too small for the number of his pupils. Still he met with some disappointment, and transferred himself to Lisbon, where Joaõ IV. gave him different situations, the last in the Relaçaõ do Porto. But his career was checked by his death, in the hospital of Chagas, in 1663. His works are numerous, and some of them very interesting and rare: the most important are, Relaçaõ Diario do sitio e tomada da forte Praça do Recife, recuperaçaõ das Capitanias de Itamaracà, Paraiba, Rio grande, Siará, e Ilha de Fernaõ de Noronha por Fr. Barreto Mestre Gl. do Estado do Brasil, &c., Lisbon, 1654, 4to. It has been translated into Italian. Relaçaõ da Vittoria, que alançaraõ as armas do Rei D. Affonso VI. contra as da Castella, &c., *ibid.* 1659, 4to. Statera veritatis, sive præcipua rationum momenta pro Jure Coronæ Lusit. &c., 1641, folio. His poems were collected in the Fenis renascida, ou bras poeticas dos melhooes engenhos Portugueses, and finally edited together in one volume, in Lisbon, 1716, 8vo, to which, however, some further additions were published in the following number of Fenis renascida. (Machado.)

Barbosa, Agostinha da Sylva, a Portuguese lady, well versed in the knowledge of architecture, who lived about 1674. She wrote, Tratado de Architectura e Arithmetica, published in Castella, under the name of Pedro do Albornoz. (Machado.)

Barbosa, P. Domingos, a Portuguese poet, born in 1610. He wrote, Poesia Alcaica, Panegyris sapientiæ Ulyssipone, Lisboa, 1622, 4to. (Machado.)

Barbosa P. Domingos, born at Bahia, in the Brazils, a master of arts, and afterwards a Jesuit. He was for many years a professor of theology, and maestre dos noviços in the convent of Bahia, and was sent to Rome as procurator general of the province of Brazil. On his return, he became rector of the college of Pernambuco, and died as rector at Bahia, in 1685. He left a manuscript in elegiac verses, Passio Servatoris nostri, praised by Machado. (Bibl. Lusit.)

Barbosa, D. Caetano, called Constantino, born at Evora, in 1660. He took early the habit of a Caetane friar, and was one of the best preachers of the older Portuguese school, "in whose sermons subtlety was tempered by discretion." His great charity is equally praised. He wrote, besides other pieces, Sermaõ de Soledade, Lisboa, 1691, 4to. (Machado.)

Barbosa, D. José, born at Lisbon, in 1674. He studied under, and entered, in 1690, the order of the Jesuits. He became subsequently an evangelic speaker (orador evangelico) of great repute. His sermon on the celebration of the canonization of St. Andre Avellino, was attended by king Joaõ V., who, as a mark of his satisfaction, made him chronista da sereniss. caza de Braganza. He was one of the first fifty members of the Academia Real, where he was commissioned to write the history of conde D. Henrique, and his son, D. Affonso Henrique, the first of which tasks he lived to accomplish. The catalogue of his concinatorial, historical, and poetic works, fills seven folio columns in the Bibl. Lusit.; the following may be mentioned:—Panegyrico funebre nas Exequias do Duque D. Nuno Alvares Pereira de Mello, Lisboa, 1727, 4to; Elogios dos Seren. Monarchas Portug. D. Joaõ IV., D. Affonso VI., D. Pedro II., e D. Joaõ V.; Cathalogo Chronol., Histor., Genealog., e Critico das Raynhas de Portugal, *ibid.* 1727, 4to; several Contas dos suos estudos, in the Collec. dos Docum. da Acad. Real. Lisiæ gemitus, *ibid.* 1736, 4to. (Machado.)

Barbosa Machado, Diego, (about 1682—1770,) a Portuguese historian, of great erudition, but of no judgment. His Bibliotheca Lusitana, (4 vols, folio, Lisbon, 1741, &c.) abounds with materials, good and bad, for Portuguese history and biography; and his collections for a Life of Dom Sebastian are remarkable for the credulity and weakness of the writer.

Barbosa Machado, Ignacio, born at Lisbon, in 1686. He studied in the convent of the Oratorio, and then in Coimbra. Subsequently he went as Juiz de fora to Bahia, in the Brazils. After the death of his wife, he embraced the

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ecclesiastical state, and died in 1634. His works are numerous: the most important are, Panegyrico Historico do Infante D. Manuel, Lisboa, 1717, 4to; Nova Relaçaõ das importantes Victorias, que alcançaoraõ as armas Portuguesas na India, &c., *ibid.* 1742, 4to; Fastos Politicos e Militares da antiqua e nova Lusitania, *ibid.* 1745, folio. (Machado.)

Barbosa, Vicenta, (1663—1711,) a Portuguese ecclesiastic, is known as the author of a book of considerable interest —a History of the Borneo Missions. Another ecclesiastic of this name, a Jesuit, went out as a missionary to Cochin China, and wrote a Dictionary of the language.

BARBOT, (Jean,) a French navigator, who has left a description of the western coasts of Africa and the adjacent regions, printed in the collections of voyages and navigations by Churchill, London, 1732. It appears that he had been in the employ of the French India companies. Being a protestant, he fled from France, with his brother Jacques and his nephew, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, and settled in England. His brother and nephew continued to make voyages after their settlement in England, an account of which is joined with that of Jean Barbot. (Biog. Univ.)

BARBOU, a celebrated family of printers, the name of which appears as early as the sixteenth century. Jean established himself at Lyons in 1539, and published a very correct edition of Marot's works. His son Hugo, who settled at Limoges, was the publisher of a beautiful edition of Cicero's epistles to Atticus, with the notes and emendations of the lieutenant-general Simeon Dubois. The first of the family established at Paris were Jean, who died in 1752, and his brother Joseph, who died in 1737. The widow of the latter gave up the press to the nephew of her husband, Joseph Gerard Barbou, who continued the series of beautiful classics, begun by Coustelier in 1743. These were carried forward by Hugo Barbou, from 1789, and, after his death in 1808, by Auguste Delalain. (Ersch und Gruber. Ebert, Bibliographisches Lexicon.)

BARBOU, (Gabriel,) a French general, born at Abbeville, in 1761. He rose quickly through the lower grades; went with the expedition to St. Domingo, in 1791; and on his return, having shown himself a decided partisan of the revolution, he was promoted, and sent to the army of the north, where he assisted in the defence of Maubeuge, and was made adjutant-general in Oct. 1793. He afterwards served in Holland, and contributed much towards the successes against the Anglo-Russians at Berghen and at Castricum, at which latter battle he was made general of division. After the peace which followed the battle of Austerlitz, he took part in the invasion of Spain, and was taken prisoner at Baylen. He was afterwards sent to Italy, and was occupied there and in the Tyrol till 1814. He died at the end of 1827. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARBOUR, (Thomas,) an American officer of the rank of colonel, described by Dr. Allen (Biog. Dict.) as a Whig of the revolution. He was born about the year 1735, and was in 1769 a member of the house of burgesses of Virginia, which made the first protest against the stamp act. He died at Barbourville, on the 16th of May, 1825; having for sixty years discharged the duties of a civil magistrate, and performed for some time the duties of sheriff of the county to which he belonged.

BARBOUR, (John,) an eminent Scottish poet, or rather metrical historian, whose name is also written Barber, Barbere, and Barbare. The date and place of his birth are unknown. It has been said that he was born at Aberdeen, but the evidence for this assertion does not appear. The years 1316, 1320, 1326, and 1330, have been variously assigned as those of his birth. From the place of his residence, and from the circumstance that he became archdeacon of Aberdeen, Dr. Jamieson concludes that he was a native of the northern parts of Scotland. Dr. Irving (Lives of Scottish Poets) supposes his father to have been a resident at Benwick. It has been said that he received his education at the abbey of Aberbrothock, where he took orders, and obtained a living near Aberdeen; but no authority is cited for this, and, as Dr. Jamieson remarks, the compilation from which the assertion is taken is so inaccurate, that it does not deserve much credit. Dr. Henry supposes Barbour to have become archdeacon of Aberdeen in 1356. In the next year there was a safe conduct granted by Edward III. of England, at the request of David II. king of Scotland, to "John Barber, archdeacon of Aberdeen, with three scholars in his company, coming" into England, "in order to study in the university of Oxford, and perform his scholastic exercises." (Rym. Fœd. Rot. Scot.) The purpose of the

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archdeacon's coming has been anxiously discussed by many writers. Mr. Pinkerton supposes that Barbour merely accompanied these three scholars to look after their education and morals, and that it was they, and not he, who were to perform the scholastic exercises. "That an archdeacon should have performed *actus scholasticos* would have been a phenomenon indeed, when he would not have been in that rank without having gone through them a dozen years before." (Lives Scot. Poets.) To this opinion, Dr. Irving also subscribes, with whom Dr. Jamieson differs. In 1357 Barbour was named by the bishop of Aberdeen as one of his commissioners to meet at Edinburgh respecting the ransom of David II., which appointment certainly appears inconsistent with the idea that his journey to Oxford was for the purposes of study; but Dr. Jamieson contends that this appointment was a mere compliment paid by the bishop to his archdeacon, and quotes a passage in the instrument of the appointment, which certainly supports his opinion. In the Rotuli Scotiæ there is a safe conduct, dated Nov. 6, 1364, "to Master John Barber, archdeacon of Aberdeen, with four horsemen (equites), coming from Scotland by land or sea, into England, to study at Oxford or elsewhere, as he may think proper." There is another of the same kind, dated Nov. 1368. In 1365 permission was accorded to him to travel through England, "usque sanctum Dionysium," to St. Denis, in France. These determine the point, and show that Barbour must have possessed a most intense love for learning; as even after he had reached a position of great dignity and honour in the church, he did not disdain to avail himself of the sources of information which a foreign school might afford. In the list of auditors of exchequer for the 18th of February, 1373, we find Barbour's name.

Respecting the circumstances under which he composed his famous poem, The Bruce, considerable difference of opinion subsists. Godscroft, in his history of the Douglasses, affirms that, for the composition of this work, Barbour received a pension from the exchequer during his life, which he gave to the hospital of Aberdeen, "to which," adds the historian, "it is allowed and paid still in our dayes." This assertion has been repeated by many writers, possibly on the authority we quote. Dr. Henry adds to this statement, without, however, citing any authority for the fact, that Barbour composed his poem at the request of king David Bruce, son to the hero whose triumphs he chronicles. Dr. Jamieson has been unable to find any thing which will warrant us to affirm that any such request was made; but by an entry in the Rotuli Ballivorum Burgi de Aberdonia, for 1471, the fact of a pension having been granted to Barbour, "pro compilatione libri gestorum regis Roberti primi," is distinctly admitted. There is reason to believe that this pension was granted, not by David II., as has been declared by Dr. Mackenzie, but by Robert II. It seems that Barbour had, by royal donation, two pensions,—one of 10*l.* Scots from the customs of Aberdeen, and another of 20*s.* from the rents or burrow-mails of that city. The first of these was limited to Barbour for life, and the first notice we have of the second is accompanied with a grant of it "suis assignatis quibuscunque, etiam si assignaverit ad manum mortuam." Dr. Jamieson, correcting the mistakes of preceding writers, has also shown that Barbour, instead of endowing with this pension an hospital at Aberdeen, granted it "to the chapter of the cathedral church of Aberdeen," in order that, after his decease, masses should be there performed for the benefit of his soul. It is probable that he died towards the close of 1395. His poem is of high historical value. The best edition is that published by Dr. Jamieson, at Edinburgh, in 1820, from the memoir prefixed to which this account is taken. Another poem attributed to Barbour, a chronicle of Scottish history, has been lost.

BARBOVIUS, or BARBOBUS, the Latinized name of an Italian family, of which a great many have distinguished themselves. See Barbo'.

BARBUTO, (Rustico,) an old Italian poet, who lived about 1290. One of his poems is inserted in Crescimbeni's Commentarj della volgar poesia.

BARCA, (Alessandro, 1741—1814,) a native of Bergamo, who distinguished himself in chemistry and natural philosophy. He was of a good family, and after being educated under the Jesuits, he left their institution, and entered into another religious order. At twenty years of age he was sent as professor of philosophy and mathematics in the college of Santa Croce, in Padua. Here his ardent pursuit of his studies impaired his health. He was obliged to abandon part of his pursuits, and he determined to confine

himself to two branches of knowledge, the cultivation of which he considered a mere pleasure—chemistry and electricity. In his Conghietture sull' Elettricita (in the Saggio di Opuscoli, Milan, 1776, 4to, in vol. xxvii.) he is said to have been the first to indicate some of the phenomena of latent heat; and in another memoir, to have forestalled Berthollet in one of his discoveries, which that great chemist candidly acknowledged in his essay on Prussic Acid. He published also something on the Theory of Music and Harmony. The religious order to which he belonged having been dissolved by a public decree, he retired to the bosom of his family at Bergamo, where he was much beloved. See more in Tipaldo, iii. 90—93.

BARCA, (Petro Antonio,) an Italian artist, who made a model of the dome of Milan, and wrote a work on civil and military architecture, painting, &c. printed at Milan in 1620. (Nagler.)

BARCA, (Francisco,) born at Evora, in Portugal, and friar of the military order of Saõ Tiago. He was a famous musician, being master of the orchestra at the royal convent of Palmella, and then at Lisbon. His musical works are preserved in the royal library of music at Lisbon. (Machado.)

BARCA. See CALDERON.

BARCELLA, (Lodovico da Chiari,) of Brescia. He was attached to that sect of religionists, called then in Italy Geroninians, of which he became general. He was not only a Greek, but a good Hebrew and Chaldee scholar; and built the convent and church of Madonna delle Grazie. He died in his convent in 1522. He published a large volume, Dell' alto Misterio della Santissima Trinità, in which, by a number of symbolic figures, the splendid mechanism of the heavens is illustrated. (L. Cozzanda Libr. Bresciana.)

BARCELLONA, (Antonio dell' Oratorio,) born in Palermo 1726, died 1805. His parents, although respectable, but rather indigent, placed him with the Jesuits, in whose schools he became a very good scholar; Galileo, Des Cartes, and Leibnitz, being his favourite guides. Subsequently he entered the order of the Oratorio, and composed some tragedies, represented by the pupils of the convent. Being made president of the library of the congregation, which the abbate Sclafani had previously enriched with the gift of his books, stipulating, however, that it ought to be open to readers,—Barcelloni, by his exertions, caused the intentions of the abbate, which had been previously neglected, to be strictly observed, and increased the library both very judiciously and extensively. He wrote, La Felicità de' Santi. Palermo, 1810, three vols, 4to. Some others of his works are still preserved in MS. in the library of Palermo. (Biographia delli Uomini illustri della Sicilia, da Dr. G. E. Ortolani.)

BARCELLOS, (Fr. Francisco de,) a Portuguese poet of the sixteenth century, descended from a distinguished and noble family. He entered the convent De la Pena in 1525, where he exercised all the monastic virtues; "vigorous in abstinence, in prayer unremitting, inflamed with zeal, prompt in obedience, observing an adequate silence." He became prior of the convent De S. Marcos, near Coimbra, which he augmented with sumptuous additional buildings, designed by himself. His Latin verses have been highly extolled. He died sometime after 1572, in the convent of Pena, near Cintra. He wrote in elegiac verses, Salutiferæ Crucis triumphus in Christi Dei Optimi Maximi gloriam, &c., Coimbra, 1503; and some other poems. (Machado.)

BARCELONETA, (Ugone di,) born at Barceloneta, in Piedmont, but according to others in Spain, about 1230. He was a Dominican friar, and after having gone through other clerical degrees, became a cardinal (of Sta. Sabina), and founded at his own expense the convent and church of the Dominicans, in Barceloneta. He was a celebrated preacher, and wrote Manipulus Curatorum, Lyons, 1559. He left several MSS., of which Compendium Theol. veritatis, and Dialogus de Creatione Mundi, are preserved in the Imperial library at Vienna. (Chiesa Scr. Sav. e Nizzardi.)

BARCENA, (Alphonsus de,) born at Cordova in Spain, a pupil of Johannes Avila, called the apostle of Bætica. He was a Jesuit, and enjoyed an extraordinary fame as a missionary in South America. Having lived amongst several Indian tribes, he wrote in five of their different languages, Lexica, Præcepta grammatica, Doctrina Christiana, Librum de Confessionis ratione. He died at Cusco in Peru in 1598, aged 70. (Alegambe Biblioth. Soc. Anton. Bibl. Hisp.)

BARCHAM, (John, Dr.) a divine and antiquary of the reign of king James the First, who is said by Wood to be the real author of the greater part of the work entitled, The Display of

Heraldry, published under the name of John Guillim, a member of the College of Arms, and which was long considered a standard treatise on the subject. He also wrote the Lives of Henry the Second and king John, which make part of Speed's History of England, and prefixed a preface to Dr. Crakanthorpe's Defence of the Church of England against M. Anthonio de Dominis, archbishop of Spalato. These, and not any distinct work of his own, and published in his own name, give him a claim to rank amongst worthy authors; but he was undoubtedly a man of extensive learning, and was one of the first Englishmen who made any considerable collection of coins. They were given by him to archbishop Laud, by whom they were presented to the university of Oxford.

He was a native of Exeter; being son of Laurence Barcham, who resided at St. Leonards, by Joan his wife, who was a daughter of Edward Bridgeman of that city, who was nearly related to John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester. He was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1587, being then fifteen years of age; became M.A., B.D., and D.D.; was chaplain to Bancroft and Abbot, successively archbishops of Canterbury; was rector of Finchley, Packlisham, and Lachingdon; and had the prebend of Brownswood in the cathedral church of St. Paul. Finally, in 1616 he became rector and dean of Bocking, when he appears to have resigned his other churches. He died in his parsonage house at Bocking, March 25, 1642, and was interred in the chancel of the parish church, leaving the character of a man of strict life and conversation, charitable, modest, and reserved; but, above all, exemplary in his duties as a clergyman.

BARCHETTA, (Andrea,) a Neapolitan sculptor, about 1600. His statues in wood, representing St. Francis of Assissi and Antony of Padua in the church of St. Maria nuova, are highly praised. (Nagler.)

BARCHUSEN, (John Conrad,) whose name is sometimes given Barckhausen, was born March 16, 1666, at Horn, in Westphalia. He studied chemistry and pharmacy during ten years at Berlin, Mayence, and Vienna. In 1693 he visited Germany, Hungary, and Italy, whence he passed with the Venetian troops into the Morea, being attached as physician to the general in command. After the decease of his officer he went to Holland, and in 1694 gave lectures on chemistry at Utrecht, in the university of which place he took the degree of doctor of medicine. In 1703 he was named professor extraordinary of chemistry in the university. His reputation was great, and he made some few discoveries in his favourite science. To him we owe our knowledge of the succinic acid, and he made some good analyses of th bile and other excrementitious matters. He was much praised by Boerhaave. He died Oct. 2, 1723, leaving to the library of Utrecht several valuable works on botany and natural history. He published among other works, Pharmacopœus Synopticus, Francof. 1690, 12mo; Utrecht, 1696, 8vo; Lugd. Bat. 1712, 8vo; Pyrosophia succincta Iatrochymiam, Rem Metallicam et Chrysopœiam breviter pervestigans, Lugd. Bat. 1695, 4to, 1698, 8vo; Elementa Chemiæ, Lugd. Bat. 1717, 4to; Historia Medicinæ, Amst. 1710, 8vo; Utrecht, 1723, 4to; Collecta Medicinæ Practicæ generalis, Amsterdam, 1715, 8vo.

BARCIA, (Andrea Gonzalez de,) one of the most learned Spaniards of the last century, is well known as the editor of that most useful work, Historiadores Primitivos de les Indies Occidentales, (3 vols, folio, Madrid, 1749,) and as the author of another, Ensayo Cronologico para la Historia General de la Florida, comprehending, under the general name of Florida, all the country on the Gulf of Mexico to the confines of that empire.

BARCINONENSIS, (Joannes Franciscus,) a Spanish historian of the fifteenth century, so called from his birth-place, Barcelona. He wrote in the language of that province, (Lemosino idiomate) a historical work, Libre de les Noblesces dels Reys, só es dels nobles fets e valenties, e cavalleries que feren en fets darmes, &c.

BARCLAY, (Alexander,) a miscellaneous writer, in prose and poetry, of considerable abilities and acquirements, was a Scotsman by birth, if we may rely upon the positive assertion of Dr. William Bulleyn, who wrote his Dialogue on the Pestilence about twenty years after the death of Barclay. Anthony Wood states, that Barclay was born in Somersetshire, (Ath. Oxon. i. 205, edit. Bliss;) and Warton was of opinion, that he was either of Gloucestershire or Devonshire; (Hist. Engl. Poetry, iii. 72, edit. 1824;) but Bale and Pitts, who were his contemporaries, incline to the notion that he

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came north of the Tweed. His birth must have happened considerably before the end of the fifteenth century. Wood also says, that he was of Oriel college, or "for a time educated" there, Thomas Cornish being then provost, but he furnishes no date. Cornish, who afterwards became bishop of Tyne, was one of Barclay's early patrons, but in 1509, when he published his Ship of Fools, he was "servitor chaplain and beadsman" to a person of the name of Kyrkham. How long Barclay continued at Oxford is not known, but Wood tells us generally, that "afterwards he travelled beyond the seas;" while other biographers have been more particular, and have stated that he visited Holland, Germany, Italy, and France. He certainly became a proficient in foreign languages, and in 1512 Robert Copland printed the Introductory to write and to pronounce French, which Barclay had compiled at the instance of the duke of Norfolk, who probably at that date gave him his countenance. Bishop Cornish procured him to be appointed a priest of the college of St. Mary Ottery, in Devonshire, and hence, perhaps, the erroneous notion that he was born in that county. Subsequently he entered first into the order of St. Benedict, and secondly into that of St. Francis. The monastery to which he attached himself, that of Ely, being dissolved, after he had taken his doctor's degree, he was made vicar of Wokey, in Somersetshire, and translated later in life to Baddow Magna, in Essex. His last piece of preferment was given to him by the dean and chapter of Canterbury; it was the vicarage of All Saints, Lombard-street, to which he was presented on 30th April, 1552. He was then, if we may believe Bale, in his Declaration of Bonner's Articles as cited by Dr. Bliss, one of the chaplains of queen Mary, and led anything but a moral life, though compelled to observe the priestly rule of celibacy. This is very possible; but Bale is not to be trusted when speaking of the Roman-catholic clergy. Dr. Bliss states, that Barclay must have died prior to 24th August, 1552, as Peter Alexander then succeeded him in his living of All Saints; but Wood distinctly asserts, that Barclay's will was proved on the 10th June, 1552: he must have died, therefore, between 30th April and the 10th June, and he was buried at Croydon, where he expired at a very advanced age. His principal work, already mentioned, the Ship of Fools, was translated, paraphrased, and compiled (for it is partly an original composition) from the German of Sebastian Brandt, with the aid of Latin and French versions, while Barclay was chaplain, as he calls himself, of St. Mary Ottery, in 1508; and it was printed in the next year by Pynson, and again by Cawood in 1570. He had previously written an allegorical poem called The Castle of Labour, which was printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1506. His Mirror of Good Manners was printed by Pynson without date; and here Barclay speaks of himself as monk of Ely. Pynson also printed Barclay's Eclogues without date, which the author states relate to "the manner of rich men anenst poets, and other clerks." These were reprinted by John Herforde and by Humphrey Powell, both without date, and Cawood placed them, and the Mirror of Good Manners, at the end of his edition of the Ship of Fools, 1570. These Eclogues, "the first (says Warton) that appeared in the English language," are the same as are given in Wood, under the title of The Miseries, or Miserable Lives, of Courtiers. A translation of Sallust's Jugurthine War, by Barclay, also came from Pynson's press; and he seems to have written a piece (now lost) against John Skelton, whose Philip Sparrow he ridicules in his Ship of Fools. Anthony Wood adds, that he translated the Lives of St. Margaret, St. Katherine, St. Ethelreda, and St. George.

BARCLAY, (William,) a famous Scottish civilian, descended from an ancient family in Aberdeenshire, where he was born in 1541. The early part of his life was spent in the court of queen Mary, but having been educated in the principles of Roman catholicism, he apprehended that under her successor he had but little chance of promotion, and went into France, where being then in his thirtieth year, he applied himself with much ardour to the study of the belles-lettres. He became eminent for his knowledge of philosophy and law, which last he studied under the celebrated Cujacius, at Bourges. He graduated doctor in the civil and canon laws; and through the recommendation of Henry the Jesuit, was appointed by the duke of Lorraine professor of civil law at the university that prince had lately established at Pont-à-Mousson. The duke also nominated him in the year 1582, one of his counsellors, and master of requests to his hospital. By

Anna de Malleville, whom he married in 1581, he had a son, John, the well-known author of Argenis, whom the Jesuits were anxious he should make a member of their body. His refusal to agree to their wishes, prompted them to employ their powerful interest to induce the duke of Lorraine to withdraw his countenance and patronage from Barclay—an end they ultimately managed to accomplish. At the wish of James I. he came to England, where he was offered a professorship of civil law at one of our universities, and a seat at the council table, if he would adopt the faith of the church of England, which offer he steadily refused; and in 1604, returned to France, where he became law professor at the school of Angers. His death is stated by some to have occurred in 1605, by others in 1609, while others again assign to it the date 1611. His works are as follows :—1. De Regno et Regali Potestate adversus Buchananum, Brutum, Boucherium et reliquos Monarchomachos, lib. vi. Paris, 1600, 4to. In this work, "Barclay," says Mr. Hallam, "argues in the principles current in France, that the king has no superior in temporals; that the people are bound in all cases to obey him; that the laws owe their validity to his will." (Introd. Lit. Europe.) He however admitted the right of resistance in cases of enormous cruelty. This work was dedicated to Henry IV. 2. De Potestate Papæ an et quatenus in Reges et Principes seculares Jus et Imperium habeat, Francof. 1609. To this book, which, written by a zealous catholic, vindicates against the pope the independent rights of sovereign princes, Bellarmine published a reply, which the parliament of Paris forbade to be circulated. This work Barclay gave to the printer, and dedicated to pope Clement VIII. But he afterwards took it away from the press, and kept it by him for ten years. When differences were apprehended between the pope and the Venetians, he was anxious for its publication; but from his early death, it appeared as a posthumous work. 3. A Commentary on the title of the Pandects de Rebus Creditis et de Jurejurando, Paris, 1605, 8vo. 4. Præmetra in Vitam Agricolæ, Paris, 1599, 8vo. (Mackenzie. Biog. Brit. Vit. Jo. Barclaii a T. Bugnotio.)

BARCLAY, (John,) the author of the Argenis, a celebrated political allegory, was the son of William Barclay, and born at Pont-à-Mousson, Jan. 25, 1582. At the early age of nineteen, he is said to have published a commentary in English on Statius; but as it was dedicated (says Bayle) to Charles, duke of Lorraine, it was more probably written in Latin. The question can be solved only by an inspection of the volume, of which, however, there is unfortunately no copy in the British Museum; unless it be thought that the tradition owes its origin to the fact, that Barclay printed at London, in 1606, a collection of Latin poems, under the title of Silvæ, and written in imitation of a similar work, by the author of the Thebais. The Silvæ were dedicated to Christian IV. of Denmark, the uncle of prince Charles of England, to whom Barclay dedicated his Poematum Libri duo, which appeared at London in 1615. Fascinated with the early developed talents of the son of a Scottish refugee, the Jesuits of his native town used their utmost endeavours to attach the youth to their society; and it was to avoid the snares thus laid for him, that his father carried him to England; where he wrote a Latin poem on the coronation of James I. which so ingratiated him with the king, as to lead him to dedicate the first book of his Euphormion to a monarch more than usually fond of learning, and by whom his father was employed in offices at once honourable and lucrative. Fearful, however, that his son would be led to renounce the catholic religion if he remained longer in England, the father carried him back to Angers, where he lived till the death of his parent, and he then went to Paris. Here he met with Louisa Debonnaire; and after his marriage with her returned to England, where he became acquainted with M. de Peiresc, the celebrated antiquary, and by whose kind offices he was subsequently enabled to get his Argenis printed at Paris in 1621. During his residence in England, Barclay wrote a short account of the Gunpowder-plot, under the title of Series patefacti divinitus Parricidii in Maximum Regem Regnumque Britanniæ Cogitati et Instructi. This was reprinted at the end of the complete edition of the Euphormion, that appeared at Amsterdam in 1629, and which led Menage into some mistakes that Bayle has corrected; who observes, that of the five books, into which the Euphormion is there divided, only the first two really belong to that work; that the third is the apology for the other two, which appeared originally in 1610; and that the fourth is but a reprint of the Icon Ani-

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morum, first published in 1614; while the fifth, says Bayle, was written by one Morisot. It would seem, however, that the part, thus attributed to a writer of Dijon, as he is called in the Biographie Universelle, was given to Barclay by Joseph Scaliger; who there found an allusion to himself, by no means flattering, under the name of Nometus. At least on this supposition can we account for the disparaging language adopted by Scaliger towards Barclay; who is described in the Scaligerana as a pedant of Angers, and the author of a Satyricon, that seems at the commencement to promise something, but which has a most lame and impotent conclusion. With this exception, and one or two of inferior note in the catalogue of critics, the Latin style of Barclay has met with unqualified approbation. Jean Victor Rossi, better known by his half Greek half Latin name of Janus Nicius Erythræus, has lamented in his Pinacotheca, in a tone at once melancholy and manly, the degeneracy of the descendants of Cicero, who have found in two foreigners, Muretius and Barclay, a Latin style, that puts to shame every native of modern Italy. Grotius too, no mean judge of such matters, has perpetuated his opinion of Barclay in the following epigram, placed under his portrait, prefixed to the Argenis—

"Gente Caledonius, Gallus natalibus, hic est,
Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui."

A Scot by blood—and French by birth, this man
At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can.

After his return to Paris, he retired to Rome, at the invitation of pope Paul V. where he published his Parænesis ad Sectarios; and received much kindness from cardinal Bellarmine, despite all he had done by writing against the church of Rome, or by reprinting his father's treatise, De Pietate Papæ; the object of which was to prove that kings were independent of the triple crown. For such unexpected conduct on the part of the cardinal, the real motive is perhaps to be traced to the fact that Barclay had retracted certain doctrines he had once advocated, in opposition to that champion of the church; nor less, perhaps, to his stoutly denying that he had ever renounced the catholic religion. Of the manner in which he passed his latter days at Rome, there are conflicting accounts. According to Nicius Erythræus, he occupied himself in the culture of rare bulbous plants, with the view of selling them at the high prices they then fetched in Italy; but a rascally servant, who alone knew the places where the seeds were set, rooted them up and carried them away, and thus dissipated all Barclay's dreams of profit. He died at Rome in 1621, and upon his monument of marble, erected by his son, was placed his bust; but as it was opposite to the tomb of the preceptor of cardinal Barberini, which had a similar ornament, the widow of Barclay was desirous to destroy her husband's monument; but unable to do so, she took away the bust, because her pride could not endure that a mere pedagogue should have the same honour paid to him, as to one, who like her deceased husband, was no less illustrious for his birth than for his wit and learning. Of the two principal works of Barclay the Argenis was in its own day considered the better, and held in such high honour by cardinal Richelieu, that he is said to have drawn from it many of his ideas in questions of state policy, that have shed such a lustre on his administration. To a modern reader, however, the Euphormion will be probably more attractive, from the greater ease of the style and the less obscurity of the matter, to say nothing of the more frequent recurrence of some pretty pieces of poetry, that have been modelled upon those found in the Satyricon of Petronius, and the De Consolatione of Boethius; while the Icon Animorum, in its description of the different people of Europe, can scarcely fail to recall the reader's recollection to Goldsmith's Traveller.

The Euphormion was translated into French, Par. 1640, by John Berault, who has added a key and a commentary. Of the Argenis, there are three French translations, which appeared in 1624, 1732, and 1776, respectively, of which the oldest is the most faithful, although its unknown author has been unable or unwilling to give, except in one or two instances, a metrical version of the poetical pieces. There are, likewise, three English translations of the Argenis; the first was done at the request of Charles I. by Sir Robert Le Grys, who was assisted in the poetical versions by May, the continuator of Lucan; the second was from the pen of Kingsmil Long, in 1636, who has caught and embodied the spirit of his author, of whom, in his preface, he speaks quite in raptures; and the last appeared in 1772, under the title of The Phœnix, or the History of Polyarchus and Argenis, translated from the Latin by a lady. There was, likewise, an

Italian version, said to be done for the gratification of a lady, who had heard much of the original, but was unable to read it. Mention is also made of some Spanish and Dutch translations; and from all these, some idea may be formed of the once extensive reputation of an author, whose name is now known but to few, and whose works are still more rarely read.

BARCLAY, (Thomas,) a Scottish scholar, who studied literature and philosophy with great success at Bourdeaux, and going afterwards to Toulouse, became head of the Squellanean school. Having applied himself to the study of law, he received the appointment of regius professor at Poitiers, from whence he returned to Toulouse, and there taught law with great applause. His writings were neither numerous nor important. (Dempster.)

BARCLAY, (John,) a Scottish doctor of medicine, and master of arts, the author of a work entitled Nepenthes seu de Nicotiana Herba Viribus, Edinb. 1614. He is a zealous advocate for the use of what he terms "this happie and holie herbe," and in some verses which he subjoins to his dedication, declares that—

"Tobacco neither altereth health nor hew,
Ten thousand thousands know that this is true!"

BARCLAY, (David,) born at Kirktoun-hill in 1610, a member of an ancient and distinguished Scottish family, who is chiefly distinguished as one of the earlier and more remarkable converts to Quakerism. He left Scotland, after a youth spent in study, on account of the troubles of that country and of England, and took service with the Swedish army in Germany, where he rose to the rank of major. On his return to Scotland, during the reign of Cromwell, he took an active part in public affairs, sat in the English parliament as a representative of his native country, and after the death of Cromwell, and the resignation of his son Richard, was for some time imprisoned in Edinburgh, though the part he had taken in politics had entitled him rather to the favour of Charles II., he having held a command in the royalist army, and favoured that side. During this confinement, about the year 1670, he embraced the profession of Quakerism. He died in 1686.

BARCLAY, (George,) a zealous Scottish catholic, and faithful adherent of James II. under whom he had formerly served, in his expulsion from England; In 1696, he put himself at the head of a party, whose purpose was to take prisoner, or murder the prince of Orange, (William III.); but this treasonable intention was discovered, and the leader of it obliged to fly. Many of his accomplices, less fortunate, were taken and executed.

BARCLAY, (Robert,) son of the David Barclay, mentioned before, and like him a convert to Quakerism, to which sect he rendered essential service by his Apology, a work containing, beyond all doubt, the best defence of their principles which has yet appeared; the best, perhaps, of which they are capable. He was born at Gordonstoun, in Morayshire, in 1648, and sent early to Paris to finish his education; but his father finding that the influence of his brother, a zealous catholic, was likely unduly to bias the young student towards the doctrines of that religion, recalled him, and attempted to persuade him to the adoption of the tenets of Quakerism, which he himself at that time professed. These persuasions were at first ineffectual, but on one occasion of his being present at a meeting of that body, he was so impressed with the preaching of one of their ministers, that he shortly afterwards joined the society, and became one of their most zealous defenders, and an indefatigable propagator of their opinions both in England and on the continent, especially in Holland. His first visit to Holland and Germany was made in 1676, when he made acquaintance with Elizabeth, princess palatine of the Rhine, and sister of prince Rupert, who continued to the close of her life a sincere friend to him, and to his fellow-members of the society of Quakers. In the same year he published his Apology in Latin, (Theologiæ vere Christianæ Apologia, 4to, Amst. 1676,) which was translated into English, and has gone through eight editions in that language, 8vo, Lond. 1676, 1678, 1736; 4to, Birmingham, 1765; (Baskerville's beautiful edition) Lond. 1780, &c. In 1677 he paid a second visit to Holland, in company with Penn and Fox, where they again visited the princess palatine; and in 1679 Barclay procured from Charles II. a charter, erecting his lands of Ury into a free barony, with civil and criminal jurisdiction to him and his heirs. The preamble to this charter, which was afterwards ratified by an act of parliament, states that it was granted "for the many services done by colonel David Barclay, and his son, the said Robert

Barclay, to the king, and his most royal progenitors in times past." This barony, with all similar jurisdictions, was extinguished by the alterations made in the government of Scotland in the reign of George II.

In 1679 Robert Barclay paid a third visit to Holland, of which, however, no particulars have been preserved, and in 1682 was appointed governor of East Jersey in North America, by a royal commission, expressed in terms highly laudatory of his talents and moral worth; giving him also the liberty of appointing a deputy, of which he availed himself, so that he never visited his province. From this time he appears to have passed his life without any remarkable incidents, from time to time embracing such opportunities as his favour at court gave him, for ameliorating the condition of his fellow professors. He died in 1690, at his paternal residence of Ury. Besides the Apology, (which has been translated into Danish, German, Spanish, Swedish, and French,) he wrote Truth cleared of Calumnies, Aberdeen, 1670; A Catechism and Confession of Faith, 1675; Theses Theologicæ, (the germ of the Apology) 8vo, London, 1675; Treatise on Universal Love, 1677; Anarchy of the Ranters, 1676; and some other, chiefly controversial, works. (A short account of the Life and Writings of Robert Barclay, 8vo, Lond. 1802.)

BARCLAY, (John,) the founder of a religious sect in Scotland, known as Bereans, or Barclayans. They obtained their former appellation in consequence of the habit followed by Barclay of referring in support of his doctrines to the words of Holy Writ, like the Bereans commended in the Acts, chap. xvii. 10, who "searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so." Barclay was the son of a farmer at Muthill, in Perthshire; he was born in the year 1734, and, after receiving the best education which he could obtain in the neighbourhood, entered himself at the university of St. Andrews, where he graduated master of arts. The next session he entered the New Divinity, or St. Mary's college, an institution devoted to instruction in theology, in which science he prosecuted his studies with great ardour and success. Dr. Archibald Campbell, the professor of church history, attracted at this time a good deal of attention, and provoked much controversy by advocating the opinion of Socinus, "that the knowledge of the existence of God is derived from revelation, and not from reason:" an opinion for which he was prosecuted in the ecclesiastical courts, although the matter being compromised, he escaped the expected sentence. Amongst the students of the university who were his most zealous supporters, Barclay stood foremost, without, however, acceding to all his opinions. Campbell being, if not an Arminian, no very decided Calvinist; while Barclay maintained the extreme doctrines of Calvinism, even to the extent of supralapsarianism. Having passed through the usual curriculum, he was on the 27th of September, 1795, licensed as a preacher of the gospel, by the presbytery of Auchterarder—a name which appears ominous of divisions in the church of Scotland. He became assistant to the minister of Errol, near Perth, but differing with him in theological points, ultimately left him, and became assistant in 1763 to Mr. Dow, minister of Fettercairn, in the presbytery of Fordoun, and here he remained nine years. His popularity as a preacher and minister was very great; and, the writer from whom this account is taken states, excited the jealousy of the presbytery, who, when Mr. Barclay, in a dissertation prefixed to a paraphrase of the Psalms, part of which appeared in 1766, avowed his belief that in the Psalms, the speaker is to be understood as Christ, and not as David, and that in others, the state of the church of God, oppressed or triumphant, is depicted, summoned him before their bar, to defend opinions so novel and perilous. His defence we are told was marked with great ability, and he promulgated the obnoxious sentiments in a work entitled Rejoice evermore, or Christ All in All. The denunciation of these notions, published by the presbytery, did not deter him from maintaining his doctrines, until the death of Mr. Dows in 1772, when in spite of the wishes of the parishioners, another person was inducted into the living. The presbytery (and their decision was confirmed by the general assembly) refused Barclay the certificate of character usually granted to a departing preacher. On this, he left the church of Scotland, and having, on the 12th October, 1773, been ordained at Newcastle, established himself in Edinburgh in 1774, where he remained for three years. After this, he preached at London, Bristol, and other places; and died at Edinburgh on the 29th of July, 1798. He published an edition of his

works in three volumes. (Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen.)

BARCLAY, (John,) a gallant English officer, who on the fifteenth of March, 1755, became second lieutenant in the royal marines. From 1757 to 1759 he served in the Mediterranean, and in 1760 was present at the siege of Belleisle; was afterwards employed on the coast of Africa; was present at the first relief of Gibraltar, at the attacks of Red Bank and Mud Forts in the Delaware; at the capture of the Spanish fleet under admiral Langara, and at the taking of admiral La Grasse in the West Indies. He received the rank of major-general on the 3d of May, 1796; of lieutenant-general on the 25th of September, 1803; and of general on the 4th of June, 1813. He was placed on the retired list on the 28th of April, 1814, and died at Taunton on the 12th of November, 1823. (Gent.'s Mag.)

BARCLAY, (Robert, 1774—3d May, 1811,) a lieutenant-colonel in the British army. He entered the service at the age of fifteen, in the 38th regiment of infantry, and embarked for the East Indies, where he signalized himself in most of the actions that were fought in that country in 1793. He was so distinguished by his talents and bravery that he was promoted on the 31st of May, 1793, to the rank of lieutenant, and on the 3d of April, 1795, to that of captain. He was taken prisoner by the enemy, and after having suffered much from his captivity, returned to England the year following his promotion: but though entitled to six months' leave of absence, he hastened to rejoin his regiment in the West Indies. In 1803, the distinguished qualities of captain Barclay became known to general Sir John Moore, and he was promoted to the rank of major in the 52d regiment of infantry; known as one of the best disciplined and bravest corps in the British army. Soon after he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the same regiment; and upon his father, major David Barclay, writing to the general to express his thanks, Sir John in reply bestowed the highest eulogiums on the merits of the lieutenant-colonel, who accompanied him to Sweden in 1808, and afterwards to Portugal. On the 25th of July, 1810, he was particularly mentioned in the despatches as being greatly distinguished in the battle of Almeida, where he received a ball in the hat, and had a horse shot under him. Soon afterwards lord Wellington conferred the command of a brigade upon him, composed, besides the regiment of Barclay, of English and Portuguese. Charging the enemy at the head of this force, at the heights of Busaco, on the 27th of Sept. 1810, he received a wound below the left knee, an injury that forced him to quit active service, and the effects of which caused his death in the following year. (Biog. Univ. Annual Register.)

BARCLAY, (Henry,) an American episcopal clergyman and doctor of divinity, was a native of Albany, and graduated at Yale college in 1734. He was ordained in England, and appointed missionary to the Mohawk Indians. After having discharged the duties of this office, he became rector of Trinity church, in New York, where he continued until his death, which took place in the year 1765. He assisted in the translation of the Liturgy into the Mohawk language. This translation was printed in 1769.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, (Ludwig,) was a member of a branch of the Scottish family of Barclay, settled in Mecklenburg, where his father was a merchant of some note. He was born at Rostock in 1639, was in 1667 chosen deacon, and in 1670 archdeacon of the church of St. Mary, in that city, and died in 1687. He studied at Jena, and took his degree there; as a writer he is known only by his sermons. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, (Prince,) imperial Russian field-marshal, a descendant of one of the family of Barclay de Tolly, who settled in Livonia in 1689, and served under Peter the Great, was born in Livonia in 1759. He was educated after his father's death by the brigadier von Meulen, a veteran of the seven years' war, and afterwards by his elder brother, baron Barclay de Tolly. He entered the Russian army in 1769 as a cadet, in a regiment of cuirassiers, served in the campaigns of 1788 and 1789 against the Turks, in 1790 against the Swedes, and in 1792 and 1794 against the Poles, when he gained the order of St. George of the fourth class. In the campaign of 1806 against Napoleon in Poland, he commanded the advanced guard under Bennigsen, where he distinguished himself greatly in several actions, and earned the order of St. George of the third class; the order of Vladimir of the second class; and received from the king of Prussia the order of the Red Eagle; but was so

severely wounded by a shot in his right arm, that he was deprived of the use of it for many years. This did not hinder him from taking the command of his division in 1808 against the Swedes, whom he defeated in several battles, and compelled to retreat into Carelia; but the too early exertion was the cause of his being again for some time reduced to inaction. In 1809 he was again at his post, performed a bold and rapid march of two days over the frozen gulf of Bothnia, and took Umeo in West Bothnia, but was compelled to evacuate it in consequence of a truce concluded with the Swedes by the Russian commander. Shortly after his return he was named general of the infantry, and general governor of Finland. At the end of the war he received the order of Alexander Nevsky, and in 1810 was called to Petersburg, and appointed minister of war, a post which he held till 1813. In this capacity he wrought the most important reforms in the Russian army, built new, and restored old citadels, encouraged the cultivation of the officers, and contributed mainly to place Russia in a position to undertake her final contest with the French under Napoleon. When at length the war broke out, it was he who devised the plan, subsequently adopted, of acting, as far as possible, on the defensive. Himself commanding in the execution of this plan the first army of the west, fought several battles with the imperial troops, defended Smolensk, which, however, was taken after an obstinate combat; and after this, yielding to the popular clamour, which required that not a foreigner, but a born Russian, should command the army for the defence of Moscow, he resigned his command to the veteran Kutusoff, commanding under him with Bagration, and in this post commanded the right wing at the battle of the Borodino. After this battle he resigned his military command, being unable, without great difficulty, to sit on horseback, but resumed it in the campaign of 1813, in which he took a distinguished part, and was named general field-marshal, by the emperor Alexander, on the day of the allies' entrance into Paris, (March 11, 1814,) and followed the allied sovereigns to London. At the end of this year the Russian army was divided into two divisions, of which Barclay de Tolly commanded the northern, and Bennigsen the southern. On Napoleon's return from Elba, in 1815, he hastened by forced marches from Poland, was not in time to take part in the battle of Waterloo, but entered France with his army, took several towns, and was created by Alexander a prince of the Russian empire; receiving also from Louis XVIII. in Paris, the cross of commander of the order of St. Louis. In 1817 he visited Petersburg, and in 1818 died on a journey which he had undertaken for the recovery of his health, near Insterburg, in Prussia. By the unanimous testimony of his contemporaries, he joined to the talents and bravery of a commander and a soldier, the most conscientious fidelity, and the most philanthropic humanity; a humanity which showed itself in the rigid discipline which he maintained for the protection of the conquered, and which was often acknowledged and rewarded, both by friends and enemies. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARCO, (Juan Rodriguez, Garcia del,) a Castilian fresco painter of the fifteenth century. He was so much renowned, that the duke of Alba employed him to paint all the corridors and galleries of his castle, Barco d'Avila, whence the artist derived his name. The ornaments were intended to be in the mauresque style, but instead of adhering to the hieroglyphic ornaments, usual in that style of painting, Barco introduced figures and heads of animals, according to the custom of Castilian painters of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. (Quilliet, Dictionnaire des Peintres Espagnoles.)

BARCO-CENTENERA, (D. Martinus del,) born at Logrosan in Spain. He was a soldier in the expedition of the Rio de la Plata, and celebrated that event in a poem entitled, Argentina y conquista del Rio de la Plata y Tucuman y otros successos del Piru, poema. Ulisipone, 1602, 4to, which is now very rare. He also wrote, El Desengaño del Mundo, which is mentioned in F. A. Fernandez, Annal. Plasent. (Antonii Bibl. Hisp. Nova.)

BARCO, (Alonzo del,) a landscape painter, born at Madrid in 1645. He was a pupil of J. Antolinez, and applied himself first to historical painting, but turned subsequently to landscapes, and acquired considerable celebrity. His fresh colouring, and the grace and delicacy of his pictures, are much appreciated. He died in 1685. (Nagler, Künst. Lex.)

BARCOCHEBA, (*i.e.* the son of a star,) a fanatic, who excited the Jews, his countrymen, to rebellion against the Romans, and endeavoured to rebuild the

temple of Jerusalem. He assumed the above appellation in allusion to a passage in Numbers, chap. xxiv. v. 17, where it is foretold that a star should arise over the land of Judah. He murdered numbers of the Romans, directing his hostility, however, chiefly against the Christians; and endeavoured to make his followers believe he could work miracles. At length, the emperor Adrian sent an army against him, under Julius Severus, by whom he was conquered after a three days' contest, and put to death, with a number of his adherents, A. D. 134. After his defeat, he was named by his countrymen *Barcoziba*, or the son of a lie.

BARCOS, (Martin de,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Bayonne in 1600. His uncle was the celebrated abbé of St. Cyran, under whom he pursued his first studies, and he completed them at Louvain, under Jansenius. He succeeded his uncle as abbot of St. Cyran in 1644. The abbé de Barcos is chiefly distinguished by his attachment to the family of the Arnaulds, and he was an active writer on the side of the Jansenists against the Jesuits. His zeal in this cause obliged him to retire from his abbey, and conceal himself from the anger of the king. But he returned to his charge in 1669, and held it till his death in 1678. His works are numerous, but are now of little interest. (Biog. Univ.)

BARD, (John,) an American physician, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, on the 1st of February, 1716. He was descended from a French family, his father having retired from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After having received his education, he was, at the age of fifteen, bound apprentice for seven years to a surgeon, whose harshness of temper rendered his life exceedingly unhappy. He commenced practice in 1737, and soon acquired a considerable connexion and reputation. In 1743, at the request of many of its inhabitants, he settled in New York, where he continued until a short time of his death, which happened on the 30th of March, 1799. With great professional skill, he is said to have combined the most agreeable manners, and a very extensive knowledge of polite letters. When, on the termination of the revolutionary war, the Medical Society of the State of New York was re-established, he was elected to the office of its president. He drew up an essay on the Pleurisy of Long Island, in 1749, which was not published; and several papers, which appeared in various medical periodicals. In 1750, he assisted Dr. Middleton in the first recorded dissection in America, that of Hermannus Carroll, executed for murder.

BARD, (Samuel,) also an American physician, and son of the former, was born in Philadelphia, (U. S.) on the 1st of April, 1742. He was educated at Columbia college, where he studied with great assiduity; and in September, 1761, embarked for England, to improve his medical knowledge. He spent five years in Europe for this purpose, studying in France, England, and Scotland. In Edinburgh he greatly distinguished himself, and obtained the medal given by Dr. Hope, the professor, for the best collection of plants. With botany he had become acquainted in early life, while residing in the family of lieut.-governor Colden, one of whose daughters instructed him in the science; and his knowledge of painting was of material assistance to him in this respect. He graduated doctor in medicine at Edinburgh, in May 1765. On his return to America, he entered into partnership with his father, and afterwards married. He formed the plan of the medical school of New York, which was established within a year after his return, and in which he officiated as professor of the practice of physic. In 1769, medical degrees were conferred by it, and through Dr. Bard's exertions, a hospital was established; but the building being unfortunately burnt down, it was not opened to the public until 1791. In 1774, he lectured on chemistry. When the war broke out, he left New York with his family, but the next year returned to it by himself, whilst it was in the possession of the British troops. His practice, however, was very small, and he was often in the greatest difficulties. When the peace was made, Washington appointed him his family physician; but the illness of his wife induced him to retire from practice for a year. In 1784, however, he resumed his professional avocations, and paid his father's debts to the extent of five thousand pounds. In 1795, he took a partner, and in 1798 retired to the neighbourhood of his father's seat. The yellow fever, however, summoned him back to the city; and, fearless of all consequences, unfortunately, was himself seized by the disorder. Happily, however, he recovered, and spent the rest of his life in retirement. He was fond of

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agricultural pursuits; and for the benefit of those who had, like himself, been occupied in rearing sheep, he published The Shepherd's Guide. In 1813, he was appointed president of the college of Physicians and Surgeons; and his manner of discharging the duties of this office, greatly increased his reputation. He died of pleurisy on the 24th of May, 1821; and of the same complaint, and on the preceding day, died his amiable and affectionate wife. He published some medical tracts.

BARDAS, patrician of the eastern empire, and brother of Theodora, who was married in 830 to the emperor Theophilus. The emperor at his death left the regency to Theodora, and the wardship of his infant son (afterwards Michael III.) to Bardas, and the wise and virtuous Theoctistus and Manuel. As the young prince increased in years, Bardas, by encouraging and pandering to his vices, obtained an ascendency over him, which he used to the destruction of his colleagues, and the removal of the empress from power. He then obtained for himself the title of Cæsar, and rendered himself detestable by his oppressive cruelties and scandalous life, until he was at length supplanted by another intriguer, Basil the Macedonian. Bardas was assassinated by the emperor's orders, and in his presence, on the 21st April, 866. (Biog. Univ.)

BARDAS PHOCAS. See the next article, and Basil II.

BARDAS, (Sclerus,) a very distinguished general of the eastern empire, in the tenth century. He appears to have owed his first rise to the marriage of his sister with John Zimisces. In 970, he exhibited his military skill in defending the empire from the inroads of the Russians. When Bardas Phocas, who had been banished for his concern in the murder of his uncle, the emperor Nicephorus, raised the standard of revolt, seized upon Cæsarea of Cappadocia, and proclaimed himself emperor, Bardas Sclerus was sent against him, at the head of the imperial army. Phocas was taken, and confined in a monastery in the isle of Chio. After the death of Zimisces, the eunuch Basil, chamberlain and chief minister of the young emperors Basil and Constantine, jealous of the influence of Sclerus, caused him to be created duke of Mesopotamia, in order to deprive him of the command of the troops, and sent Peter Phocas, brother of Bardas Phocas, to succeed him. Sclerus immediately threw himself upon the army, which adored him, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor. The armies sent against him were successively beaten, until Basil called Phocas from his monastery in Chio, to take the command of a new army to reduce his rebellious rival. After several vicissitudes, a great battle was fought on the banks of the river Halys, in which the two leaders engaged in single combat, and from which Sclerus escaped wounded, to seek refuge at the court of the khalif of Bagdad. He was there held in captivity during many years, but in 989, he escaped at the head of a large body of Christians, passed the Euphrates, and seized upon Malatria. At this moment, Basil the eunuch having been exiled, Bardas Phocas, who had retained the command of the imperial army, had again revolted, and proclaimed himself emperor. Sclerus resolved to take advantage of the circumstances, and while he sent his son to the court of the emperor Basil, he himself made propositions to join his army with that of Phocas. The latter acted treacherously, seized upon Sclerus, and consigned him to prison; but when he was preparing to give battle to the imperial army, he was seized with a sudden illness, and died, as it was supposed, by poison. His widow immediately released Sclerus, who placed himself at the head of the rebellious troops. But old age was now beginning to render him incapable of the fatigues and anxieties of the war; he sought and easily obtained a reconciliation with the emperor, who gave him the dignity of curopalate, with all its great revenues. Sclerus died soon after, about the year 990. (Biog. Univ.)

BARDE, (Jean de la,) marquis de Marolles-sur-Seine, a celebrated French diplomatist, born about 1600. He was sent by cardinal Mazarin as envoy to the congress of Osnabruck, and was afterwards ambassador in Sweden. He died at Paris in 1692. The papers relating to his embassy are preserved in the library of St. Geneviève, at Paris. He published the first ten books of a history of his own time, comprising the events which occurred between 1643 and 1652. His name is Latinized into *Labardæus*. His brother, Denis de la Barde, was bishop of St. Brieux. (Biog. Univ.)

BARDESANES, or BARDISANES, (the son of the Daishon,) received this name from the river Daishon, near Edessa, in Mesopotamia, where he was most probably born, towards the middle

of the second century. He was educated with Abgar bar Maanu, afterwards king of Edessa, who continued to him the friendship and confidence which had existed between them during their childhood. When Lucius Antoninus Verus, the colleague of Marcus Aurelius, came to Edessa, on his expedition against the Parthians, Bardesanes disputed with the philosopher Apollonius, who came in the train of Verus, and rejected his recommendation to abjure Christianity. He had also some conference with Indians (Brahmins most probably) who came as ambassadors to the emperor, and two fragments are preserved by Porphyrius, which were probably written in consequence of these interviews; the one on the Indian Gymnosophists, and the other on a colossal androgynous image in an Indian cave. He also wrote to the emperor Aurelius a treatise on Fate, in the form of a dialogue; addresses to the Christians, to encourage them during their persecutions; certain treatises against the Marcionites and other heretics, who were making their way during his days in Syria; and, according to Ephrem Syrus, one hundred and fifty hymns in the Syriac language, whose extreme beauty, and the novelty of their style (for it is said he was the first who applied the rules of metre to the Syriac language) ensured them a wide circulation, and which Ephrem himself did not disdain to imitate—giving, however, to his imitations a more orthodox turn of thought. He (Bardesanes) in public held with the christian church, and taught his own peculiar opinions in private only—admitting both the Old and New Testament as the foundations of his doctrines, and deducing these from them by a mystical and allegorical interpretation. Like Basiliskus, (see the name) he held the doctrine of seven æons, or heavenly powers, wherefrom are produced all spiritual existences, including the souls of men; and like him, also, he maintained that the union of the souls with material bodies was a degradation and punishment. The æons of Bardesanes, however, chiefly take their names from material qualities, as those of Basiliscus from moral ones. They are, Mayo *(water)*, Yabsho *(dry land)*, Rucho *(air)*, Nuro *(fire)*, produced from the Son and the Holy Ghost, who are themselves the children of the Supreme Being, and the first of the æons, the εννοια or σιγη of the system of Valentinus. Under these seven (which form the pleroma, or fulness of the Godhead) stand certain mighty natures, throned in the seven planets, and the twelve signs of the Zodiac, from whom, and from the regents of the other stars, depend the change of corporeal things, and of the body and sentient soul of man; but not the intellectual principle. The souls incorporated having lost the knowledge of the powers of their higher nature, angelic messengers were from time to time sent to men to instruct them; and at last came the Son, born indeed of the Virgin Mary, but taking of her no earthly substance, and subsisting with a heavenly body. This body performed in *appearance* only the actions of a terrestrial being, in appearance only was crucified, and returned into the pleroma, from which it had been separated; and the souls who have been taught by him, will rejoin him by a resurrection, not with the bodies they wore in this world, but with *heavenly* bodies. Bardesanes divided men into the wicked, who reward good with evil; the just, who return evil for evil; and the good, who return good for evil. His sect degenerated gradually from the principles of their founder, and perished entirely before the end of the fifth century.

BARDET, (Pierre,) an advocate at the parliament of Paris, born at Montagnet, in the Bourbonnais, in 1591. He died at Moulins in 1685, at a very advanced age. After his death was published a Recueil d'Arrêts du Parlement de Paris, pris des Mémoires de feu M. Bardet, 2 vols, folio, Paris, 1690. A new edition was given by Lalaure, Avignon, 1773. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARDET DE VILLENEUVE, (P. P. A.) an old French writer on military science, of whose personal history little is known, but who is supposed to have been born at Villeneuve, in the Bourbonnais, and to have been of the same family as the preceding. He served in the Spanish army, and was the author of the first eight volumes of the Cours de la Science Militaire, the Hague, 1740—1742. (Biog. Univ.)

BARDI, (Dea de' Bardi,) a nun of Florence during the thirteenth century, who acquired a literary reputation by an ode which has been often reprinted, and inserted in the third volume of Le Opere Burlesche di Berni, &c., written in a style of burlesque grief on the death of a magpie.

BARDI, (Andrea,) a Florentine poet, and son of the poet Bindo. He flourished in the age of Petrarch, and left several poems. (Cenni Biographie.)

BARDI, (Roberto de',) an eminent theologian, the friend and contemporary of Petrarca. He was born at Florence, of a noble and rich family, and after having made considerable progress in the pursuit of literature and philosophy, he turned his attention to theology; for which reason he went to Paris, where he acquired the reputation of being the most acute theologian of his time. In the year 1333, he was one of the theologians chosen by king Philip de Valois, to examine the long debated question of the beatific vision, granted to the souls of the blessed before the last judgment. He was elected chancellor of the university of Paris in 1337, an office which he retained for thirteen years; during which time he received from pope Benedict XII. the canonry of Notre Dame. In 1340 he invited Petrarca to Paris to be solemnly crowned, an honour which Petrarca declined, preferring to be so at Rome. Bardi died in 1349. His literary labours are not many. In the Riccardi library there is by him a collection of the sermons of St. Augustine, with many others of his own, which have never been published. Villani pretends that he caused thirty-eight propositions of Albertus Magnus and of St. Thomas Aquinas to be condemned; but of this assertion there is no proof.

BARDI, (Giovanni,) a Florentine nobleman, count Vernio, an eminent scholar, and a man of science, in the sixteenth century. He was a member of the academy of La Crusca. and of that of the Alterati, founded in Florence in 1568, and one of those who espoused the opinion in favour of Ariosto, against Tasso, in the celebrated controversy on the merits and superiority of these two poets. In the Biografia Universale, it is asserted that Bardi, by writing in 1585 a letter to Francesco Patrizi, furnished him with the occasion of publishing his judgment in favour of Ariosto; to which Tasso replied, by publishing a discorso directed to Bardi. But this is an error, for the publication of Tasso was not a discorso, but an apologia, not subsequent to, but preceding the judgment of Patrizi; and therefore not an answer to his publication, but a reply to the absurd and ill-natured criticism published by the academy of La Crusca, and Bastiano de Rossi, in vindication of the want of respect with which Tasso had spoken of both in a previous publication.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century Bardi was called to Rome by pope Urban VIII., and there in 1614 he published the Tractatus eorum quæ vehuntur in Aquis, in which he examined the experiments made by Archimedes, in two books, on bodies floating in a fluid, to ascertain the conditions of the equilibrium of such bodies applied to determine the positions of a spherical segment, and of a conoid. Doni, in his Trattato della Musica Scenica, considers Bardi to have been one of the first who, after Guido Aretino and Zarlino, introduced a great improvement in the music as it was practised at the time, and obtained the introduction of the recitative in the representation of the tragic dramas after the manner of the ancients. Bardi also wrote a comedy entitled L'Amico Fido, which has never been printed, but was represented at Florence in 1585, on the occasion of the marriage of Cesare d'Este and Virginia de Medici. The time of his death is unknown.

BARDI, (Pietro,) son of the preceding, and like him a member of the academy of La Crusca, and of that of the Alterati. The time of his birth and of his death is unknown; but it appears that he died very old, after 1660. He published an Italian translation of the Essays of Maximus Tyrius, Venice, 1642, 4to; and an epic poem, in a burlesque style, entitled, Avino Avolio Ottone e Berlinghieri, in which he turned into ridicule the great feats of arms of the Palatines, Florence, 1643, 12mo.

He left a son called *Ferdinand*, who after having been envoy to the court of France, became minister of war to Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, and died on the 1st of May, 1680. He composed the funeral oration on the death of Francesco, brother to the grand duke, printed in Florence, 1604; and a description of the festivals at the marriage of the grand duke with Vittoria della Rovere, Florence, 1637, 4to.

BARDI, (Girolamo,) a Camaldolese monk of the order of St. Benedict, reformed by St. Romoald, and author of many historical works, was born at Florence, about the year 1544. For reasons which are not stated, he left his convent, and lived as a regular priest in Venice, till the year 1593, when he was elected minister of the parish of the Sts. Mathias and Samuel, and died on the 28th of March, of the following year. His principal works are, 1. Joannis Lucidi Samothacei Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad annum 1535,

which he extended to the year 1575, when it was published in Venice. 2. Cronologia Universale dalla Creazione di Adamo fino al 1581, Venice, 2 vols, fol.; of which he published an abridgement in the same year. 3. Vittoria navale ottenuta dalla Republica di Venezia contro Ottone figliuolo di Frederigo I. Imperatore, Venezia, 1584, 4to. 4. The Italian explanation of all the histories represented in the paintings of the Doge's palace, and of the victories obtained by the Venetians over different nations, published first in 1587, 4to, and often reprinted. 5. Delle cose Notabili della Citta di Venezia, e degli Uomini Illustri di quella Venezia, 1587, 1592, 1600, and 1601, 8vo. 6. The Italian translation of the Roman Martyrology according to the Gregorian Kalendar, Venice, 1585, 4to.

BARDI, (Francesco,) a Jesuit, who died in 1661, was a member of the inquisition in Sicily, and the author of a Commentary on the Canon Law, of Questions on Moral Theology, and a Treatise on Conscience.

BARDI, (Girolamo, or Jerome,) a celebrated philosopher of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Rapallo, but his family were of Genoa. In 1619 he entered the society of the Jesuits, and continued a member of that fraternity for five years—quitting it in consequence of the bad state of his health. He then studied at Genoa, and took the degree of doctor of medicine and of theology. Under the protection of the archbishop Julian de Medicis, he obtained the chair of philosophy at the university of Pisa, and acquired great celebrity by his eloquent and acute exposition of the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle. He at the same time cultivated anatomy and medicine; nor did he neglect the Muses, to whom he was much devoted, for he engaged in poetical compositions in his leisure moments. Upon the death of his father, in 1651, he went to Rome, and, under the sanction of pope Alexander VII., was permitted to practise medicine, although a member of the priesthood. He died at Rome, in 1667, having obtained from the pope a pension of fifty Roman crowns. He published some elegant works, and left a manuscript with the following curious title: Musica, medica, magica, moralis, consona, dissona, curativa, catholica, rationalis. Among other publications may be enumerated, Prolusio Philosophica, Pisæ, 1634, 4to; Medicus politico-catholicus, seu Medicinæ sacræ tùm cognoscendæ tùm faciendæ Idea, Genov. 1643, 8vo; Theatrum Naturæ Iatrochymiæ Rationalis, Romæ, 1654, 4to.

BARDILI, (Christoph Gottfried,) a German metaphysician, was born in 1761, at Blaubeuer, in Wirtemberg; studied at Tubingen; and was afterwards appointed vicar at Kirchheim-unter-Teck; in 1786, repetent at the theological foundation of Tubingen; in 1790, professor at the higher Karlsschool; and in 1795, professor at the upper gymnasium of Stuttgart, where he died in 1808. His earliest work was Epochs of the most important Philosophical Conceptions, 8vo, Halle, 1788, of which only one part was finished. He afterwards published, On the Origin of the Freedom of the Will, Stuttgart, 1790; Universal practical Philosophy, Stuttgart, 1795; a dialogue, entitled Sophylus; and a treatise On the Danger of the Association of Ideas, Stuttgart, 1796. He also wrote, Letters on the Origin of Metaphysics, Altona, 1798, but without his name. His Sketch of the First Logic appeared at Stuttgart, in 1800. The metaphysical notions of Bardili were founded upon an intimate acquaintance with, and deep admiration of the Greek philosophy, especially that of Plato, whose ideas he wished to substitute for the intricate speculations of modern times. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARDIN, (Pierre,) a native of Toulouse, where he was made counsellor of the parliament in 1424. He was the author of works on the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, which he referred to emperors and kings; on the Privileges of the Monks; on the Means of Repressing the too Great Power of the Bishops; and a Comment on the Title of the Decretals, De Episcopali Audientia. The last two are not now known to exist. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARDIN, (Guillaume,) son of the preceding, and also a counsellor of the parliament, author of a Chronicle of Languedoc, extending from 1031 to 1454. It is printed in the fourth volume of the Historia Chronologica Parliam. Patriæ Occitaniæ of Vaissette, and De Vic. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARDIN, (Pierre,) born at Rouen, in 1590. He was the tutor of M. d'Humières, and was drowned in attempting to save the life of his pupil, in 1637. He was the author of several books of very slight interest at the present day. (Biog. Univ.)

BARDIN, (Jean,) a French painter,

who is, perhaps, too much depreciated in the Biographie Universelle. His talents were highly esteemed by his contemporary David. Bardin was born at Montbard in 1732. His first pictures exhibited in the salons of 1765 and 1767, had the fate to be reviewed by Diderot, who had never held brush or pencil in his hand; yet the picture of Tullia driving her chariot over the body of her father, obtained for him the great prize, and Bardin was sent to Rome. His St. Catherine amongst the Doctors opened to him the doors of the academy. He sustained alone, during the revolution, the academy of fine arts at Orleans, and had also the great merit of having been the master of Regnault, whom he took with him to Rome. Several of his pictures, as well as his fine drawings, bespeak much talent. (Biog. des Contemp. par Arnauld, &c.)

BARDON DE BRUN, (Bernard,) a pious French ecclesiastic, born at Limoges, in the sixteenth century, died in 1625. He was the author of a tragedy in five acts in verse, entitled St. James, and partaking much of the character of the ancient mysteries. It was represented at Limoges on the festival of their patron saint, by the confratres pœnitentes of St. James, and was printed at that place in 1596; but it is now extremely rare. A life of Bardon was published by Etienne Petrot, a Jesuit. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARDOU, (Jean, 1729—1803,) curé of Rilly-aux-Oyes, a French writer of some reputation in his time. He published Histoire de Laurent Marcel, où l'Observateur sans Préjuges, 4 vols, 12mo, 1770, which passed through three editions. Some passages in this book displeased his ecclesiastical superiors, and he atoned for them by publishing in 1776, Esprit des Apologistes de la Religion Chrétienne, 3 vols, 12mo. His only other published work was, Les Amusements d'un Philosophe Solitaire, 3 vols, 8vo, 1783. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARDOU, (Emanuel,) of the academy of arts of Berlin, and a celebrated modeller of the royal manufactory of China. He studied at Paris, and his equestrian statue of Frederic II. is especially admired. (Nagler, Künst Lex.)

BARDOZZI, (John de,) a Hungarian historian, born about 1738. He studied at the university of Vienna, and was afterwards nominated director of the Gymnasium of Leutschaw, and keeper of the royal library. In the latter part of his life he resigned these posts, and died at Pesth in 1819. His chief work was the continuation of the Analecta of Ch. Wagner. Other writings by him appeared in print, and are esteemed in Hungary. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARDY, (Jean,) a victim of the French revolution, who was a noble, born at Montpelier, was counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse, and being then in his eighty-fifth year, was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, on the 1st of July, 1794. The offence with which he was charged was that of having been party to the arbitrary judgments of the parliament, more especially those of the parliament of Toulouse, on the 25th and 27th of September, 1790. (Biographie Toulousaine.)

BARDYLIS, a king of Illyria in the fourth century B. C., who rose to that dignity from being the chief of a band of robbers. He defeated Perdiccas, king of Macedon, but was reduced by Philip, the successor of Perdiccas, who had himself perished in the battle. He was again defeated by Philip, in an attempt to regain his power.

BARDZINKI, (Jan Alan,) a Polish poet of the seventeenth century, was of good family, and was born at Leczycki, where he became a prior of Dominicans, in 1694, in which order he had previously been a preacher, and had also taught theology in their seminary at Warsaw. Yet although distinguished for his pulpit eloquence, he was by no means attached to a conventual life, but freely availed himself of the admission into the society of the higher classes, which his talents procured him; and he was also exceedingly fond of journeying about from place to place, by which means he became so well acquainted with every part of Poland, that he was a sort of living topography of the country. Though possessing considerable poetical talent and skill, he displayed them chiefly in translations from the works of the ancients. His principal work of the kind is his translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, folio, 1691, of which another Polish version in rima ottava stanzas, by Chroscinski, had just before appeared (1690). According to a native critic (Ossolinski), Bardinski's is the superior of the two, in fidelity to the original. His next production was a translation of Boethius De Consolatione, in 8vo, 1694; which was succeeded by another of all the tragedies ascribed to Seneca, under the title of Smutne starozytnosci Teatrum, &c.

8vo, 1696. Besides these, he published a piece imitated from Lucian, entitled, Tragedya o Podagrze (1680), and also translated both Juvenal and Claudian; but these last were never printed. He also wrote Latin verse with facility, and composed two poems in that language, viz. Breve Compendium Summæ Angelicæ, Warsaw, 1705, 4to; and Ordo et Series summorum Pontificum a S. Petro ad Clementem XI., Cracow, 1707, 4to; but neither are at all poetical in subject, the former being an exposition of the theological doctrines of St. Thomas Aquinas; the other, little more than a dry chronological register. Bardzinki died at Warsaw, in 1705. (Krasicki. Entz. Leckison.)

BARE, or BARET, a Frenchwoman, born in 1741, in a village in Burgundy. She accompanied, in the disguise of a man, the celebrated botanist Commerson, who attended Bougainville in his voyage round the world in 1766. The natives of Tahiti discovered her sex by the subtilty of their smell, and she was obliged to be kept on board the ship as long as it remained at that island. She never quitted Commerson in his scientific excursions, and rendered him great service in collecting insects, shells, and plants. After the death of the naturalist in the isle of France, in 1773, she married a soldier, and nothing more is known of her history. Commerson intended to perpetuate the memory of his gratitude, by naming several plants, after her, *Baretia*, (particularly one which he distinguished by the name of *Baretia bonafidia*); but the name has not been preserved by the later botanists. The naturalist has left the following account of her services:—"Vestigia nostra secuta est per celsissimas freti Magellanici Alpes, profundissimasque insularum Australium sylvas, Dianæ instar pharetrata, Minervæ instar sagax et austera, ferarum hominumque insidias non sine plurimo vitæ et pudicitiæ periculo sospes et integra, afflante prospero quodam numine, evasit." (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAREBONE, or BARBONE, (Praise-God,) a member of the convention or parliament, called by Cromwell in 1653, when he had dissolved the long parliament. He, as well as some other persons who sat in that assembly, came from a moderate, or low situation of life, being a leather-seller in Fleet-street. He made himself busy in that short-lived assembly, and there being something ridiculous in his name, the royalists thence contrived to fix upon it the name of Barebone's Parliament; but he was not, as might be supposed, speaker, that office being held by Rous. In the arrangement of the members, for they were not elected, but assembled under the authority of a writ of Cromwell's, he and six others are set down for the city of London. It does not appear that he sat in any other parliament; but he appears again in the history of those times, just on the eve of the restoration, when at the head of a body of fanatics, he presented a petition to the parliament against the calling in of Charles the Second, at the time when Monck was in London. The Harleian MS. No. 7332, contains a collection of verses by various authors, collected by a person whose name was Fear-God Barbon, of Daventry, in Northamptonshire, and was probably connected with the person before us. There is an engraved portrait of Praise-God Barbone.

BARELLA, (Giovanni Battista,) a celebrated Milanese Jesuit, and professor of philosophy at the Brera. He made all the arrangements for the splendid funeral of king Philip IV., and published an account of it, under the title, Esequie Reali di Filippo IV., Milano, 1665. (Picinelli, Ateneo.)

BARELLAS, (F. Stephanus,) a Spanish friar of the order of the Minorites, born in Catalonia. He wrote a historical romance (pseudo-historiam), Centuria, o Historia de los Condes de Barcelona D. Bernardo Barcino y D. Zinofre su hijo, Barcinone, 1600, fol. It is obvious that this work is not original, and it is thought that a certain Rabbi Capdevilla wrote it at the period when the Moorish power was at its height in Spain. Bosch has shown the unhistorical character of the work. (A. Bosch, De Titulis Honorum. Antonii, Bib.)

BARENTIN, (De,) the name of two brothers, who distinguished themselves in the service of the king of France, during the troubles of the last century.

1. *Le vicomte Louis de Barentin de Montchal*, born at Paris, in 1737, entered the army when young, and served in the seven years' war. In 1790 he emigrated with the princes, and took part in the campaigns of the army of Condé. He afterwards went to Mittau, to Louis XVIII., and received the command of his body-guard. He died at Paris in 1824. He published a translation of Smyth's Travels in the United States; a Treatise on Ancient and Historical Geography; and some other pieces of

no importance. Madame de Barentin de Montchal published a History of the Old and New Testament for Children, Paris, 1804. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

2. *Charles Louis François Paule de Barentin*, keeper of the seals of France, brother of the preceding, was born in 1738; in 1757 became counsellor, and in 1764 advocate-general to the parliament of Paris, in which latter employment he distinguished himself, not simply by his talents, but also by his stern sense of justice. In 1775 he succeeded Malesherbes as president of the court of Aids, and succeeded in restoring to that tribunal the order and regularity which had been disturbed during the rule of his predecessor, who observed of him that "he was a man for all times and all things; but I," he added, "am a man of circumstance and the occasion." Louis XVI. having been, through Miromeruil, the keeper of the seals, acquainted with Barentin's conduct while on the bench, conceived the most favourable opinion of his merits, and, in consequence, Barentin was summoned to the assembly of notables. After this, he succeeded, as keeper of the seals, to Lamoignon, whose attempt to destroy the political power of the parliaments was as visionary as was his friend Calonne's to restore the drooping finances. (Thiers, Hist. de la Rév. Fran.) In the cabinet he opposed Neckar in many particulars; yet when, after that minister's retirement, he was recalled by the king, Barentin, although he was in reality unwilling that the recall should have taken place, became the subject of popular hatred, and was publicly denounced by Mirabeau for having given evil counsel to his sovereign. To his unpopularity, the reply which he gave in the name of the king to the address of the commons, praying for the removal of the troops, contributed very materially. It was some time before the king would permit him to resign, but at length consented—conveying his permission in a most affecting letter, expressive of the high sense he entertained of his services. He retired in the first instance to the chateau de Meslay, near Chartres; but his enemies having reported that the queen was in league with him, and that she was concealed in the castle, his life was in danger, and he was forced to seek another asylum. When he had been appointed to the custody of the seals, the reversion of the office of chancellor had been given him, and when he retired from public life, he did not relinquish this last appointment, believing that the national assembly would be content with his withdrawal from public affairs. On the 18th of November, 1789, he was charged before a tribunal sitting in Paris, under the title of Comité de Recherches de la Ville de Paris, of having conspired with others to bring troops to that city, for the purpose of overawing its citizens; but on the first of March, 1790, he was declared innocent of this charge. Yet still apprehensive for his life, he left France, and after residing for some time in Piedmont and in Germany, retired to England, where he remained until the restoration of Louis XVIII. in 1814. On his return to France, Barentin's great age incapacitating him from filling his original office of keeper of the seals, it was conferred upon his son-in-law, and he was himself created honorary chancellor and commander of the order of St. Esprit. He died in Paris, on the 30th May, 1819.

BARENTSEN, or BARENTS, (Thierry,) a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam in 1534. After having received instructions from his father, who was also a painter, though of very moderate merit, he went to Italy at the age of twenty-one, and formed an intimate friendship with Titian. He remained in Italy seven years, and died at Amsterdam in 1592. His best work is said to have been a Judith. (Biog. Univ.)

BARENTZEN, (William,) a Dutch pilot, who attempted, in 1594, to go to China by the North Sea. In this first attempt he went to between the 77th and 78th degree of latitude. He made another attempt in 1596, and wintered in 77 degrees of latitude. His relation, which is interesting, was published in Dutch. A French translation was given in the Histoire Générale des Voyages. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARET. The name of several French writers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Jean Baret, born at Tours in 1511, considered one of the best magistrates of his time, published Le Style de Touraine, Tours, 1588; and Coûtumes du Duché et Bailliage de Touraine, *ib.* 1591.

René Baret, grandson of the preceding, was knight of the order of St. Michael, and maître-d'hôtel to the king, and published De la parfaite Connaissance des Chevaux et de toutes leurs Maladies, Paris, 1661.

Jaques Baret de la Galanderie, a lawyer of Tours, born in 1579, wrote a

curious book, entitled Le Chant du Coq François au Roy, où sont rapportées les Prophéties d'un Hermite Allemand, Paris, 1621.

Another *Jean Baret* published a Histoire des derniers Troubles de Moldavie, Paris, 1620. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARETTI, (Giuseppe, and not Giovanni, as the Biog. Univ. has named him,) was born at Turin on the 22d of March, 1716. His father, who was an architect, intended him for the profession of the law, but feeling no inclination for it, he went to Guastalla, where he had an uncle, who placed him as a clerk to a rich merchant. There, in his leisure hours, he began to cultivate poetry, particularly of the facetious style, after the manner of Berni. After two or three years he left his situation and went to Milan and Venice, where he was in 1745, having been employed by a bookseller to translate into blank Italian verse Corneille's plays, and he entered into a virulent literary controversy with a Dr. Schiavo; and there he had also the good fortune of becoming acquainted with an English gentleman whom he taught Italian, which, according to Chalmers, was in 1748, but this is an error, for he was again at Turin in 1747, and wrote against a professor of that university named Bartoli, a pamphlet which was suppressed, and was the cause of his leaving Turin. During this time he must have lost his father, from whom he received some property, which he squandered in travelling and gaming, so that, having early applied to the study of the English language, and received encouragement from lord Charlemont, in January, 1751, he came to London, and began teaching Italian. Two years after, he published a defence of the Italian poetry against the censures of Voltaire, and showed so much contempt for the opinions of the French philosophers, which he nicknamed philosophism, as to have excited the rancour of his French biographers, without even excepting M. de Ginguené. About this time, through the means of Mrs. Lennox, to whom he was teaching Italian whilst she was teaching him English, he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, and a little after translated into English Horace's Carmen Seculare, and the Inferno of Dante. In 1757 he published the Italian Library, which was an account of the lives and works of the most valuable authors of Italy, with a preface exhibiting the change of the Tuscan language from the barbarous age to the present time, which is a valuable work as a catalogue. Having now become known, and introduced to the first persons of rank and literature, he was appointed secretary for the foreign correspondence of the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; and in 1760, wishing to return to Italy, he accompanied Mr. Southwell on a continental tour through Portugal, Spain, the South of France, and Italy; and in 1762 he gave an account of this journey, under the title of Lettere Familiari, written in a lively style, which he republished in English, with considerable additions, in 4 vols, in 1770. It seems that he wrote this journal at the suggestion of Dr. Johnson. It is one of the most entertaining works of the kind. After passing some time in Turin and Milan, he settled in Venice, where he began a critical journal, entitled La Frusta Litteraria, written in the name and character of an old ill-natured soldier —a severe satire, which attracted much attention, and involved him, by its bitterness, in personal quarrels, and was the cause of his leaving Venice and going to Ancona in 1765, where he continued publishing it, under the false date of Trento; but even there he was obliged to stop it after the thirty-third number, and returned to England after an absence of six years, and immediately began to write an account of the manners and customs of Italy, &c., which he published in 1769, in answer to the Letters from Italy, written by Mr. Sharp, in which he gave an extravagant and erroneous account of the country and its inhabitants. According to his own statement, Baretti sold the MS. for 200*l.*, and entirely destroyed the sale of Mr. Sharp's work. In the same year, he had the misfortune to be accidentally involved in a street quarrel, and being attacked by several men, he drew a small knife and wounded one of the assailants, who died soon after; and being tried on the capital charge he made his own defence, and was acquitted by the jury, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Burke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other highly respectable men, appearing to give him a character. In the following year he published his travels, for which it has been said he received 500*l.*; and, a few years after, a pension of 80*l.* during lord North's administration; but his negligence and want of economy, added to the arrear of his pension, involved him in distress, though he received an equal sum in advance from the

bookseller who was printing his Italian Dictionary. This distress produced an ill effect on his health, a fit of gout ensued, and after lingering a short time, he died on the 5th of May, 1789.

Of the works of Baretti, we have already mentioned the principal; the rest are scarcely deserving of notice, and with the exception of his account of the manners and customs of Italy, they are mostly written in an ill-natured style, which corresponded with his vain and discontented temper. His talents were neither great nor splendid, and if it had not been for Dr. Johnson's friendship and protection, for which, however, it would not be difficult to assign a reason, he would have passed through life without exciting any notice.

BAREUTH, or BAREITH, (Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina, margravine of,) born at Potsdam in 1709, the daughter of Frederic William I., king of Prussia, remarkable for the affectionate friendship that existed between her and her brother, Frederic II. of Prussia. In her younger days she, as well as her brother, had to undergo the most violent and brutal treatment from her father. Her taste for literature was exhibited early, and she made great progress under skilful masters. While very young, it was proposed successively to marry her to the heirs of the crowns of England, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland. In 1731 she gave her hand to the hereditary prince of Baireuth, and in 1735, by the death of her father-in-law she became margravine. Her father dying in 1740, her brother ascended the throne, and it is said that in his political transactions he was often guided by her counsels. Voltaire was one of her greatest admirers. She died in 1758, on the day in which her brother lost the battle of Hockirchen. She left memoirs of her time written in French, which were published some time after her death, and met with great success, having now passed through several editions. They are full of interesting anecdotes and characters of her contemporaries. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARFUSS, (Johann Albrecht Graf von,) royal Prussian general, field-marshal, commander of the foot-guard, chief president of war, governor of Berlin, knight of the Black Eagle, commandant of Spandau, &c., was born in the electorate of Brandenburg, in 1631. He entered the service of his country, in which he advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general by the year 1688. He served in the campaign on the Rhine, under the elector Frederic III., and in 1689 was sent with five thousand men to the help of the duke of Lorraine, who was besieging Mentz. In 1691 he led six thousand Brandenburgers to the help of the emperor Leopold I. against the Turks in Hungary, where he was publicly complimented by Leopold after the battle of Salakamen. In 1698 and 1699, he received several new military appointments, and in the latter year was created knight of the Black Eagle, an order then established. But by the intrigues of a new favourite, baron Kolbe, he was obliged to retire from the court of Prussia to his estate, where he died in 1704.

BARGÆUS, (Petrus Angelius,) a traveller who, when young, visited Greece and Asia, and was afterwards for many years a professor of literature at Pisa. He died in 1596. His poems were much praised. They consist of Hierosolyma, h. e. Expeditio Principum christianorum; Libri de venatione; Eclogæ; and some others. (Thuani Elogia virorum doctorum.)

BARGAGLI, (Scipione,) a nobleman of Siena, and member of the academy of the Intronati founded in Siena in 1593. By the emperor Rodolph II. he was made a count palatine, and obtained the permission of adding to his family arms the two-headed eagle. He died at a very advanced age, on the 27th of October, 1612. Amongst his works, the principal are, Poems on various subjects, inserted in different collections, and the Turamino Ovvero del parlare e dello Scrivere Senese, Siena, 1602, 4to. It is a curious dialogue, whose title is taken from the name of one of the speakers, in which he strives to prove that the Italian language resembles more the Senese than the Tuscan tongue, and ought not to be called Tuscan, but Senese. His brother,

Girolamo Bargagli, professor of civil law at Siena, was likewise a poet, and wrote a comedy, entitled La Pellegrina, which was represented and published after his death, in 1589, on the marriage of the grand duke Ferdinand de Medici. He died at Siena in 1586.

BARGE, (Constantio Rogiero di,) doctor of law about 1450. A. della Chiesa, in his Scritt. Piemontesi, gives a list of his numerous legal works.

BARGEDE, (Nicolas,) a French lawyer and minor poet of the sixteenth century, born at Vézelay in the Nivernais, several of whose productions were given

to the world. His son, Hélie Bargédé, also a lawyer, published a poem in six books, entitled La France Triomphante. (Biog. Univ.)

BARGES, (Antonio,) was a master of the chapel of the Casa grande in Venice. He published, in 1550, Il primo libro de Vilotte a 4 Voci, 4to. (Gerber.)

BARGETON, the name of a French advocate, born at Uzès about 1675, who raised himself to eminence from a low origin. His known friendship with the duke and duchess of Maine caused him to be thrown into the Bastile, on the suspicion of having partaken in the conspiracy of the prince of Cellamare, but his innocence was soon evident, and he was liberated in 1719. He afterwards enjoyed the confidence of the minister Machault; and to aid him in his project of subjecting the clergy to taxation, he wrote the collection of letters, entitled, from the passage of Seneca which served as a motto, Ne Repugnate vestro Bono, in 1749. He died before the publication of his book, which caused a great sensation; it was forbidden by an arrêt du conseil, procured by the clergy from the weak king, and was attacked by M. de Caulet, bishop of Grenoble, and others. (Biog. Univ.)

BARGNANI, (Ottavio,) a noble citizen of Brescia, composer and organist at Salo. In Cozzanda's Libraria Bresciana the following works by him are enumerated: Canzonette a 4 e 8 voci, Venice, 1595; Madrigali a 5 voci, 1601. He was a very popular performer as well as composer. (Cozzanda, l. c. Schilling.)

BARHAM, (Henry,) a physician, born in the early part of the eighteenth century, settled in the West Indies, where he married Elizabeth Foster, of St. Elizabeth, in whose right he became possessed of a considerable fortune. He devoted himself principally to the study of natural history, and was a member of the house of assembly in 1731. He returned to England in 1740, and settled at Staines, where he drew up a work, which was not published until 1794, after his decease, entitled Hortus Americanus, containing an account of the trees, shrubs, and vegetable productions of South America and the West India islands, and particularly of the island of Jamaica, interspersed with many curious and useful observations respecting their uses in medicine, diet, and the arts. He gives a particular description of the manufacture of indigo. The work was published at Kingston, Jamaica.

BARI, (Remigio di,) a Neapolitan ecclesiastic, who held several clerical appointments in that kingdom. He was a superior preacher, and very zealous against heretics. Having once publicly disputed with one Battista Chattelet (heretico malvaggio), a mob, siding as it seems with the heretic, assailed Bari on the road and slew him. He wrote Breve della Santita di Clemente X. &c., Napoli, 1677, 12mo. (Toppi, Bibl. Napolit.)

BARI, (Roberto di,) grand protonotary of the kingdom of Naples in 1266, much celebrated for his general, and especially his juridic, acquirements, and employed by king Carlo I. in many important affairs. The king chose him an arbitrator, when he wanted to return to Pietro Colonna certain castles in the Abruzzi; and some authors say that it was Bari who pronounced the sentence of death against Conradin of Hohenstauffen (see BADEN, Frederic of). (Napodano, Tit. de Success. Mort. p. 177. Vicentini Proton. p. 54.)

BARICELLI, or BARICELLO, (Giulio Cesare,) of S. Marco, a citizen of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples. He was a physician of some note, and wrote, De Lactis, Seri, et Butyri facultatibus et usu Opuscula, Neap. 1623, 4to. (Toppi, Bibl. Napol.)

BARILI, (Lodovico,) an Augustine friar, born in 1548 at Bergamo. Being present at a great theological disputation in Mantua, he pressed much to be heard, but being very negligently dressed, some one said, "Dijsi luogo al Cucinaro di Sta. Agnese (Barili's convent) che vuol favellare." He astonished the audience by his eloquence, and was embraced by the duke, who was present. Being on another occasion obliged to submit to some theological examinations, the doctors tried to put him down, but he appealed to cardinal Carlo Borromeo, his archbishop, who told the examiners that "Barili was fitter to examine a whole world than to give in to their mad freaks." The cardinal elected him also, in 1565, a member of the metropolitan council of St. Carlo. The following work (called nobilissimo by Calvi) appeared at Bergamo in 1594: Ambrosianum Quadragesimale, &c. He died, in 1597, in his convent at Bergamo. (Calvi, Scrittori Bergameschi.)

BARILLI, (Louis,) a celebrated singer at the opera in Paris, born in Italy, but the date of his birth is variously fixed at about 1764, or about 1767. In 1805, after having performed at various theatres

in Italy, he was engaged for the Opera Italien at Paris, and met with great success. The originality and force which he gave to his characters were the admiration of everybody. He had married a cantatrice, born at Dresden, but of an Italian family, and instructed in Italy, whose reputation was not inferior to his own. In 1809 he became one of the administrators of the Odeon, where he and his wife had entered the previous year. Madame Barilli died in 1813, leaving him three children, who all died within a few years after. Barilli afterwards rejoined the Opera Italien, and became register of it in 1820. He died in 1824. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARILLON, (Jean,) named in one MS. Jehan Bourdel, the son of an apothecary at Issoire in France, secretary of chancellor Duprat in 1515, and afterwards notary and secretary to the king. He left a history of the first seven years of the reign of Francis I., of which there are many manuscripts, but which has not yet been printed. He died in 1553, and was probably concerned in the negotiations with which his master, the chancellor, was entrusted. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARILLON, (Henri de,) a very estimable French prelate, born in 1639, of an excellent family. In 1672 he was removed from the government of the priory of Boulogne to be made bishop of Luçon. While he held this see he distinguished himself above all the prelates of his time, by his unwearied attention to the spiritual and temporal interests of his diocese. Barillon devoted his income, which was large, to the improvement of his diocese, and to charitable works. He built a seminary, a new entrance to his cathedral, alms-houses, houses of refuge for protestants who changed their religion, institutions of public instruction, and hospitals. Every moment of his leisure hours was devoted to study, and he had a good reputation for learning. He died at Paris in 1699. He left several works relating to the government of his diocese, which were printed during his life time: 1. Statuts Synodaux de Luçon, 1681. 2. Ordonnances Synodales du Diocèse de Luçon, 1685. 3. Prônes et Ordonnances du Diocèse de Luçon, 1693. His friend, the abbé Dubos, archdeacon of Luçon, published his life, with some of his pious writings, under the title, Abrégé de la Vie de Messire Henri de Barillon, évêque de Luçon, avec des Résolutions pour bien vivre, des Pensées Chrétiennes sur les Maladies, des Réflexions sur la Mort, la Manière de s'y préparer, et des Consolations contre ses Frayeurs, par le même Prélat, Delft (Rouen), 1700. Barillon was buried at Paris; but his heart was carried to Luçon, and a tract relating the ceremonies at its arrival was published at Fontenay, 4to, 1701. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARING, (Daniel Everard,) was born at Oberg, in the principality of Hildesheim, Nov. 8, 1690; studied theology and medicine, and took a doctor's degree in the latter science. He did not enter into practice, being appointed to the library at Hanover, where he was well known by his historical and classical researches, to which his life was devoted. He died Aug. 19, 1753, having printed the following work: Dissertatio medico-anatomica de Cranii Ossibus, Helmstadt, 1718, 4to.

BARIOLA, (Luigi,) a friar of the Padri Eremitani, born in the Milanese, in the sixteenth century. He was a teacher of philosophy in the convent of St. Marco at Milan, and cardinal Frederic Borromeo made him Consigliere di Sto. Officio (the holy Inquisition), as well as assistente alla Congregazione del Indice, e Censore—offices by which, according to Picinelli, not only the catholic church, but also the people are most benefited. He published, Flores directorii Inquisitorum; Aphorismata utriusque juris; Flores commentatorium Francisci Pegna in Directorium Inquisitorum; and some other works. (Ghilini, Teatro. Picinelli, Ateneo.

BARIOLI, (Ottavio,) a musician, of whom the authors of his time speak with high admiration. He was organ player at the church of Madonna di S. Celso in Milan, "making his hearers glow with exultation, and as he went in a most extraordinary manner over the keys, he reproduced on earth the harmony of Paradise." (Picinelli.) He wrote, Ricercate per sonar d'Organo, Milano, 1585; Capricii over Canzoni a quatro, lib. iii. *ib.* 1594. The composers of the subsequent century drew largely upon his vast genius. (Picinelli, Ateneo dei Literati Milanesi. Morigia. Borsieri.)

BARISANI, (Joseph,) a celebrated physician, born at Saltzburg, Nov. 25, 1756, and died at the early age of thirty-one, on Sept. 2, 1787. He studied medicine at Vienna, where he graduated, and thence went into Italy, where at Pavia he spent some time with the celebrated

Tissot. Upon his return to his native country, he was named counsellor by the archbishop, and appointed physician to Saltzburg. He printed Dissertatio de Thermis Gastonensibus, Viennæ, 1780, 4to, which was translated into German, with additions; and he published also some other works in the German language.

BARISANO, (Francis Dominic,) a physician of the seventeenth century. He was born at Albe, a city of Monte Ferrato, but resided at Turin, where he practised medicine with great success, and was physician to the prince de Carignano. He was also a doctor of philosophy, and lived to an advanced age. He published, Hippocrates medico-moralis ad utrumque, Corporum scilicet et Animarum, Salutem, per geminam ejusdem Aphorismorum Expositionem accommodatus, Turin, 1682, 4to; Tractatus de Thermis Valderianis, propè Cuneum, in Pedemontio sitis, Turin, 1690, 8vo.

BARISON, one of the conquerors of Sardinia from the Saracens, about A.D. 1050, who obtained, a few years after, from the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, the title of king of that island. But the Genoese held him as an hostage for money advanced on this occasion, and he never took possession of his dignity, but died in prison at Genoa. (Biog. Univ.)

BARISONI, (Albertino,) a noble of Padua, where he was born in 1587, and commenced his education, and where, after having studied philosophy at Rome, he graduated as doctor, and became in his thirtieth year a canon in the cathedral. This he relinquished for an abbey in Germany, but the air of that country not agreeing with him, he returned to Padua, where he lectured on the feudal law, and the Pandects of Justinian. In 1636 he gave up this employment, and on the death of the bishop of Padua was chosen by the chapter vicar-general. In 1647 he became professor of moral philosophy in the university of Padua, and in 1653 bishop of Cénéda in the Venetian states, where he died in 1667. His works are, 1. A Latin Discourse in Commendation of Poetry, which he pronounced before the Academy of Ricovrati, of which he was a distinguished ornament, Padua, 1619, 4to. 2. Degli Antiventagli d'Ermidoro Filalete Fascio primo, Venice, 1625, 4to. This work was written in defence of his friend Pignoria, who maintained that Giulio Paolo, the famous lawyer, was a Roman, and in answer to Portenari, and all the Paduans who claimed the honour of his birth for their city. 3. A treatise, entitled De Archivis Antiquorum Commentarius, first published by the marquis Poleni, in the 1st vol. of his Nova Supplementa Antiquit. Roman. Venice, 1737, fol. Several other of the works of this author remained in manuscript in that year. It should also be mentioned that in 1622 (Paris, 12mo) Barisoni published an edition of Alexandro Tassoni's Secchia Rapita, to the cantos of which he added arguments of his own compositions. The poem also received the benefit of his correction. (Biog. Univ.)

BARJAUD, (Jean Baptiste Benoît,) a French minor poet, born at Montluçon in 1785. His profession was the bar, but having lost a situation on which he depended, in 1812, soon after he had published some fragments of a poem on Charlemagne, he resolved to enter the army, and petitioned the minister of war for service, which was immediately granted him. He served with distinction till he was killed at the battle of Leipsic. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARKAB-KHAN, (called by christian writers BARBACAN,) the chief of a horde of Kharizmians, who, flying from their own country before the arms of the Moguls, made their appearance in Palestine, A.D. 1243, (A.H. 641.) The Ayubite sultan of Egypt, Nojm-ed-Deen, who was at war both with the Latin Christians of Syria and with his own relative the sultan of Damascus, formed an alliance with the Kharizmian leader, in virtue of which Barkab captured Jerusalem, (which had remained unfortified since its restoration fifteen years before to the Christians,) and slaughtered all the inhabitants who had not previously fled, A.D. 1244. This final conquest of Jerusalem, which never more fell into the power of the Christians, was followed up by a battle fought near Gaza on the eve of St. Luke in the same year, in which the three military orders were nearly exterminated by the united forces of the Kharizmians and Egyptians. But the sultan of Egypt, the purposes of whose alliance with Barkab were now completely accomplished, refused to fulfil his promise of granting an asylum in his dominions to that chief and his followers, and on their attempt to extort from him the stipulated remuneration for their services, sent a force to expel them from his territories. Barkab fell in battle, A.D. 1246, (A.H. 644,) and his followers, with the exception of a remnant which, under a leader named Kashlu-Khan,

escaped into Mesopotamia, were extirpated by the Syrian peasantry, whom they had provoked by their merciless ravages. (Matth. Paris. . Fuller. Sanutus. Abulfeda.)

BARKAH-KHAN, the second Mogul sovereign of Kapchak, succeeded his brother Batu, A.D. 1255, (A.H. 653,) and received investiture from the grand khan Mangu, the head of all the Mogul nation. (De Guignes says, "il obtint l'investiture de Kublai, grand khan de Tartarie;" but Kublai did not succeed Mangu in the supreme authority till three years later.) One of the first acts of Barkah's reign was the adoption of the Mohammedan faith, in which he was imitated by the majority of his subjects; but he still adhered to the martial and predatory habits of his fathers,—laying waste Lithuania in 1258 by a ruthless invasion, while the subject Russians were oppressed by a capitation-tax, to enforce which the khan visited Novogorod in person, in 1259. The revolt of Nogai, one of his lieutenants, occupied his arms for some years; but in 1264 he was persuaded by the Mamluke sultan of Egypt and Syria (with whom, on embracing Islam, he had concluded an alliance,) to attack his kinsman Abaka, the Mogul khan of Persia, who, with his subjects, still held the theism of their ancestors. In his first invasion, he was encountered and repulsed with loss by the brother of Abaka; but in 1265, having raised an army of 300,000 horse, he again passed the Pylæ Caspiæ, or Gate of Derbend, and advanced to Teflis; but death surprised him on the eve of a battle, and his brother and successor Mangu-Timour immediately led his troops back to their own country. Barkah appears to have been more civilized than his devastating predecessor. He founded the magnificent city of Serai on the Volga, and rebuilt many of the towns which had been left ruined and desolate by the conquests of Batu. He is also said to have protected and encouraged literature; and the laws which he enacted were long respected by his successors. Gibbon spells his name Borga, and De Guignes, Bereké. (De Guignes. Gibbon, ch. 64.)

BARKAH-KHAN, (Malek-al-Said Nasser-ed-Deen,) a Mamluke sultan of the Baharite dynasty, who succeeded his father Bibars, A.D. 1277, (A.H. 676,) and after an uneventful reign of two years, was dethroned by the emirs in favour of his brother Selamish. See BIBARS.

BARKER, (Sir Christopher,) K. B. and garter king at arms, was the son of William Barker, of Yorkshire, and first appears in the service of Charles Brandon, viscount L'Isle, afterwards duke of Suffolk. When his master was made duke of Suffolk, he was made by the king Suffolk herald. He passed through all the various offices held by the members of the College of Arms, till he attained the dignity of garter, having been employed in several foreign embassies. He died on January 2, 1549, and was buried in the church of St. Faith, under St. Paul's.

BARKER, (Andrew,) a merchant of Bristol, who fitted out an expedition in the year 1576, with two ships, called the Ragged Staff and the Bear, to the West Indies, to avenge himself upon the Spaniards, for some injuries he had received from their Inquisition when at Teneriffe a few years previously. An account of this voyage may be found in the third volume of Hakluyt's collection.

BARKER, (Hugh,) an English civilian, who was educated at New college, Oxford, and graduated doctor of law on the 17th of June, 1605. (Wood, Fasti.) He was some time master of Chichester school, and Selden was educated under him. (Wood, Ath. Ox.) He was admitted of the college of civilians on the 9th of June, 1607 (Cat. Civil.), and after filling, successively, the appointments of chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, and dean of the Arches in London, died in 1632, and was buried in the chapel of New college. (Wood, Hist. and Antiq. Oxf. by Gutch, vol. iii. p. 200.)

BARKER, (John,) an English physician, who died at London in 1748, and was the author of two works, one on the nature of the fevers which raged at London in 1740 and 1741; the other, an Essay on the Conformity of the Ancient and Modern Medicine in the Treatment of Acute Diseases. This latter was translated into French by Schomberg, Amst. 1749, and the translation was reprinted with notes by Lorry, Paris, 1767. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARKER, (Robert, 1739—April 8, 1806,) the original inventor and patentee of the now well-known species of exhibition called a Panorama, by which bird's-eye views of large cities, and other interesting subjects, taken from a tower, or some other elevated situation, and painted in distemper round the wall of a circular building, produce a very striking effect, and a great resemblance to reality. A strong light is thrown on the

painting; the place from whence it proceeds being concealed, whilst the deception is aided by the picture having no frame or apparent boundary. The first picture of this kind was a view of Edinburgh, exhibited to the public in that city by Mr. Barker in 1788, and in the following year in London. This was followed by a view of London from the top of the Albion Mills, exhibited in 1791. A vast variety of views, and of subjects such as Lord Howe's action, the battle of Copenhagen, the siege of Flushing, and the battle of Waterloo, have from time to time been exhibited in the metropolis, and various parts of the country. Mr. Barker was buried at Lambeth on the 16th of April, 1806. (Suppl. to Lyson's Environs of London.)

BARKER, (James,) an English officer, who entered the navy in June 1780, and first served on board the *Solway*, captain Everett, which, on the 10th of the subsequent December, captured off the Isle of Wight the French privateer *Le Comte de Busanoura* (20 guns). He was wrecked in an action off St. Christopher's in the West Indies, whilst under the command of Sir Samuel Hood. He served in the *Prudent* (64), captain A. Barclay, in action with Compte de Grasse on the 25th and 26th January, 1782; also in the *Russell* (74), on the 28th and 29th of May and 1st of June, 1794. Whilst in the *Jupiter* (50), he was sent by captain Payne to the yatch which brought princess Caroline of Brunswick from Cuxhaven to London. After this he served under Sir James Saumarez in the *Orion* (74), until he was a commander in October, 1798, during which period he was in the action of the 23d of June, 1795, under lord Bridport, and assisted at the capture of three line of battle ships, and also at the defeat of the Spaniards on the 14th of February, 1797, under earl St. Vincent, and at the battle of the Nile under lord Nelson. He commanded after this an armed vessel, the *Morieston*, for the protection of the trade between Bristol and Swansea, and was posted on the 12th of August, 1812, but never was employed afterwards. He died near Bristol on the 4th of May, 1838. (Gent.'s Mag.)

BARKER, (Edmund Henry,) was born Dec. 1788, at Hollym, Yorkshire, and was the son of the Rev. R. Barker, the incumbent of the living. In 1807, he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, but never took any degree; for though he was the son of a clergyman, some scruples of conscience prevented him from signing the usual bachelor's oath. His earliest essays as a scholar appeared in the Classical Journal, the British Critic, and the Monthly Magazine. On leaving the university, he resided for some time at Hatton, near Warwick, where Dr. S. Parr had a library full of those curious and learned works in which Mr. Barker took an especial interest; and it was here that he was inoculated with the design of reprinting the Thesaurus Græcus of H. Stephens, which took an immense outlay of labour and money. Unfortunately for Barker's future fame, the work on its first appearance was reviewed in the Quarterly; and such was the effect of the article, to which he vainly replied in his Aristarchus Anti-Blomfieldianus, that the whole Thesaurus was curtailed of its intended encyclopedic proportions, and even his name prevented from appearing in a work, the very idea of which would have appalled a less indefatigable scholar. To compensate for his ill success in gaining the good opinion of the English critics, he was enabled to point to the more favourable sentiments of those on the continent; all of whom spoke of him as a modest, kind-hearted, and industrious scholar. His first work appeared at London in 1812, under the title of Classical Recreations; but of which only one volume was ever printed. He was one of the first who chose to break through the custom of writing Latin notes on ancient authors, and by way of showing the kind of subjects to which he thought attention ought to be paid, instead of the verbal criticism then in vogue amongst the followers of Porson, he wrote dissertations On the Howling of Dogs; On the Use of Bells amongst the Ancients; and On the Respect paid to Old Age. Next to his labours on the Thesaurus, he used to point to his notes on the Etymologicon Gudianum sent to its editor Sturz, as evidence of his fitness to be a Greek lexicographer; while he looked to his volume on the claims of Sir Philip Francis to the authorship of Junius, as a proof of his ability to sit in judgment upon questions of conflicting evidence, and of his power to overthrow, by force of facts, what had been too readily admitted in Sir Philip's favour. In his Parriana, from his characteristic dread of leaving any thing unsaid, the historian has contrived to destroy all the interest which the subject would otherwise have possessed. Previous to commencing his labours on the Thesaurus, he married Miss Manley, by whom he had

two daughters that survived him; and after settling at Thetford, in Norfolk, he was in the habit of adding to his name in the title-page of pamphlets, the mysterious initials O. T. N., by which he simply meant, *Of Thetford, Norfolk*. In the early part of life he laid claim to an estate of 4000*l*. per annum, that had belonged to an ancestor of his, and which he said he had lost through the wilful destruction of a will, known to have been once in existence, but which could be never found after the death of the person who had witnessed the execution of it. The contest was carried on for some years, and at last he became so reduced in circumstances, that instead of being able to afford assistance to others, it was his fate to want it himself; and after parting with his library, and becoming the inmate of a prison, he died in an obscure lodging in London, on March 21, 1839. To the list of his different minor works given in the Gent. Magazine for May 1839, may be added a letter to the Rev. T. S. Hughes, occasioned by the perusal of his Address to the People of England in the Cause of the Greeks, 1823.

BARKER, (Collet,) captain in the British 39th foot regiment. His experience in service, and his scientific acquirements, obtained for him in 1830, the appointment to the command of the new settlement at Port Raffles, on the north coast of New Holland. With his instruments a series of meteorological observations were made, which exist in MS. He commanded also a short time at King George's Sound. When captain Sturt had in his journey of discovery run down to the mouth of the Murray, captain Barker received orders to come from King George's Sound, to meet him at Cape Jervis, to make conjointly some surveys. Having for that purpose adventured alone into the country, he was, on the 17th of April, 1831, surrounded by a party of natives and speared. Mount Barker (38° S. lat. 139° E. long.) commemorates his name as an Australian explorer.

BARKEY, (Nicholas,) professor and preacher of the German reformed church of the Hague, was born at Bremen in 1709. In 1732, he was preacher at Kleverskerke, in Walcheren; in 1744, at Hulst, in Flanders; in 1751, at Middleburg; in 1754, professor of theology, and preacher in Bremen, which he left in 1765 for the Hague, and died there in 1788; having resigned his office from the infirmities of age a few years before. He wrote much in Latin, Dutch, and German, but is best known as the editor of the Museum Haganum, 3 vols, 8vo; Hag. Com. 1775—80; the Bibliotheca Bremensis Nova, which he also enriched with many original essays; the Bibliotheca Hagana Historica Philologica Theologica, of which seven vols, or classes, were published, and the name then changed, in 1779, for Symbolæ lit. Haganæ. His other works, chiefly theological, may be found in Meusel das Gelehrte Teutschland, *sub voc*. His son, Anthony Cornelius, author of a few small works on devotional subjects, was born at Kleverskerke, in 1741, and died in 1782, as professor of theology at Steinfurt. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARKHAUSEN, (Henry Lewis Wilibald,) born in the principality of Lippe, in 1742. He studied at Halle, occupied subsequently several public offices, until he became, in 1768, town president at Halle, where he enjoyed general esteem. Having retired into private life in 1798, he travelled through France and the Netherlands, where he developed his ideas of political economy, cherished for many years previously. One of his most important works was his Letters on the Policy of the Corn Trade, Lemgo, 1773, of which he published an enlarged edition in 1804, in Halle. In these works he keeps a middle course between both the adventurous doctrines, of a perfectly free or a perfectly restricted trade in corn, to which are added a most instructive resumé of the measures which the management of this important object may require. He wrote several other works, for which, as well as his Stray Memoirs, published in Schlözer's Staatsanzeigen, see Meusels gel. Teutschl. Allg. Lit. Zeitung.

BARKIAROKH, the elder son of Malek-Shah, the third Seljookian sultan of Persia; was proclaimed at Isfahan on the death of his father, A.D. 1092, (A.H. 495.) His succession was opposed by the favourite wife of his father, Turkan-Khatoon, on behalf of her infant son Mahmood; but the adhesion of Mowayyad-el-mulk, son of Nizam-el-Mulk, the famous vizier of Malek-Shah, enabled him to overcome this opposition, as well as the revolts of two of his uncles, both of whom fell in battle. The defection, however, in 1099, of this powerful minister, who set up Mohammed, another brother, as sultan, had nearly proved fatal to Barkiarokh, who was driven for a time from his throne, but recovered it

by the aid of the emir Ayaz, governor of Khuzistan; a reconciliation took place between the brothers, and the perfidious Mowayyad-el-Mulk was given up to execution. Barkiarokh died of consumption, soon after this arrangement, on his march to Bagdad, A.D. 1104. (A.H. 498,) at the age of twenty-five; his infant son Malek-Shah II. was proclaimed as his successor, but was speedily deposed by his uncle Mohammed. He is described by historians as a frank, brave, and generous prince; but the turbulence of his reign, and his early death, gave little opportunity for the exercise of his good qualities. (Abulfeda. Abul-Faraj. Elmakin. D'Herbelot. De Guignes. Malcolm's Persia.)

BARKOK, (Malek-al-Dhaher Abu-Said,) a celebrated Mamluke sultan of Egypt, where he founded the Circassian, or Borgite dynasty, in the room of that of the Baharites or Tartars. He was a Circassian by birth, but was early carried from his native country, and sold as a slave to an Egyptian chief named Yelboga, who enrolled him among his Mamlukes. In the reign of Ali, the last but one of the Baharite rulers, Barkok, who had previously attained the grade of commander of a thousand horse, possessed himself of the dignity of Atabek, and of the chief command of the army, which conveyed the absolute disposal of all offices of state; and on the death of Ali, he soon deposed his brother and successor Hadji, and himself assumed the imperial dignity, A.D. 1382, (A.H. 784.) The first years of his reign were distracted by tumults and civil dissensions; and in 1389, the revolt of two powerful emirs of Syria drove him from Cairo and from the throne, to which Hadji, the deposed Baharite prince, was a second time raised; but the discord of the two chiefs enabled Barkok to recover the sovereignty in the next year, after defeating and taking prisoner Hadji, who was, however, maintained in honour and splendour till his death, twelve years later. The protection and aid which Barkok extended to Kara-Yusef, the Turkman prince of "the Black Sheep," and to Ahmed, the Il-Khanian sultan of Bagdad, embroiled him with Tamerlane, who had driven both these princes from their dominions; and the breach was widened by the barbarous execution of the Tartar envoys, who were put to death by order of Barkok at Edessa, when on their way to the court of Egypt. This outrage on the law of nations was avenged by Timour in the destruction of Edessa but he turned aside from the frontiers o Syria, and the final contest with the Mamluke power was postponed till the reign of the son of Barkok. (See FARAJ.) In 1397, a splendid embassy from the Ottoman monarch Bayezeed solicited and obtained from the titular khalif resident in Egypt, the title of *sultan*, which these pontiffs claimed the exclusive right of conferring; but the sagacity of Barkok easily perceived the danger threatened to his successors by the increasing power of the Turks; and he often observed, "that it was not from *that cripple*" (Timour,) "but from the sons of Othman, that peril impended over Egypt." Barkok died at the age of sixty, A.D. 1398, (A.H. 801,) after a reign of seventeen years, and was succeeded by his son Faraj. He appears to have been a brave and politic, but unscrupulous prince, admirably fitted both to seize and retain a crown at the stormy period in which he lived; he is also said by Jemal-ed-Deen to have been, in the latter part of his reign, a munificent patron of literature. His personal Mamlukes, of whom he maintained 5000, were always recruited from Circassia, in preference to the Turks and Tartars, of whom the corps had previously been composed. The name *Barkok*, signifies *an apricot;* similar appellations were often given to the Circassian Mamlukes, whose fair and ruddy complexions distinguished them from the natives of the south. (Makrizi. Maured-Allatafet. D'Herbelot. De Guignes, &c. &c.)

BARKOV IVAN, (Lemenovitch,) a Russian writer, contemporary with Lumorokov, whom he endeavoured to turn into ridicule, by attacking and parodying his tragedies, but in such manner as chiefly to disgrace himself; was translator to the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, where he died 1768. He was a man of some abilities, of ready wit, and possessed of considerable poetical talent, as is proved by his Ode on the Birth of Peter III., and his translation of Horace's Satires, (1763;) but his good qualities were thrown into the shade by an unfortunate passion for drink, in which he frequently indulged to the grossest excess. His other works, besides those mentioned, are, a Translation of Phædrus, 1763; an Abridgement of Holberg's Universal History, 1766; Life of Prince Antioch Kantemir, with remarks on his Satires; and an Abridgement of Russian History. He was also

commissioned by the academy to edit the Chronicles of Nestor, published in 4to, 1767.

BARKSDALE, (Clement,) was a poet and biographer, born at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, 23d Nov. 1609. Nearly all we know of him is from Anthony Wood, who speaks slightingly of him as a maker of verses, (for which the Oxford antiquary had no taste,) as well as in other respects: "he was (he observes,) a good disputant, a great admirer of Hugh Grotius, a frequent preacher, but very conceited and vain, a great pretender to poetry, and a writer, and translator of several little tracts, most of which are mere scribbles." (Ath. Oxon. iv. 221, edit. Bliss.) At the close of his account of Barksdale, Wood, however, adds, "that at his death he left behind him the character of a frequent and edifying preacher, and a good neighbour." As to his poetical merits, they may be said to depend upon a very rare little collection, printed in 1651, under the title of Nympha Libethris, or the Cotswold Muse, at the end of which he admits that he is unable to produce lines like those of Donne, Davenant, or Cleveland; his main object being to write so as to be understood. At this date he was in his forty-second year. He had been educated at the free-school of Abingdon, and became a servitor of Merton college in the Lent Term of 1625, but soon removed to Gloucester hall, (now Worcester college,) where he studied under the principal, Dr. Whear, and obtained great proficiency. He does not seem to have taken orders until shortly before 1637, when he supplied the place of chaplain of Lincoln college, at All Saints, Oxon. In the same year he was appointed master of the free-school, Hereford, and obtained the vicarage of All Saints, in that city. He was in some danger when the parliamentary forces surprised the garrison of Hereford, in 1646, but being rescued, he took shelter at Sudeley castle, and subsequently retired from thence to Hawling, in Cotswold, where he kept a private school. While at Hawling he wrote and published his Nympha Libethris, containing, what he termed, "extempore verses to the imitation of young scholars," meaning probably those whom he was employed in instructing. Wood asserts that "he submitted to the men in power," but we have no other evidence of the fact; and after the restoration, Charles II. rewarded his fidelity by giving him the parsonage of Naunton, near Hawling, where he had so long resided. His writings were very voluminous, and many of them ephemeral; but his Memorials of Worthy Persons, in five decads, printed in 1661, 1662, 1663, and 1670, contain a good deal of curious biographical matter, though Wood, (who seems fond of detracting from Barkdale's small merits) complains that they were chiefly "scribbled from the sermons preached at their funerals," as if it were of any consequence from whence the materials were derived, as long as they were authentic. He was also author of a Life of Grotius, taken from the Athenæ Bataviæ of Meursius. He continued to write and print down to the year 1686, and died on the 6th of January, 1687, at his parsonage of Naunton, Gloucestershire, and was buried in his own church. Judging from some of his productions, he seems to have been a man of a quiet and happy temper, little troubled by self-mistrust in any of his literary undertakings.

BARKSTEAD, (William,) was an actor of some distinction in the early part of the reign of James I., and belonged to the association called the Children of the Queen's Revels in 1609, when they performed Ben Jonson's Epicœne. He was also at a later date (1615) connected with a company under Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College. There is reason to believe that a play, ordinarily attributed to John Marston, called the Insatiate Countess, was by Barkstead: some copies of the editions of 1613 and 1631, with his name on the title-page, are known; and when Marston's plays were published collectively in 1633, the Insatiate Countess was not included in the volume. It is true, that one of Marston's undoubted dramatic compositions is likewise omitted, the Malcontent; but in this play John Webster had an interest, on account of his additions, and Sheares, the publisher of Marston's tragedies and comedies in 1633, might not be able to procure the copyright of it. The Insatiate Countess is founded upon the story of the Countess of Celant, in Bandello's novels, which was translated by Paynter, and inserted in the Palace of Pleasure, which supplied so many plots to our early dramatists. The dates of Barkstead's birth and death are unknown, but he was certainly young in 1609.

BARLAAM, a monk of the order of St. Basilius, in the first half of the four-

teenth century, a native of Seminaria, in Calabria. He was distinguished from his fellow monks by his superiority, not only in theological studies, but in mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy; and for the sake of learning the Greek language, and of reading Aristotle in the original, he visited Ætolia, Thessalonica, and in 1327, Constantinople. Here he so fully gained the favour of Johannes Cantacuzenus, the favourite and chief minister of the emperor Andronicus the younger, that he procured for him, in 1331, the abbacy of the convent of St. Salvator, in Constantinople; but his contemptuous behaviour towards the unlearned Greeks, gained him so much ill-will, that he was obliged to relinquish his office the year after he had received it, and to return to Thessalonica. After some time, he returned to Constantinople, where he involved himself in fresh quarrels, and was sent in 1339, with letters of recommendation from the kings of France and Sicily, to the pope Benedict XII. at Avignon. The object of this mission was to attempt a union of the Greek church with the Latin; but this failed from the ambassador's not possessing full powers from the Greek clergy. On his return to Constantinople, he renewed the disputes which he had before entered into with the Hesychastæ, a body of enthusiastic monks, or hermits living on Mount Athos; who maintained that a divine light was hidden in the soul, and that by intensely fixing their eyes on their own *navel*, they beheld this light, and, as they declared, the very glory of God. These disputes were brought to a public hearing in an assembly of the church in 1341, where judgment was given for the Hesychastæ. Humbled by this defeat Barlaam returned to Italy, protested against the unjust judgment of the assembly, and left the Greek church for that of Rome. King Robert of Naples gave the literary fugitive the charge of his library, and pope Clement VI. bestowed on the convert to the Romish faith, the bishopric of Geraci. The variance between his earlier and later writings, those being in favour of the Greek church, and these against it and in defence of the Romish communion, have induced some authors to believe that there were two persons of this name; but this opinion has been fully disproved, and the difference in question shown to result from the altered relations of the controversialist. Several of his later writings may be found in Raynaldi Annales Ecclesiastici, and Canisii Lectiones Antiquæ, tom. iv. ed. Basnage. Besides these controversial works, he wrote also Ethicæ secundum Stoicos libri ii. (published in the work of Canisius already mentioned) and Λογιστικης, sive Arithmeticæ Algebraicæ libri vi. Gr. et Lat. ex Interpret. et cum Scholiis J. Chamberi, 4to, Paris, 1594, and *ib.* 1599 and 1606. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARLÆUS, (Caspar,) a Dutch poet, whose works, however, are mostly in Latin, was born at Antwerp in 1584. His proper name was Van Baarle, but latinized as above, according to the custom of literary men of his age. Barlæus had already attained the rank of preacher and professor of logic at the university of Leyden, when the disputes between the remonstrants and contra-remonstrants shook the state and church of the Netherlands. The support which he gave to the former party was sufficient, after the decisive success of their adversaries in 1619, to deprive him of the offices which he had hitherto worthily held, and he applied himself to medicine; but though he took the degree of M. D. at the university of Caen, in France, it does not appear that he ever practised as a physician. In 1631, under the milder rule of the Stadthalter, Friedrich Heinrich, the authorities of Amsterdam invited him to the chair of philosophy and rhetoric in the newly-founded Athenæum of that city. He was still, however, exposed to the hostility of his former enemies, which acting upon a naturally timid temperament, brought on successive attacks of hypochondria, from which he appears never to have fully recovered; and which at length, in all probability, was the cause of his death, though on this subject there are various opinions. About the fourth year of his professorship at Amsterdam, he renewed his acquaintance with Hooft, the father of Dutch literature, at whose house he met some of the first talent of his country. Among the number was the poetess Tesselschade, to whom many of his Dutch poems were addressed, and whom he was prevented from marrying only by political and religious considerations; for the object of his admiration was of the Catholic communion. His poems were so numerous and various, that it has been said nothing of importance happened during his time which was not celebrated by him, unless where reasons of state, or his own sense of the dignity of his muse withheld him. His

poems were printed at Leyden in 1631, and afterwards with additions at Amsterdam in 1635. He wrote also Oratio Panegyrica de Hispanorum Classe, Amsterdam, 1639; Oratio de Ente Ratione, *ib.* 1639; Orationes Variæ, 1637; Rerum per Octennium in Brasilia et alibi Gestarum, sub Præfectura J. Mauricii Nass. Comitis Historia, 1647; Observationes Magneticæ, 1657.

BARLAND, (Adrian,) an historian of merit, was born in 1488, at the village of Barland in Zealand, from which he took his name; studied at Ghent and Louvaine, at which latter place he was elected professor of eloquence in 1526, after a stay of some years in England, and where he died in 1542. Besides some philological works of no great value, he wrote Rerum Gestarum a Brabantiæ ducibus Historia, 8vo, Lovan. 1532; Historiarum Liber quo Res maxime Memorabiles continentur quæ a Christo Nato usque ad annum 1532 contigerunt, 12mo, *ib.* 1566; De Litteratis Urbis Romæ principibus; De Ducibus Venetis; De Comitibus Hollandiæ; De Episcopis Ultrajectinis; Chronicon Ducum Brabantiæ; De Urbibus inferioris Germaniæ. These last mentioned tracts, published at various times and places, were collected in Adriani Barlandi Historica, nunc primum collecta simulque edita, 8vo, Colon. 1603. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARLETIUS, (Marinus,) in its unlatinized form *Barlesio*, or *Barlezio*, a native of Scutari in Albania, supposed to have been born soon after the middle of the fifteenth century. He wrote in Latin, 1. A life of the famous Scanderberg, (De Vita et Laudibus Scanderbergii, sive Georgii Castriotæ, &c. lib. xiii.) 2. A history of the siege of Scutari (De Expugnatione Scodrensi a Turcis, libri tres.) 3. A Chronicon Turcicum. The first of these has passed through various editions, and was translated into most European languages. A History of the Popes has also been attributed to him, but probably without good reason. (Biog. Univ.)

BARLETTA, (Gabriello,) a famous preacher of the fifteenth century, whose birth-place has been the subject of a long controversy amongst the learned; some pretending that he was born at Barletta, a small town in the kingdom of Naples, the name of which he took; others insisting upon his being born at Aquino, Barletta being his family name.

Not less uncertain are the different epochs of his life; and the only thing which we know of him is, that he lived in 1470, was a monk of the order of St. Dominic, that he preached some extraordinary sermons, which have passed through more than *twenty* editions, the first of which appeared in 1498, under the title of Sermones a Septuagesima ad Feriam tertiam post Pascha—Item Sermones xxviii. de Sanctis—Item Sermones iii. de Paucitate Salvandorum, de Ira Dei, et de Choreis, et iv. pro Dominicis Adventus Brixiæ, 8vo; and the last and the best in 1577, Venice, 8vo.

Barletta preached in the style of Arena, mixing low and vulgar language with Latin and Greek, quoting Virgil after Moses, and placing David by the side of Hercules. Even the fables of Æsop formed a part of his sermons, to which he occasionally gave a striking and original turn, which pleased his audience; but which was often rather profane. It was unfortunately the style of the age, which required a preacher to excite the laughter of his audience, not only in Italy, but in France likewise; such, for instance, are the sermons of Menot and of Maillard, which cannot possibly be allowed in the pulpit, whatever indulgence they may obtain to the clown on the stage; and such, if not worse, are those which have been published under the name of Barletta. The Dominican monks would fain persuade the world, that Barletta was not the author of the sermons printed under his name.

BARLETTI, (de St. Paul, François Paul,) a man of rare talents as an educational writer, born of a Neapolitan family at Paris, in 1734. Having received a good education from the abbé Pluche, he became, in 1756, Sous-instituteur des Enfans de France, when he published his first work, Essai sur une Introduction générale à l'Étude des Langues Française et Italienne. In 1764, he printed the prospectus of a work, the idea of which he followed up, with great energy, for the next fifty years. It was entitled, Encyclopédie élémentaire, or an Encyclopedia of Instruction, starting with the belief, that encyclopedical knowledge rendered man either happier or better. He wanted to publish this work by subscription, but the university, indignant that any one should usurp her (then) rights to train teachers, ordered the lieutenant of police to hinder the holding of meetings of the intended subscribers. Next, four royal censors were ordered to examine the plan of the

Encyclopédie Universelle, but their report was unfavourable. Full of vexation at this failure, Barletti went to Brussels, and began to write against the censors as well as the lieutenant of police, in a pamphlet entitled, Le Secret Révélé. But the lieutenant succeeded not only in suppressing the work, but in arresting the author, who was thrown into the Bastille, where he remained some months. After a short stay in Spain, he returned in 1773 to Paris, and published in 1776 his Nouveau Système typographique, ou Moyen de diminuer de moitié, dans toutes les Imprimeries de l'Europe, le travail et les frais de composition, de correction, et de distribution, Paris, 1776, 4to. This project having been submitted to the scrutiny of a commission, Barletti received a reward of 20,000 francs. In 1780, he published, Moyens de se preserver des Erreurs de l'Usage dans l'Instruction de la Jeunesse, ou découverte de la meilleure manière possible d'enseigner les Sciences et les Langues aux Enfans, &c. This was considered one of the best works of this indefatigable experimentator in the way of education; so much so, that the minister, Amelot, wrote in the king's name to Condorcet, directing the academy to examine all the Traités Elémentaires of Barletti. Such continual brooding of a talented mind over *one* subject, could not but lead to pregnant results; and his Plan d'une Maison d'Education Nationale, published in 1784, contained many of the enlarged ideas, lately introduced, or at least projected, in national education. But what might be expected at that time really arrived; the royal censorship pretended to find in the above work traces of republican doctrines (a strange charge against a late instructor of princes), and the edition was destroyed. In 1788 he published the first volume of the Encyclopédie Elémentaire, contenant de nouveaux Principes de Lecture et Prosodie (under the pseudonyme of Eloi de la Brude), the edition of which work was exhausted in three months. In 1790, he published his Adresse aux Quatre-vingt-trois Départements. In this work he proposed to open a committee of men of science and letters, for the editing of elementary works. This idea had been also entertained by the commission of public instruction of the national convention. In 1793, he was made a member of the commission of public instruction, having for his colleagues such men as Berthollet, Daubenton, Fourcroy, &c. In August of the same year, he published, Vues relatives au but et au moyen de l'Instruction du Peuple Français. He filled now successively different public offices and chairs. With all that mass of tangible exertion before him, he never forsook his Encyclopédie Elémentaire, which he intended carrying to twenty-five volumes. He submitted a considerable part of the work to the institute, which named a commission, amongst whom was Sicard, who made, in 1802, an extensive report upon it. He acknowledged the ingenious schemes proposed by Barletti, but also pointed out the difficulty of their execution. He recommended the author to some encouragement, "dus aux propagateurs des lumières." Barletti died in 1809; a deserving forerunner of Pestalozzi and Fellenberg. (Biogr. nouv. des Contemp. par Arnauld, &c. We have named but his principal works, for others, see in Quérard.)

BARLOTTA, (Joseph,) a Sicilian monk, born at Trapani in 1654, who was the author of much pious poetry of no very great merit, and of some sermons, which were printed in 1698, and 1707, 1708. (Biog. Univ.)

BARLOW, or BARLOWE, (William,) an early English protestant prelate and writer, was before the reformation a canon regular of the order of St. Augustine. He was trained partly in the house of St. Osith, in Essex, in which county it is said he was born, and partly in a house of the same kind at Oxford. He had become eminent in the order to which he belonged, as may be inferred from his having been elected at a somewhat early period of life prior of the house at Bisham, in Berks. Henry VIII. employed him on an embassy to Scotland, in 1535. He was at that period a person who much favoured the design of the king for the reformation of the church, and not only surrendered his own house without reluctance, but is said to have exerted himself to prevail upon the heads of other houses to do the same. His sacrifice, however, was nothing; for he but exchanged his presidency over the canons of Bisham for the bishopric of St. Asaph, to which he was promoted immediately, the consecration having taken place on Nov. 22, 1535. Nor did he remain long there, being translated in the next year to the see of St. David's, and from thence, in 1547, to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. In this period of his life, notwithstanding his early vows, he took to

himself a wife, one Agatha Wellesbourn, and, in consequence, on the accession of queen Mary, he was deprived, with the rest of the married bishops. He left England, and lived in Germany during the greater part of the reign of Mary. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned, but though his successor in the bishopric of Bath and Wells was deprived, he was not restored to the see he had left, but was made bishop of Chichester. This was in 1559. He continued in this see till his death, which happened in August, 1568. He had a numerous family, and it has often been noticed as a remarkable circumstance that his five daughters all became the wives of bishops, viz. Anne, of Herbert Westphaling, bishop of Hereford; Elizabeth, of William Day, bishop of Winchester; Margaret, of William Overton, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; Frances, to Toby Matthew, archbishop of York; and Antonina, of William Wykeham, bishop of Winchester. His printed writings are few and inconsiderable, relating to the controversies of the time, except one work, his Cosmography, which Wood confesses he had never seen, but which is, perhaps, in reality a work of his son of the same name, with whose studies it is more accordant, and of whom in the next article.

BARLOW, (William,) commonly written BARLOWE, an eminent mathematician of the latter half of the sixteenth century. He was born in Pembrokeshire, his father being then the bishop of St. David's. In 1560 he entered a commoner at Baliol college, and having taken a degree as B.A, in 1564, he left the university and went to sea, but in what capacity is not known. About the year 1573 he entered into orders, and was promoted to a prebend's stall at Winchester, and rector of Easton, near that city. In 1588 he was made prebendary of Lichfield, which he exchanged for the office of treasurer to that church. He was afterwards appointed chaplain to prince Henry, eldest son of king James I., and in 1614 archdeacon of Salisbury. He died in the year 1625. Barlowe was the first English writer on the nature and properties of the magnet. He was the first who made the inclinatory instrument transparent, and to be used with a glass on both sides. It was he also who suspended it in a compass box, which, with the weight of two ounces, was made fit for use at sea. He also found out the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses. He likewise discovered the proper method of touching magnetical needles; of piercing and cementing loadstones; and also why a loadstone, being double-capped, must take up so great a weight. The work which established his reputation, and which, considering the period at which it was written, is certainly a most extraordinary production, is entitled, the Navigators' Supply, containing many things of principal importance belonging to Navigation, and Use of Diverse Instruments framed chiefly for that purpose, 4to, Lond. 1597. "This booke," says he, "was written by a bishop's sonne, and by affinitty, to many bishop's kinne: himself a good pastor,"—the author feeling it necessary to enter into a long defence of his employing his time upon subjects so foreign to his vocation; which he does with great skill, and in a singularly quaint style. This work contains descriptions of several instruments for the use of navigation, the principal of which is an azimuth compass, with two upright sights; and as the author was very indefatigable in making experiments on the loadstone, he treats well and fully upon the sea-compass. But Barlowe did not pursue his scientific career uninterrupted: his writings drew down upon him the "idle animadversions" of Mark Ridley, M.D., who published a severe critique upon another work of Barlowe's, entitled Magnetical Advertisements, or Diverse pertinent Observations and improved Experiments concerning the Nature and Properties of the Loadstone, 4to, Lond. 1616. This paper war ended in the complete triumph of Barlowe. Barlowe is mentioned with commendation by Gabriel Harvey, in his Pierce's Supererogation, 4to, 1593. (Hutton's Math. Dict. and Davies's Hist. of Mag. in vol. i. of the British Annual.)

BARLOW, (Thomas,) an eminent divine and prelate of the seventeenth century, was born in the parish of Orton, in Westmoreland, in 1607, and educated in one of those northern schools which have sent forth so many men who have attained to eminence in the church or the state. From the school at Appleby, he removed to Queen's college, Oxford, became B.A., M.A., and fellow of his college. The lectures which he delivered as reader in metaphysics, were published in 1637. He retained his fellowship in the changes which soon followed, through the interest, as was supposed, of his friends

Selden or Dr. Owen, with the visitors of the university; for he was no favourer of the designs of the parliament. In 1654, he was appointed keeper of the Bodleian library, and about the same time lecturer of Church-hill, near Barford. On the death of Dr. Langbaine, 1657, he was chosen provost of his college. On the change of the times, he was named a commissioner for restoring the members of the university who had been displaced in 1648; was made D.D., lady Margaret professor of divinity, and archdeacon of Oxford. When nearly seventy years of age he was removed from Oxford, where he had lived more than fifty years, being nominated to the bishopric of Lincoln on the death of bishop Fuller in 1675. Here he remained till his death, dying in his palace at Bugden, October 8, 1691. He left to the Bodleian library all such books in his collection as were not already in that repository, and the remainder to Queen's college.

His published writings are many. They are chiefly in theology, and especially controversial or casuistical, in which latter department of theology he was supposed greatly to excel. A list of them may be found in the Athenæ Oxoniensis, and the Biographia Britannica. It may suffice to name a few of them. The Case of Toleration in Matters of Religion, 1660; Mr. Cottington's Case of Divorce, 1671; The Original of Sinecures, 1676; Popery, or the Principles and Opinions approved by the Church of Rome; The Gunpowder Treason, with a Discourse on the Manner of its Discovery; the Rights of the Bishops to judge in Capital Cases in Parliament cleared; A Letter for the putting in execution the Laws against Dissenters. There are many other small tracts. He left directions, that no writings found among his papers after his death should be printed. His two chaplains, Mr. Offley and Mr. Brougham, were charged to see to this; and they appear to have discharged their trust faithfully; nevertheless, soon after the bishop's death, there appeared several miscellaneous and weighty cases of conscience, learnedly and judiciously resolved by the right reverend father in God, Dr. Thomas Barlow, late lord bishop of Lincoln. This was published by Sir Peter Pett, who in 1693 published also another volume, entitled The Genuine Remains of that learned prelate, Dr. Thomas Barlow, late lord bishop of Lincoln, containing divers discourses, theological, philosophical, historical, &c., in letters to several persons of honour and quality. In theology, he was of the Calvinian school, and in philosophy an opponent of what was called the New Philosophy and the Royal Society.

BARLOW, (Francis, about 1626—1702,) an English painter and engraver, was born in the county of Lincoln, and received his first instructions in painting from Shepherd, an indifferent portrait painter; but whether he received any education as an engraver, or under whom, does not appear. He seems to have been very extensively employed, but as Mr. Strutt surmises, at very low prices; "for notwithstanding all his excellency in design, the multitude of pictures and drawings he appears to have made, and the assistance also of a considerable sum of money, said to have been left him by a friend, he died in indigent circumstances."

The chief merit of Barlow as a designer, lay in his exactness in the pourtrayal of birds, fishes, and animals of all kinds, which are executed in a spirited, and in many instances a masterly manner. His principal defect was in colouring, "probably occasioned," says Mr. Pilkington, "by the unskilfulness of the master who had been his instructor." His drawings are generally slight, but the figures he introduced are disposed with great judgment, and executed with equal accuracy; whilst the distances and landscapes with which he usually embellished his compositions prove the fertility of his invention, as well as the excellence of his taste. Amongst the engravings after his works, are a set of twelve prints by Hollar, published by John Overton, entitled, Several Ways of Hunting, Hawking, and Fishing, invented by Francis Barlow, engraved by W. Hollar, 1671; "which," says Mr. Bryan, "will establish his claim to accuracy in drawing." He designed the one hundred and ten cuts for Ogilby's translation of Æsop's Fables, published in 1665, several of the plates of which he etched himself. Part of the plates for Edward Benlow's Divine Poems, called Theophila, published in 1652, were also engraved by Barlow. Mr. Strutt also mentions a print representing an eagle flying in the air, with a cat in its talons, an event, which, he says, the artist himself was witness to in Scotland, whilst he was drawing views there. The eagle was overpowered by the struggling of the cat, and both fell to the ground,

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where he took them up. He frequently used the initials of his name, F. B., instead of inserting it at full length, and those he sometimes enclosed in a small circle. The date of Barlow's birth is stated as above by Mr. Bryan, but M. Vialart-St. Morys, in the Biographie Universelle, gives it as 1646; which is clearly a mistake, since the plates he engraved for Theophila were executed in 1652, when if the last-mentioned authority were correct, Barlow could only have been six years of age. (Strutt's Dict. of Engravers. Bryan's Dict. Pilkington's Dict. Biog Univ.)

BARLOW, (Joel,) an eminent American poet, who was born at Reading, Fairfield county, Connecticut, about the year 1757. He was the youngest of a family of ten children. His father, who was a farmer, died while he was quite young, and left him no property except what was sufficient to enable him to obtain his education. In 1774 he entered himself of Dartmouth college, which he speedily left for Yale college, where he graduated, with the highest credit, in 1778. He is said to have frequently employed his vacations in serving in the American army as a volunteer, and on several occasions to have distinguished himself by his gallantry. On leaving college he commenced the study of law, which, by advice, he soon abandoned for that of divinity. This he pursued in order to qualify himself for the office of military chaplain. His progress in the acquisition of theological knowledge must have been very rapid, for we find him in the short space of six weeks licensed to preach. He joined the army, and spent much of his time in the camp, in the composition of poetry, for which, while at college, he had displayed considerable talents. Some portions of the Vision of Columbus were composed at this time. About the year 1781 he married. In 1783, when the army was disbanded, either weary of preaching, or prompted by ambition, he reverted to his legal studies, and settled at Hartford, where he established a newspaper which, through his contributions, acquired a very considerable circulation. In 1785 he was called to the bar, and, as if anxious to display the versatility of his talents, in the same year published a corrected and enlarged edition of Watts's version of the Psalms, with a collection of Hymns (Hartford). This work he undertook at the instance of the ministers of Connecticut. Some of the hymns were original, and the whole collection was adapted for American churches. In 1787 he published his Vision of Columbus, a poem which acquired great popularity. It was dedicated to Louis XVI. About this time he surrendered his interest in the newspaper, and commenced bookseller, or at least opened a shop for the sale of his collection of the Psalms and his new poem. This novel occupation he quitted, and engaged in the practice of the law, in which his success was not remarkable, partly from his defects in elocution, and the distance and repulsiveness of his manners, and partly from his being diverted from its prosecution by literary, and especially poetical pursuits. He was engaged in several periodicals, particularly one called the Anarchiad, which was political in its character, and extensive in its influence. On the 4th of July, 1787, he delivered an oration, in which he insisted, with great earnestness, upon the necessity of an efficient general government, the new constitution being at that time under the consideration of the convention at Philadelphia. In 1788 he visited England, from whence he crossed to France, where he managed to dispose of some lands belonging, or which it was pretended belonged, to the Scioto Land Company, a fraudulent association, to which he was agent, but with whose real character and actual designs it is said he was not acquainted. His love of democratic principles induced him to join the opponents of royal authority, who were at that time powerful in France. We are told that he was particularly attached to the Girondists, or whig party. In 1791 he returned to England, where he published the first part of his Advice to the Privileged Orders, in which he assails the whole system of government pursued in monarchical Europe; the church establishments; the standing armies; the judicial organizations; and the financial systems which belong to the old governments. In February 1792 he published a political poem, which he entitled, the Conspiracy of Kings, and which took its rise from the coalition of the European powers against the revolutionized government of France. In the same year he put forth a letter to the French Convention, advising the separation of church and state. These works, while they advanced his reputation amongst the ignorant and discontented, are said to have been the source of some profit to him. So great indeed did his reputation become, that

he was fixed on by the famous London Constitutional Society, to present their address to the French Convention, which appointment, while it obtained for him the rights of a French citizen, rendered it prudent for him to remain in France, which he accordingly did. He accompanied his friend, the well-known abbé Grégoire, when sent into Savoy to assist in making arrangements to organize that country as a department of the French republic. While residing at Chamberry, Barlow drew up an address to the Piedmontese, inciting them to rebellion; at the same time he wrote his mock heroic poem, called Hasty Pudding, which Dr. Allen (Biog. Dict.) says is "the most popular of his poetical productions." Returning to Paris, he translated Volney's Ruins of Empires, and occupied his time with commercial speculations. We may suppose that he was not unfortunate in the acquisition of wealth, as he appears about this time to have contracted a horror of revolutions, and to have withdrawn from politics. In 1795, after having been employed in the north of Europe in the execution of some private business, he was appointed by Washington American consul at Algiers, and authority was given him to negotiate a treaty with the dey, and redeem all Americans who were in captivity. In both of these objects he succeeded, and effected a treaty of peace with Tripoli also. In 1797 he returned to Paris, where he purchased an hotel, and lived some time in great splendour. When the friendly relations between the United States and France were disturbed, he published a letter to his American fellow-citizens on the policy of the Adams administration, to which he afterwards subjoined a second part, containing for the most part general political reflections. He also presented a memoir to the French government, denouncing the whole system of privateering, and contending for the right of neutrals to trade in articles contraband of war. In 1805, having sold his French property, he returned to America, and purchased an estate near Georgetown, and within the limits of the city of Washington, to which he gave the name of "Kalorama." In 1806 he took some steps towards establishing at Washington an institution which was to combine a university with a learned society, together with a military and naval academy, and a school of fine arts; but his efforts did not succeed. In 1808 appeared his Columbiad, which was, in the first instance, published in a most elegant, and afterwards in a less expensive and more accessible shape, but in neither did it acquire much popularity. Some of its sentiments were thought hostile to Christianity, and the abbé Grégoire censured him for having placed the cross amongst the symbols of fraud, folly, and error; but Barlow, in reply, declared that he had been wont to regard the cross as the emblem of Romish error rather than of christian truth. In 1811 he was sent as minister plenipotentiary to France, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty, but failed in his exertions; receiving, however, an invitation, in October, 1812, to confer with Napoleon at Wilna, he set off for the purpose, but was, while on the road, attacked with inflammation on the lungs, of which he died at Zarnowica, or Zarnowitch, a mean village near Cracow, on the 22d of December, 1812. His works were, Prospects of Peace, a poem, 1781; Vision of Columbus, a poem, 1787; the Conspiracy of Kings, a poem, 1796; Advice to Privileged Orders, in two parts; a Letter to the National Convention; Address to the People of Piedmont; Hasty Pudding, a poem, 12mo, *1796*; the Columbiad, 4to, *1808*, and 12mo, 1809; Oration on the 4th of July, *1809*. He projected, and made large collections towards a General History of the United States.

BARMEK, or BERMEK, a Persian by birth, is principally known by the celebrity and vicissitudes of his descendants, the illustrious family of the Barmekides, whose virtues and prosperity have been lauded, and their tragical fate lamented, by almost every oriental writer who has treated of the period of the first Abbasside khalifs; and whose name has become more familiar to European readers through the pages of the Thousand and One Nights, than the history of most oriental dynasties. Barmek, the founder of the family, was introduced by an accident to the court of the Ommiyan khalif Abd-al-Malik, where he rose to high dignities, apparently without being required to abjure the Magian faith; but his son Khalid, who emulated and surpassed the honours of his father, was a zealous Moslem, and was appointed by the khalif Mahdi, the third of the Abbassides, tutor to his youngest son, the afterwards famous Haroun-al-Rasheed, A.D. 777, (A.H. 161, Abulfeda.) On the accession of Haroon, nine years later, to the throne, his first act was to appoint Yahya, the son of Khalid, (who appears

to have died before this period,) to the rank of vizir; and this illustrious minister, with his four celebrated sons, Fadl or Fazl, Jaafar, Mohammed, and Mousa, exercised for many years an almost unbounded influence over the mind of the sovereign, occupying, with glory to themselves and advantage to the state, the highest posts both in the camp and the cabinet. Their more than royal beneficence to the needy of all classes, and the munificent patronage which they extended to men of learning and genius, have furnished themes of constant and unanimous panegyric to all Eastern historians; and one writer, after separately extolling the prudence and talents for government of Yahya, the liberality of Fadl,* the eloquence of Jaafar, the courtesy of Mohammed, and the valour of Mousa, winds up his eulogium by declaring that in each and all of these great qualities the individual merits of Khalid, and of him only, surpassed the united virtues of his descendants. To the zeal and talents of these renowned kinsmen, the splendour and prosperity which marked the reign of Haroun may principally be ascribed; but the suspicious cruelty of the khalif (whose *historical* character differs widely from that assigned to him as a hero of romance) was at length awakened, and the downfal and ruin of the Barmekides was as sudden and complete as their ascendency had been long and unexampled. The immediate causes which led to this catastrophe have been variously stated. Some authors attribute it to the indignation expressed by Yahya at the execution of a descendant of Ali, who, after surrendering, on the faith of a safe conduct from the vizir, was perfidiously put to death by Haroun; but the more generally assigned pretext is the disregard, by Jaafar, of the absurd and cruel restrictions imposed by the khalif on his marriage with his favourite sister Abbasa—a melancholy tale, familiar to every reader of oriental story. Haroun continued for some time to lull his destined victims by a more than ordinary show of favour; suddenly, however, Jaafar was seized and decapitated, and his head and severed limbs, after being for some time publicly exposed on the bridges of Bagdad, consumed by fire; his father and brothers were thrown into prison, where they perished after many years' confinement; the boundless wealth of the family was confiscated, and even the wife of Yahya, who had been the foster-mother of Haroun, was denied the means of subsistence by the indiscriminate vengeance of the destroyer. Even the mention of the names of the proscribed family was interdicted under pain of death. But there is a well-known anecdote of a dauntless old man who, after braving the anger of the tyrant by proclaiming everywhere the praises of his murdered benefactors, was pardoned and dismissed by the khalif, who thus proved himself not inaccessible to remorse. The tragedy of the Barmekides took place A.D. 802, (A.H. 187.) Numerous anecdotes relating to this illustrious house are extracted in the Asiatic Journal, vol. xxx. p. 275, from a Persian translation of an Arabic history of the Barmekides, by Abulkasim Tayifi, in the library of the East India Company, No. 1994. (See also Abulfeda. Elmakin. D'Herbelot, &c.)

BARNARD, (John, Dr.) a divine of the seventeenth century, born at Castor, in the county of Lincoln, passed from the grammar school of that place to Queen's college, Cambridge, and removed himself to Oxford about the time when the parliamentary visitation of that university took place, in the hope, as was supposed, of obtaining something in that time of change. The visitors made him fellow of Lincoln college, which he vacated on marrying a daughter of Dr. Peter Heylyn, and became rector of Waddington—a rich living in Lincolnshire. He appears to have been zealous for the measures of the parliament in respect of the church, and even went so far as to publish, in 1659, or early in 1660, his Censura Cleri, or against Scandalous Ministers not fit to be restored to the Church's Livings, in point of Prudence, Piety, and Fame. This was written against the restoration of the ministers who had been deprived by the puritans. But Wood insinuates that he was desirous afterwards not to be known as the author. He conformed to all the requirements of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, became prebendary of Asgerby in the church of Lincoln, and in 1669 was made D.D.; "being then," as Wood says, "of some repute in his country for his learning and orthodox principles." He died at Newark, August 17, 1683, and was buried in his church at Waddington.

* "The style of Fadl" is often employed by Arabic writers to denote remarkable elegance of composition in an edict or state-paper; but the employment of this proverbial phrase by Abulfeda (anno 564) has perplexed his learned editor Reiske, who professes himself unacquainted with the allusion.

Besides the work above-mentioned, he was author of a catechism for the use of his own parishioners, and of a life of his father-in-law, Dr. Heylyn, which was published in the year of his own decease, and was intended as an answer to certain things contained in another life of Dr. Heylyn, written by George Vernon, M.A., rector of Bourton-in-the-Water, and in the writings of Richard Baxter.

BARNARD, (Sir John,) an eminent citizen and alderman of London, of the eighteenth century, was of a Quaker family at Reading in Berkshire, where he was born in 1685. He received that very limited kind of education which the Quakers of those days afforded their children, and at an early age was placed in the counting-house of his father, who had extensive concerns in the wine trade. At the age of nineteen he left the Quakers, became reconciled to the church of England, and was baptized by Compton, bishop of London, at Fulham, in 1703. This showed a decision of character, which appeared more conspicuously when, in the course of events, he became placed in situations of eminence. The circumstance which led to his introduction into public life, was the choice of him by the merchants engaged in the wine trade to attend to their interests in respect of a bill then pending in parliament. In this he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of a large body of influential persons in London, that they determined to place him in parliament, as in a scene where his talents might be exerted for the public benefit. This was effected, after a severe struggle, in 1721. In 1728 he was chosen alderman of Dowgate ward; in 1732, was knighted, on the presentation of an address; in 1735, discharged the duties of sheriff; and in 1737 became lord-mayor. He continued in parliament till near the close of the reign of George II., enjoying an almost unexampled popularity in the city, and possessed of no small influence in public affairs. In 1758 he resigned his alderman's gown, and retired from public life, spending the short remainder of his days at his house at Clapham, where he died on the 29th of August, 1764. He was a humane, upright, and independent man, chiefly conspicuous for the determined opposition which he gave in parliament to the Excise Bill, and for his exertions in respect of poor debtors, and the improvement of the police of London.

BARNARD, (John,) an American divine, who was born at Boston (U. S.) on the 6th of November, 1681, received his early education at home, and graduated at Harvard university in 1700. Two years after this, he joined what was called the North Church at Boston, with which the celebrated Mathers was then connected, and in 1705 he declined an offer that was made him to settle at Yarmouth. In 1707 he accompanied the army that attacked Port Royal, in quality of chaplain, and nearly lost his life in endeavouring to make a plan of the fort. He visited London during Dr. Sacheverel's trial, and became acquainted with many of the leading dissenting ministers. Had he chosen to have conformed he could have accompanied lord Wharton to Ireland as his chaplain. He returned to Boston, where a church was built for him, and the dedication sermon of which he preached on the 23d of May, 1714; but, greatly to his displeasure, a more popular candidate succeeded in ousting him. He was ordained minister of Marblehead, Massachusetts, on the 18th of July, 1716, where he died on the 24th of January, 1770. He retained the vigour of his mind to the last. To his other attainments he added that, in those days and in that country comparatively rare, of Hebrew learning. He was a mathematician, and skilled in naval architecture. To him Marblehead owes her trade, for when he first settled in the town it could not boast of a single trading vessel belonging to the port; while in 1767 it possessed between thirty and forty engaged in foreign trade. Mr. Barnard was rich and charitable, and appears to have been by no means deficient in talents. His works are enumerated by Dr. Allen, in his American Biographical Dictionary.

BARNARD, (John,) an American divine, the fourth minister of Andover, Massachusetts, was born about the year 1690, graduated in 1709, and succeeded his father in his ministry. He died on the 14th of June, 1758.

BARNARD, (Thomas,) son of the preceding, was born about the year 1714, graduated at Harvard college in 1732, and was ordained at Newbury on the 31st of January, 1739. The orthodoxy of his doctrines being impugned, he was, at his own request, dismissed, and commenced the study of law; but on the 17th of September, 1755, was installed minister of the first church in Salem, Massachusetts, and after having suffered from paralysis, which impaired his mental powers, died on the 15th of August, 1776.

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His religious views were considered to approximate to Arminianism. He published some sermons.

BARNARD, (Edward,) brother of the preceding, was born about the year 1721, graduated in 1736, was ordained minister of Havershill, Massachusetts, on the 27th of April, 1743, and died on the 26th of January, 1774. He published a few sermons.

BARNARD, (Thomas,) son of Thomas Barnard, was born about the year 1748, graduated at Harvard in 1766, was ordained at Salem on the 13th of January, 1773, and died on the 1st of October, 1814. He left some sermons.

BARNARDISTON, (Sir Nathaniel,) born 1588, died 1653, a Suffolk knight, of a very ancient and honourable family, many times chosen member of parliament for that county, and eminently distinguished by judgment, probity, and piety. The family had been remarkable for its piety before his time, Sir Thomas Barnardiston, his grandfather, having been sent for education to Geneva, in the reign of queen Mary, to be under the especial care of Calvin. There is a large account of the character of Sir Nathaniel, written by Samuel Fairclough, a fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, which is incorporated in the volume entitled, The Lives of sundry Eminent Persons in this later Age, by Samuel Clarke.

BARNAUD, (Nicolas,) an alchemist of the sixteenth century. He was born at Crest, a small city of the Dauphiny. Where he studied is unknown; he appears to have been erratic, for he travelled in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Spain. He is conjectured to have studied medicine—he certainly practised it, and he made much profit by the credulity of his contemporaries, in his researches for the philosopher's stone. He published a great number of works on alchemy, of which Marchand has given a list, and Libavius reports that he had acquired great riches. He wrote also on politics and on religion. These works are both rare and curious, and many were published anonymously, or under fictitious names. The following are chiefly worthy of notice:—Le Miroir des François, contenant l'Etat et le Maniement des Affaires de France, tant de la Justice que de la Police, 1582, 4to; Cabinet du Roi de France, dans lequel il y a trois Perles d'inestimable Valeur, 1681, 8vo. Many of his alchemical pieces are to be found in the Theatrum Chymicum, tom. iii.

BARNAVE, (Antoine Pierre Joseph Marie,) a French protestant, by profession an advocate, born at Grenoble in 1761. He was deputy for the province of Dauphiné in the estates-general of 1789. He distinguished himself by his warm attachment to the revolutionary party, and by his opposition to the court. In 1790, he with others of the original leaders of the revolution, began to look back, and wish to stop the torrent which they had let loose. When Louis XVI. was arrested at Varennes, after his flight in 1791, he was sent to the king with Péthion and Latour-Maubourg, and the melancholy prospect of degraded royalty is said to have completed his disgust for the party with whom he had been acting. Soon after he went to Grenoble, and married the daughter of an advocate, intending to live in retirement. But he was imprisoned on the charge of having corresponded with the king; and in the sanguinary period of 1793, he perished on the scaffold, at the early age of thirty-two. (Biog. Univ.)

BARNER, (James,) a physician and chemist, born at Elbing in 1641. He studied at Leipsic, and taught chemistry at Padua in 1670. He was afterwards appointed to a chair of philosophy and medicine at Leipsic, and after some years returned to his native place, where he died about 1686. He was a pupil of the celebrated Sennertus, and a warm partizan of Van Helmont. His works in favour of the chemical theory of medicine attracted much notice at the time of their publication. Stahl says that he had learned the whole of the Chymia Philosophica of Barner by heart at the age of fifteen. Barner has been looked upon as the author of the work, De Machiavello Medico, but it is not clearly established. Among those which bear his name, it is sufficient to notice, Exercitium Chymicum delineatum, Patav. 1670, 4to; Prodromus Sennerti Novi, Viennæ, 1674, 4to; Spiritus Vini sine Acido, Lips. 1675, 8vo; Chymia Philosophica perfectè delineata, &c. Norimb. 1698, 8vo.

BARNES, (Dame Juliana,) the author of the book commonly known as the Book of St. Albans, having been printed in that monastery in 1486. It is a treatise on hawking, hunting, and coat-armour, on eighty-eight leaves in folio. Copies of this book are of extreme rarity. Dr. Dibdin names the sum of 420*l.* as the money value of one. It was reprinted, with additions, the most important of

which is a treatise on Fishing with the angle, by Winkin de Worde, in 1496. From that time till 1595, when it was recast by Gervase Markham, and published under the title of The Gentleman's Academy, there were many editions, chiefly from the press of Copland. A verbatim reprint of Winkin de Worde's edition was published in 1810, under the care of Mr. Hazlewood, who has prefixed in an introduction all the information that can now be obtained concerning the author and her curious work. The treatise on Fishing was published apart from the rest in 1827; and the treatise on Coat-armour may be found in Mr. Dallaway's Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry, 1793. The treatise on Hunting is in verse. Little is known of the author, except that she was the prioress of the Benedictine monastery of Sopewell, near St. Alban's, where she had ten nuns under her governance. Barnes was the way in which the name of the baron Berners was usually pronounced in those times, and there is, perhaps, no reason to doubt what Tanner relates concerning her, that she was a daughter of Sir James Berners, of Berners-Noting, in Essex, and sister to Richard lord Berners.

BARNES, (Dr. Robert,) a reformer and a martyr in the reign of Henry VIII., first appears as a preacher at Cambridge, declaiming loudly against the luxury of prelates. This was at the time of Wolsey's splendour, and was seen at once to be directed against him. This occasioned him to be taken notice of. He was committed to prison once and again, but at length escaped further punishment, and went to Germany, where he associated much with the reformers, and applied himself very closely to the study of divinity. He returned to England, and came into great favour with king Henry VIII., who made him one of his chaplains, and employed him in several missions to Germany. But the king's favour became turned from him. In 1540 he preached in favour of Luther's doctrine, in reply to a sermon of bishop Gardiner. There were some indecencies in this sermon, of which Gardiner complained to the king, who ordered that Barnes should recant and apologize. He framed his recantation in such a manner as to be more offensive; whereupon he was committed to the Tower, and soon after burnt for his heresy. Luther caused to be printed an account of his martyrdom. There are of Barnes's writing, Lives of the Popes, from St. Peter to Alexander II., published with a preface by Luther, in 1536; also a Supplication to King Henry VIII., with a Declaration of his Articles condemned for Heresy by the Bishops.

BARNES, (Barnaby,) a poet of eminence towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth, and in the beginning of that of her successor, was born about the year 1569. He was younger son to Dr. Barnes, bishop of Durham, who was succeeded by Dr. Tobie Mathew, who was one of the patrons of Barnaby Barnes. To him Barnes dedicated his Divine Century of Spiritual Sonnets, printed in 1595. This, however, was not his first production, as two years before that date he had published Parthenophil and Parthenophe; Sonnets, Madrigals, Elegies, and Odes, which he dedicated to William Percy, author of Sonnets to the Fairest Cælia, 1594. Dr. Bliss, in his additions to Anthony Wood, (Ath. Oxon. ii. 48, edit. 1815,) states that Barnes accompanied the earl of Essex into France in 1591, which is probably correct; but he is probably incorrect when he adds that Barnes remained there until 1594, as he wrote three sonnets in Gabriel Harvey's Pierce's Supererogation, which was published in 1593, and that is also the date of Parthenophil and Parthenophe, already noticed, which work is expressly mentioned by Gabriel Harvey. Dr. Bliss likewise quotes a MS. note by Oldys, in his copy of Langbaine, to show that Barnes had "translated the Spanish Councel, and written a poem on Shore's Wife," when in fact both these pieces are spoken of by Harvey as "the Spanish Counsellor Englished, and Shore's Wife eternized," in his Pierce's Supererogation. Harvey, in the same work, not only refers to Barnes's French service under the earl of Essex, but to his good conduct as a soldier in the Netherlands and Portugal. The accusations of Thomas Nash, in his Have with you to Saffron Walden, 1596, that Barnes had stolen the chain of a nobleman's steward, and that he had run away from the enemy, are to be received with great caution, because Barnes had stood forward as the friend and supporter of Harvey, the bitter antagonist of Nash. Anthony Wood states that Barnaby Barnes became a student of Brasennose in 1586, but that he quitted Oxford without taking any degree, adding, "what became of him afterwards I know not." There is no doubt that he adopted the

military profession, and occupied his leisure by writing poetry, which, if it have not much originality, has a good deal of elegance and smoothness of versification to recommend it. After his Divine Century of Spiritual Sonnets, in 1595, we hear of Barnes again in a literary capacity in 1598, when he wrote a sonnet prefixed to John Florio's World of Words, and, in 1606, when he presented Ford with a sonnet to precede his Fame's Memorial. In the same year he translated Cicero's Offices, and in the next he printed a tragedy, entitled the Devil's Charter, which was played before king James at court, as well as at the public theatre. It is founded upon the life of pope Alexander VI., as narrated by Guicciardini. After this date we have no further intelligence regarding Barnes, and the period of his death is uncertain.

BARNES, (Joshua,) was born at London, January 10, 1654, and brought up at Christ's Hospital, where he early distinguished himself by his attachment to the muse, as shown by a collection of English poems, published in his fifteenth year. To these succeeded some dramatic pieces in English and Latin; written, the former by himself, and the latter in conjunction with others; and he likewise took a part in an English translation of some of the tragedies of Seneca. But of all these juvenile effusions, little is known at present beyond their titles, given in the Biograph. Britann., unless, perhaps, some copies are preserved in the library of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where Barnes entered as a sizar in 1671, and was elected a fellow in 1678. It was in the former of these years that he had finished his poetical paraphrase of the history of Esther, under the title of Αυλικοκατοπτρον, i. e. *Speculum Vitæ Aulicæ*. To the text of Esther, written in Greek hexameters, were added a Latin translation and Greek scholia, relating to the antiquities and customs of the East; and as the writer hoped, perhaps, to equal the Argonautics of Apollonius, the poem was not permitted to appear for five years; when, having undergone its last polish, it was brought out in 1676, and was dedicated to Dr. Dolbens, then bishop of Rochester, who kindly defrayed a considerable part of the expense of printing it. In 1688 appeared his life of Edward III., where, says bishop Nicholson, in his Historical Libraries, the author has diligently collected whatever was to be had far and near upon the several passages of that king's reign; and though his authorities are generally well chosen, yet his inferences are not always such as became a statesman; and in this respect he has failed in equalling Thucydides, whom he imitated, especially in putting long and elaborate speeches into the mouths of the principal characters. Equally unfortunate has been his fate as an editor of Euripides; although it must be confessed, that in his searches after materials for his life of the dramatist, he has picked up some facts not generally known. But though the edition is now totally neglected, yet it answered probably the purpose for which it was intended, as it led to his appointment of professor of Greek in 1695, the very year after its publication. In 1700 he married Mrs. Mason, a widow lady of Hemingford, near St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire; who, being a great admirer of Barnes, went to Cambridge, to request his permission to settle an annuity of 100*l.* upon him after her death, which he politely refused, unless she would condescend to make him happy in her person; and it is to this anecdote Granger, quoted in Kippis's Biograph. Britan. in all probability alluded, when he said that Mr. Barnes generously declined 2000*l.* a year, which was offered him. In the notes to his Euripides, are found some quotations from the Esther, and another poem never printed, under the title of Franciados, relating to the history of the Black Prince, which was originally intended to run through twelve books, but of which only eight were ever finished. Equally extensive was the erudition he displayed in the life of Anacreon, prefixed to his edition, which appeared at Cambridge in 1705; where is to be found a catalogue, omitted in the reprint of 1721, of the works he had published, or intended to publish. This list contains, no less than forty-three works, and exhibits such a motley of subjects as the whole annals of literature cannot perhaps present its counterpart. His pen appears to have moved as rapidly in writing, as his words flowed in composing, especially in Greek verse; of which he says, in the parody of Homer, prefixed to his poem on Esther, that he could compose sixty an hour. It must be mentioned to his credit, however, that his verses are not merely centos, like those of Duport, but imitations of ancient authors, such as became the character of a poet, to which he fancied he could lay some claim. His last work was the edition of Homer, which appeared in 1710, and only two

years before his death, on Aug. 3, 1712. It was during the period of preparing this work for the press, that he wrote a copy of English verses, said to be still extant in the library of Emmanuel college, to prove the identity of Solomon and Homer, with the view, it is supposed, of amusing his wife, and thus inducing her to supply him with money to defray the expense of the edition; by which, after all, he was involved in considerable difficulties, and compelled to write to lord Harley to ask him for a small prebend, or "a sufficient anchor to lay hold of," to use his own expression in his letter. But though Barnes lived ten months after sending the letter, the minister either could not, or would not, grant the desired aid. Amongst the humorous pieces of Barnes, and whose very titles will serve to give some idea of the bent of his mind on such subjects, may be mentioned, 1. A Greek Macaronic poem, on the battle of a Spider and a Toad, written in 1673. 2. A Supplement to the Battle of the Fleas and a Welshman. 3. A poem on Cock-fighting, in 1673. 4. Γερανια, or a New Discovery of a little sort of people called Pigmies, which appeared in 1675, and was perhaps the prototype of Swift's Lilliput. Of his talents it has been said that he was more remakable for the happiness of his memory, than the solidity of his judgment; and hence it was proposed to put on his tomb the inscription following:—"Josua Barnes, felicis memoriæ, expectans judicium;" a witticism first used by Menage in his satire upon Pierre Montmaur; while in allusion to his facility in composing Anacreontics, and writing upon every variety of subjects, there was written a burlesque epitaph in Greek in that measure, which has been thus translated:—

"Kind Barnes adorned by every muse,
Each Greek in his own art outdoes;
No orator was ever greater,
No poet ever chanted sweeter.
He excelled in grammar mystery,
And the Black Prince of history;
And a divine, the most profound,
That ever trod on British ground."

BARNES, (Thomas,) a puritan divine of the seventeenth century, who appears to have taken an active part in the theological disputes of the time of the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. He is mentioned by a writer in MS. Harl. 7526 as minister of St. Margaret's church in New Fish-street, London. A work of his, entitled, The Wise Man's Forecast against the evil Time, 4to, London, 1624, was reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, but contains merely one of his sermons. Cole, in his MS. Athenæ Cantabrigienses, classes him among the authors of the university of Cambridge, and gives the title of the above work; but there appears to be no direct evidence that he was ever educated in that university.

BARNES, (John,) a Roman-catholic writer of some celebrity in the seventeenth century, who, according to Wood, was of a Lancashire family, and educated for some time at Oxford, whence he went into Spain, where he studied divinity and philosophy. Moreri says that he studied at Louvaine, and with great success. He entered himself among the English Benedictines at Douai, having even in early life some fears from the inquisition, owing to the freedom with which he thought, and the boldness with which he communicated his opinions. This state of mind was little agreeable to his Benedictine brethren, so that he left them, and went to reside at Paris. Before this time he had been sent on a mission to England. In 1625 he published a work against the doctrine of mental reservation, entitled, Dissertatio contra Equivocationes, and in the approbation of the faculty of theology at Paris, which is prefixed, he is styled doctor of arts and divinity, professor of the English mission, and first assistant of the congregation of Spain. This work gave much offence, but more was given by his Catholico-Romanus Pacificus. He wrote also an answer to Reyner's Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia. These were regarded by the pope as so many attacks upon the church, and he was delivered up by cardinal Richelieu. He was conveyed through Germany to Rome, where he was committed to the prison of the Inquisition, and there remained for thirty years, being often in a state of insanity. An edition of his Catholico-Romanus Pacificus was printed at the theatre at Oxford in 1680.

BARNES, (David,) an American divine, was born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, graduated in 1752, was ordained minister of Scituate on the 4th of December, 1754, and died on the 27th of April, 1811. A volume of his sermons has been published, with a biographical sketch.

BARNES, (Thomas,) D.D., born 1747, died 1810, a dissenting minister of the presbyterian denomination, whose life was spent at Manchester and the parts adjacent, where that particular

species of dissent had long and greatly prevailed. He was a native of those parts of Lancashire, and connected by birth with some of the earlier ministers of that county, who fill up the series from the clergy ejected or silenced by the Act of Uniformity in 1662 to the present time. By the early death of his father, the care of his education devolved upon his mother, who brought him up in those principles and feelings which are the characteristics of the community to which she belonged. It was early determined that he should be a minister, and he had his school education partly under a clergyman, the master of the grammar school at Warrington, and partly under a dissenting minister, Mr. Holland, of Bolton, by whom many of the dissenting youth of the better condition in the northern parts of England were educated. He then entered the academy at Warrington, an institution which had been founded by the dissenters of Lancashire for the education of their ministers and laymen in university learning, over which there have presided several persons of theological and literary eminence. When Dr. Barnes became a student in this academy in 1764, Dr. Aikin and Dr. Priestley were amongst the tutors. He passed through the classes with much credit; and in 1769 was ordained in the manner practised by the presbyterian dissenters of those times, by the laying on of hands of the older ministers of the neighbourhood. He settled as a minister with a rural congregation at a place called Cockey-Moor, not far from Bolton, where had been from the beginning of presbyterian dissent a chapel and congregation. Dr. Barnes spent twelve years at this place, where, by his energetic and zealous and popular preaching, supported by a strong sense of duty and an inwrought sentiment of piety, together with a reasonable amount of theological and other learning, he greatly increased the number of the congregation, and revived the somewhat failing spirit of religion in that district. In 1780 he was called to a scene of greater usefulness, being chosen minister of a large and wealthy congregation in the town of Manchester, which had been collected a century before by the puritan ministers, who had been removed from the church by the operation of the Act of Uniformity, and of which Henry Newcome, one of those ministers, was the first regular pastor. In connexion with this congregation he remained thirty years, and the connexion ceased only with his death.

During this time nothing was abated of the zeal with which he discharged the duties of his ministry. He preached twice every Sunday, and it is related of him as a singular fact, that there were found among his papers, after his decease, several hundred sermons composed by him which had never been delivered. In all affairs connected with the body of dissenters to which he belonged, in the part of the kingdom in which he lived, he was the principal person; and when the academy at Warrington was dissolved, and another on a similar plan was established at Manchester, he was placed at the head of it. This was in 1786, and he continued to hold the situation till 1798. The academy was then declining, and after an attempt to continue it at Manchester, it was removed to York, where it continued to flourish till 1840, when it was taken back to Manchester. In the direction of the charitable and literary institutions of Manchester, Dr. Barnes took an active part. He, and his friend Dr. Percival, were the principal founders of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, which has enrolled among its members several eminent names in science and literature, and has published many volumes of valuable contributions. It was by the instrumentality of Dr. Percival, that the university of Edinburgh was induced to confer the degree of doctor in divinity on Dr. Barnes. This was done in 1782.

Dr. Barnes enjoyed a high provincial reputation, but he did not take the means for establishing one of a more general and extensive nature. Beside his contributions to the Transactions of the Manchester Society, we have nothing which he has published except two sermons, one on the occasion of the opening of the academy over which he presided; the other on the death of Mr. Threlkeld, a minister at Rochdale. With this sermon is a memoir of the life of Mr. Threlkeld, who was chiefly remarkable for an extraordinary power of recollecting names and dates, and for having stored a prodigious number of them in his memory. Dr. Barnes's account of him contains some curious facts. He died June 23, 1810.

BARNES, (Sir Edward,) a distinguished English military officer, born in the year 1776, became a major in the 99th foot, on the 16th of November 1794; he was made colonel in the

army in 1810; major-general in 1813; and lieutenant-general in 1825. He was in 1812 appointed to the staff in Spain and Portugal, and was in command of a brigade at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Neville, Neve, and others. He served as adjutant-general to the army in the campaign in France and the Netherlands, and was severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo. His services on that memorable occasion obtained for him the Austrian order of Maria Theresa, and the Russian order of St. Anne, first class, having previously been made a K.C.B. In 1819, he was appointed to the staff in Ceylon, and in June, 1831, was named commander-in-chief in India. He was in 1823 governor of Ceylon. On his return to England, he sat in two parliaments for the borough of Sudbury. At the time of his death, which took place on the 19th of March, 1838, he was a knight grand cross of the Bath. (Gent.'s Mag.)

BARNES, (Daniel H.) an eminent American conchologist, who took a very conspicuous part in the formation of the high school at New York, and afterwards assisted in the management of the establishment. He died of an accident on the 27th of October, 1818. He was an active member of the Lyceum at New York, and was distinguished also by his classical attainments. He was for many years occupied in teaching, and was also a baptist preacher. He refused the presidency of the college at Washington. His writings on conchology, which entitle him to high rank amongst the prosecutors of the science, appeared in Silliman's Journal.

BARNET, (Curtis,) a commodore* in the British navy. He entered the navy at an early age, and at the instance of his patron, Sir Charles Wager, an officer who ever appreciated professional worth, he obtained his post-captain's commission in the year 1731. Barnet possessed attributes and attainments of a superior order; and being a gallant and experienced seaman, and, moreover, an officer well informed upon all subjects connected with nautical science and naval discipline, he was highly esteemed by his professional friends, who upon all doubtful "points of service," and nice questions of official etiquette, usually sought his superior opinion.†

In his capacity of captain, the services of Barnet become remarkable, from his having had *twice* to encounter, and punish with salutary effect, acts of aggression involving infractions of neutrality serious as unjustifiable in their nature. His *first* encounter, or rather collision, with a foreign power, then in amity with his sovereign,—a collision which, according to the diplomatic parlance of later times, would have been termed an "untoward event," admits of the following simple relation.‡

It would seem that some two years subsequently to the commencement of hostilities with Spain, in 1739, captain Barnet, who was then employed on the Mediterranean station, in command of the *Dragon* of 60 guns, had been detached with the *Folkstone*§ (44) to cruise in the vicinity of Cadiz, for the supposed purpose of intercepting the enemy's expected treasure-ships on their homeward voyage. The *Dragon* and her consort had not long arrived on their cruising-ground when they descried three strange vessels of war, of suspicious appearance. Under the full impression that the strangers were Spaniards, Barnet and his consort immediately crowded canvas in pursuit of the supposed foe. About midnight the *Dragon* came up with the sternmost vessel, which Barnet hailed, requesting the stranger to "bring to, as he was desirous to send his boat on board." Receiving but evasive and "dissatisfactory" replies to his thrice repeated request, the captain of the *Dragon* caused a "single-shot to be fired *a-head*" of his shuffling and unwilling respondent. The harmless gun, intended only to enforce a reasonable answer to a reasonable re-

* For passing observation relating to the rank of commodore, see memoir of AFFLECK, p. 137, vol. i.

† Barnet's clever and spirited correspondence with commodore, afterwards admiral Lestock, touching the unprecedented and unjustifiable mode adopted by that unpopular chief in conveying a public mandate, obtained for him no little of professional applause. The entire correspondence upon the subject will be found in Charnock's Biographia Navalis. The principal points at issue are nearly similar to those which afterwards became the subject of dispute between Mathews and Lestock. "It appears," observes Charnock, "could we persuade ourselves to such a belief, that Mr. Barnet had an intuitive knowledge of what was hereafter to happen, and had been studying the proper rebuke for the admiral's conduct, when he made use of the following sarcasm:—'I presume there are instances both of whole divisions going down to the enemy too soon, *and of coming in so late as to have no part in the action.*'"

‡ The statements of Charnock and Hervey are dissatisfactory in the extreme. Hervey dismisses the case in a few lines; and Charnock neglects to state whether the rencontre took place during the deceptive shades of night, or during an interval of open day.

§ Then commanded by captain Balchen, son of the ill-fated chief who was lost in the *Victory*. See the name.

quest, had been hardly discharged from the bow of the British ship, ere it was returned with an over-ready broadside, impatiently delivered as badly directed. A sharp contest ensued, and, after the strangers, which turned out to be three ships of war, pertaining to a French force under the chevalier De Cayles, had lost one of their captains, and, according to Charnock, "a considerable number of men, besides having upwards of seventy desperately wounded," the offending party thought proper to desist, and when too late, "to come to," what the author of the Biographia Navalis terms, "a *proper* explanation." (How misapplied the expression!) What explanation could remove the impropriety of the chevalier's impetuous proceeding?

All authorities in the several statements of this rash and inconsiderate infraction of neutrality, admit that the French ships were so roughly handled as to be compelled to put into Malaga to repair their respective damages. The *Dragon* and *Folkstone* sustained considerable injury in their sails, spars, and running rigging; but of the crews of the British ships, few are returned as killed and wounded.*

Dismissing, as too complicated and too tedious to detail in a work of this nature, the *second* case in which Barnet became involved in a breach of neutrality,† we abridge from the best authorities his subsequent services. These were chiefly confined to the Indian seas. There, as commodore of an active and vigilant squadron, he constantly intercepted the enemy's trade, at the same time, affording full protection to the British commerce. Early in the year 1745,‡ he captured in the *Deptford* (60), in company with the *Preston* (50), then commanded by the earl of Northesk, three valuable vessels, after a gallant resistance on the part of the enemy. The ships taken pertained to the French, and were considered a formidable force; each ship had mounted thirty guns, and carried a complement of 150 men. The prizes were richly laden—the French supercargoes are said to have estimated the contents of each ship at one hundred thousand pounds sterling. This, with other captures he had made, inflicted a heavy blow on the French East India Company. "But the most signal instance of his activity and penetration was exhibited in the mode which he took to protect Madras." The French, with a body of one thousand infantry, four hundred of which were Europeans, together with a squadron of cavalry, and a park of artillery, marched out of Pondicherry, and encamped within a mile of Fort St. George. Instead of sailing for the protection and defence of this place, into the roads of Madras, he proceeded straight for Pondicherry, wisely conceiving that by making indications of his design to attack this settlement, he would draw off the enemy to its defence from before Madras. The governor of the latter place, however, became so alarmed at the proximity of the French army, and at the absence of commodore Barnet, that he despatched a messenger urging the latter to leave Pondicherry and to return to Madras; but Barnet had too much confidence in the success of his own plan to abandon the execution of it on account of the timid apprehensions of the governor. In order, however, in some measure to allay the fears of the Madras authorities, as well as secure the settlement while he remained at Pondicherry, he sent back one of his squadron, to which the governor was instructed to make the necessary signals, in case he should be reduced to extremity. The commodore had not been long in Pondicherry roads before he was fully convinced that his stratagem would succeed in saving Madras. The French, with a view to deceive Barnet, and draw him from the position which he appeared to maintain, with every show of a resolute spirit, had given out that they expected four sail of the line in the roads; but Barnet was not to be duped. The rumour was treated as "a weak invention of the enemy." Instead of retreating, he sent his boats to sound, and feigned movements and preparations for landing his men. The French becoming seriously alarmed for the safety of Pondicherry, ultimately resolved to "return by forced marches from Ma-

* The two authorities which record this "untoward event" differ materially in their respective returns of the killed and wounded on the part of the English. Charnock asserts that between both ships "only *four* men were killed, and *fourteen* wounded, several of them only slightly." Campbell gives the British loss as "*eleven* killed, and *twenty-two* wounded;" and Hervey makes no mention of the loss on either side. What dependence can be placed on such accounts? The future historian will do well to consult (if the document can be found at Whitehall) captain Barnet's official letter to admiral Haddock.

† A full account of this retaliative breach of neutrality will be found in the 6th volume of Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.

‡ Charnock and Hervey each give the date of the 25th of January, 1744, whilst both authorities state that the commodore *sailed* from Portsmouth on the *5th of May*, 1744. Barnet must have departed Spithead in 1744; but it was in January, 1745, as Campbell correctly states, that "three large ships hove in sight."

dras." Thus, by the firmness and foresight of this brave and sagacious seaman, this valuable settlement was preserved to the East India Company.* This may be said to be the last essential service which Barnet had been enabled to render to his country. He died afloat, and in the prime of life, on the 29th of April, 1746.

BARNEVELDT, (Johan van Olden,) grand pensionary of Holland, was born at Amersfoot, in the province of Utrecht, in 1547, according to some of his biographers, or 1549 according to others, of an ancient and noble family. At that time the United Provinces had just shaken off the yoke of Spain, and Barneveldt's eminent talents raised him, though scarcely twenty years of age, to the office of counsellor and pensionary of Rotterdam; a situation which did not prevent him from joining the army of his countrymen as a volunteer, in the memorable siege of Haarlem in 1513. When queen Elizabeth sent the earl of Leicester with an army to aid the Dutch against their oppressors, Barneveldt made himself conspicuous by joining the opposition to the earl's authority. At the time of Leicester's recall, Barneveldt had been promoted to the office of grand pensionary of Holland and West Friesland, and was omnipotent in his authority; for by his talents and wise administration, he had restored order to public affairs, encouraged trade, and improved the finances of the state. He had been also sent as an ambassador to Henry IV. of France, and James I. of England, not only to prevent them from making peace with Spain, but also to urge them to sign a treaty to assist Holland against that power, in both of which he succeeded even beyond his expectation; for not long after, by taking advantage of James's necessities, by a prompt payment of about one-third of the amount, he obtained likewise the restoration of the cautionary towns of Brielle, Flessing, and Remetkens, which had been given up to Elizabeth as securities of the money which she had lent by the treaty of 1585. In the mean time, the ambitious Maurice, who had been elected stadtholder, step by step, had succeeded to the authority of his father, and it became evident, that if the supremacy of the laws had not been established, he would have usurped the sovereign power. Barneveldt was the champion of the popular liberties. He was at that time negotiating a treaty of peace with Spain, through the means of the archduke, then governor of the Low Countries, in which the independence of the United States had already been admitted. This, however, was opposed by Maurice, who wishing for the continuation of the war, as the most sure means of succeeding in his design, excited so much opposition and violence against Barneveldt, that for the sake of avoiding a civil war, he resigned his office. However, at the urgent solicitations of the States, he reassumed the office, and with the assistance of the ambassadors of France and England, a truce of twelve years was signed with Spain, in which the independence of Holland was recognised.

The credit which this treaty gained for Barneveldt was so great, that he would have been sufficiently powerful to put a stop to the ambition of Maurice; but at this critical moment fanaticism offered to that ambitious prince the means of exciting the popular feelings, and procuring the downfal of his rival. Two opposite sects were dividing Holland. One under Arminius wished to soften the severe doctrine of Calvin on predestination and grace, while the other, under Gomar, defended that doctrine to the utmost extent. Barneveldt, who had always defended civil and religious liberty, with the most enlightened part of the nation, supported the Arminians, who acknowledged for their chief Vorstius, who had succeeded him in the divinity chair at Leyden: it was quite enough for Barneveldt to have espoused one party to induce Maurice to declare himself in favour of the other. This question having thus become matter of state, an intolerant work of king James, in which he denounced as heretical the opinions of Vorstius, and pointed out burning as the only punishment due to him, added new weight to the power of Maurice against the authority of Barneveldt, by whose advice the States gave a civil but evasive answer to the letter of James, with which he had accompanied a copy of his book. But this prudent conduct so much enraged Maurice and his party, that the most abominable and calumnious writings were published, accusing Barneveldt of wishing to betray the nation, and re-establish the power of Spain to overturn the religion of the

* After Barnet's death, by the timid and vacillating conduct of his successor, commodore Peyton, Madras became blockaded, and its inhabitants were doomed to pay a ransom of about half a million sterling. See M. La Bourdonnais.

state. To follow up his success, Maurice demanded a general synod, to which the point at issue between the Arminians and Gomarists should be referred. Barneveldt opposed it in his celebrated Memoir, in which he showed the danger and inutility of the measure, and would probably have succeeded in defeating it altogether, but for the intrigues of Carleton, the English ambassador. Barneveldt and his friends were arrested by the order of Maurice, and in November 13, 1618, the synod was held at Dordrecht, composed of deputies of almost all the Calvinist churches of Europe, except those of France; and the Arminians were condemned as heretics. The trial of the prisoners soon followed; Barneveldt was condemned to lose his head, by twenty-six deputies named by Maurice, for the imaginary crime of having attempted to deliver his country into the hands of the Spaniards, and brought the church of God into trouble and danger; and on the 14th of May, 1619, the sentence was carried into execution at the Hague, where he met his fate with that calm courage which had attended him through life. His son William, with a view of avenging his father's death, formed a conspiracy against the usurper, in which he tried, but in vain, to persuade his brother Réné to join; and the conspiracy being discovered, William fled, and Réné was arrested and condemned to death for not having revealed the guilty intention of his brother; which fatal event has immortalized the memory of his illustrious mother. She solicited his pardon from Maurice, who expressed his surprise that she should do for her son, what she had refused to do for her husband. To this she replied with indignation, "I would not ask a pardon for my husband, because he was innocent; I solicit for my son, because he is guilty."

BARNEWALL, (John,) lord chancellor of Ireland, was the third lord Trimlestown. Before his accession to the title, he was second justice of the king's bench in 1509; vice-treasurer in 1522; and high treasurer of Ireland in 1524. In 1534 he was appointed high chancellor of Ireland, which office he held till his decease, 25th July, 1538. In 1536 he was joined in a commission with the lord-treasurer Brabazon, and made an incursion into Offaley, when they obliged O'Connor, who was ravaging the country, to return home with all the expedition he could. In 1537, O'Neile, breaking his engagement with the state, and having resolved to send some forces into Lecale, under the conduct of his son, to seize the king's castle of Ardglass, the lord-deputy Gray, as soon as he had intelligence thereof, assembled his forces; but before he advanced his colours into Ulster, by the advice of the privy council, commissioned the lord-chancellor Trimlestown, the bishop of Meath, and chief-justice Aylmer, to treat with O'Neile in the borders of Ulster, who meeting them at the time appointed, and after many words passed on each side, and objected grievances, O'Neile at last submitted, and both armies were, a few days afterwards, disbanded.

BARNEWALL, (Nicholas,) the third viscount Kingsland, was born in 1668, and married, when under age, a daughter of George, count Hamilton. In 1688 he entered the Irish army, was a captain in the earl of Limerick's dragoons, and for his adherence to the cause of James II. was outlawed. He was present at the battle of the Boyne, and aided in the defence of Limerick until its surrender; and being comprehended within the articles of Limerick, obtained a reversal of the outlawry in 1697. In the first parliament of king William III. in Ireland, he delivered his writ of summons, and took the oath of allegiance; but being required to take the oath, and make and subscribe the declaration according to the act made in England, he refused to do so, declaring it was not agreeable to his conscience. The lord-chancellor acquainted him that he knew the consequence of his refusal was that he could not sit in that house, on which his lordship withdrew, and in 1703 joined with other Roman catholics in a petition, desiring to have the reasons heard by counsel which they had to offer against passing the bill entitled, An Act to prevent the further growth of Popery. Lord Kingsland died on the 14th June, 1725.

BARNEWALL, (Anthony,) a gallant young soldier, the youngest son of John, the eleventh lord Trimlestown, an Irish peer. The religion of his family being a bar to his advancement at home, he went to Germany in his seventeenth year, and entered the imperial service, in which he continued until his decease in September 1739. The following account of Mr. Barnewall was given to his brother-in-law, viscount Mountgarrett, by a general in the imperial service. "Amongst all those brave men who have lost their lives at the battle of Crotzka,

none is so much lamented by us all, as Mr. Anthony Barnewall, the lord Trimlestown's youngest son. He came into Germany in general Hamilton's regiment of cuirassiers, when his good sense, humility, good nature, and truly honest, worthy principles, gained him the love and esteem of all who had the least acquaintance with him; we have had scarce any action of any note with the Turks that he was not in, and always acquitted himself with uncommon resolution. The day before the said battle he was made a lieutenant; the next fatal day, the regiment in which he had his commission was one of the first that charged the enemy. At the very first onset, his captain and cornet were killed, when he took up the standard, tore off the flag, tied it round his waist, and commanded the troop. He led out twice to the charge, and was as often repulsed. The third time he turned himself to his men and said, 'Come on, my brave fellows; we shall certainly now do the work, follow me.' He then set spurs to his horse, and pursued into the thickest of the enemy, where he was surrounded, defending himself for a considerable time with amazing courage. At last he fell quite covered with wounds, and dying, left such an example of true courage and bravery, as cannot fail of being admired by all who shall hear of it."

BARNEY, (Joshua,) a distinguished American seaman, who was born at Baltimore on the 6th of July, 1759. He went to sea whilst quite a youth, and at the beginning of the revolutionary war, entered an American sloop in the capacity of master's mate. He accompanied the squadron of commodore Hopkins, by which, in 1775, the capture of New Providence was effected. His gallantry obtained for him the rank of lieutenant, and he was taken prisoner by the English, but soon exchanged. In October, 1779, he, together with a friend, captured a considerable prize, and in the next year married. In a few weeks after this, he was robbed of all his money in going to Baltimore, and without mentioning his loss, he soon went again to sea, where he was taken prisoner, carried to England, and confined at Plymouth, from whence, however, he escaped, and returning to Pennsylvania, received the command of a small ship, with which he captured the *General Monk*, belonging to the English fleet. In the latter end of the year, he was employed to carry despatches to Dr. Franklin at Paris, and to bring back a quantity of bullion lent by the French king to the United States. In 1796 he went again to France with Mr. Munroe, deputed the bearer of the national flag to the convention, and held for a short time a naval command under the French government. He resigned it in 1800, and returned to America, and in 1813 was appointed to the command of the flotilla assembled to protect the Chesapeak. He was present at the engagement of Bladensburg, on the 24th of August, 1814, and was wounded. In May, 1815, he went on a mission to Europe, and returned in October following. After this he lived in retirement, and died on the 1st of December, 1818, at Pittsburg, on his way to Kentucky, where he had intended to settle. He served his country for forty-one years, and was engaged, says Dr. Allen, in twenty-six battles and one duel.

BARNFIELD, (Richard,) was a poet of considerable merit and reputation at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, of whom very little is known beyond the works he produced. It is singular that his name should have been entirely passed over by Anthony Wood, for there is no doubt that Barnfield was of Brasennose college, as is proved by the university registers, and we have his own evidence that he took his degree at Oxford, the date being February 5, 1592. The omission by Anthony Wood was in part supplied by Dr. Bliss, in his edition of the Athenæ Oxonienses, i. 683. Barnfield was entered at Brasennose Nov. 27, 1589, as then of the age of fifteen, so that he was born in 1574; and he is termed *filius generosi* of Staffordshire. Whether he was brought up to any profession we have no certain information, but he adopted that of an author two years after he took his bachelor's degree. His Affectionate Shepherd came out in 1594, in 12mo; and he tells us in the prefatory matter to a subsequent publication, that this was his first work, although two others had been erroneously assigned to him. One of these was, in all probability, Greene's Funerals, 1594, consisting of twenty-four sonnets upon the death of the celebrated Robert Greene, which the Rev. A. Dyce disclaims for Barnfield, on the ground that they were unworthy of his pen, (Greene's Works, i. lii.) not being aware that he had, in express terms, himself repudiated them. This denial Barnfield inserted in his second production, called Cynthia, which made its appearance in 1595, 12mo. It is

remarkable as the earliest adoption of the stanza of Spenser, a merit which its author asserts for himself in the prefatory epistle. Here we first meet with the ode, "As it fell upon a Day," which was reprinted under the signature of *Ignoto*, in England's Helicon, 1600, but had been given as Shakespeare's in the Passionate Pilgrim, 1599. There is an additional piece of evidence to establish Barnfield's title to the ode, which has not been anywhere noticed, viz. that he reprinted it himself in his third and last production, the Encomion of Lady Pecunia, 1598, 4to, of which a second and much altered edition came out in 1605; a full account of this edition may be seen in Collier's Bridgewater Catalogue, p. 21, and it is mentioned in no other bibliographical work. It seems probable that Barnfield was destined for the law, and that he was a member of Gray's Inn, because two of the separate divisions of his Encomion are dedicated to his friends, Edward Leigh and Nicholas Blackleech, who both belonged to that society. The date of his death is unknown, but we may, perhaps, presume that he died early, from the fact that nothing came from his pen after 1605, and he betrayed in his works such a fondness for "the beggarly mystery, poetry," that had he lived he could hardly have refrained from writing. His Encomion of the Lady Pecunia, 1598, was reprinted by Sir A. Boswell for the Roxburgh Club, in 1816.

BARNHAM, (Sir Francis,) of Boughton-Mounchensey in Kent, an historical scholar and writer in the reign of James the First. He wrote a history of his family which has never been published, in which is some account of Sampson Lennard, another of the historical scholars of the time, whose daughter he married. He was one of eighty-four persons distinguished in literature, who were to form what was called an Academy Royal, to be an appendage to the Order of the Garter, in a volume of which the duke of Buckingham appears as the patron.

BARNIM, a name of several dukes of Pomerania, of whom the most distinguished are the following.

Barnim I., surnamed the Good, an active and benevolent prince, built or enlarged many towns, laid the foundations of the city of Greifswald, and founded several cloisters. In 1226 he recovered Loitz and Demmin from the Rugians, and freed himself from the sovereignty of Denmark; and the death of his cousin, Wartislaff III., without male heirs, left him sole ruler of Slavia, or Vorpommerania. A feud with the margrave of Brandenburg wasted his dominions, but this enemy was at length, after the loss of a battle, obliged to retreat. In 1276 he resigned his rights over the city of Colberg to the bishops of Cammin. He died in a peaceful old age, A.D. 1278.

Barnim III., surnamed the Great, succeeded his father, Otto I., in 1345, having, however, performed the most material duties of a regent from 1321, when he was associated by his father with himself in the government. When the false Waldemar, a miller of Selitz, claimed the succession to the Mark, Barnim was one of the last to assist him, (moved thereto at last only by the danger of his own provinces,) and one of the first to desert the pretender, and assist the lawful heir, Louis I. For this service, he received several provinces in Ukermark. He also defended the right of his cousins and wards at Wolgast to the succession of Rugen, against the princes of Mecklenburg. He took decisive measures for putting down the numerous highway robbers in his dominions; and in 1365 mediated successfully for a peace between the Hanse towns and Waldemar, king of Denmark. He held a splendid court, and was fond of military and chivalrous spectacles, many of which he gave at his own court. He founded the Carthusian convent of the Grace of God, afterwards the Oderburg, near Stettin, in 1360. He died in 1368. (Ersch und Gruber.)

Barnim IX., the Pious, or the Elder, was born in 1501, and was sent by his father, Bogislaff X., in 1518, to Wittemberg, where he studied two years, and was elected rector of the university. Here he acquired the tendency towards the tenets of the reformed religion, which he showed more openly after the death of his brother, George I., who was of the Romish persuasion, and with whom he reigned in common. In their time, the pretension of the margraves of Brandenburg to the homage of the dukes of Pomerania was finally given up, on certain conditions, one of which was that the state of Pomerania should lapse to the electorate of Brandenburg on the failure of male heirs to the dukedom. Barnim, though he agreed to this treaty, was much dissatisfied with it, and wished for a partition of the government with his brother; this, however, did not take place till the death of the latter, when

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Barnim held the duchy of Stettin, and left to his nephew, then only seven years old, that of Wolgast and the principality of Rugen. He now openly confessed his attachment to the protestant cause, to which he afterwards succeeded in gaining over his nephew; and in 1534, at an assembly of the delegates of the kingdoms, a majority of them declared for the relinquishment of popery and the adoption of the Augsburg Confession. Bugenhagen was present on this occasion, and composed a form of church government, which was afterwards printed. The clergy of Pomerania were mostly adverse to this step, which was favoured by the temporal powers; and the reformation of the church began by an abolition of the monastic foundations, and an appropriation of their revenues to the foundation of clerical livings and the endowment of schools. The two dukes had entered the league of Smalcalde, under the impression that its chief object was the protection of the new faith, and were much disappointed when they discovered that it was intended to serve political purposes. When the war broke out, however, they sent 300 horsemen to the help of the confederates, for which act the emperor ordered the invasion of their dominions by Albert of Mecklenburg; and it cost many prayers and humiliations, and no small outlay of treasure, to avert this threatened punishment. After the death of his nephew, duke Philip I., in 1560, Barnim undertook the guardianship of his heirs and their dominions. In 1568 he lost his wife, Anna of Luneburg; and the following year, being without male heirs, and having reigned nearly fifty years, he abdicated the dukedom in favour of the sons of his nephew. He died in 1573, much and deservedly beloved, as a prince who had laboured zealously and effectually for the good of his subjects, and had left the land in a more flourishing condition than it ever enjoyed either before or after his time. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARNOCIUS, or DONORTIUS, bishop of Aberdeen. He succeeded Beanus in that see, who is supposed to have died in 1047. He himself died 1098. (Keith, Historical Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, by Russel.)

BARNSTORF, (Bernard,) a physician and botanist, born September 14, 1625, at Rostock, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1671, having studied at Wittemberg, in Holland, in France, and in England. He was appointed professor of medicine at Rostock in 1686, and died in the same year. He published, Dissertatio de Morbo Virgineo, sive fœdis Virginum Coloribus, Rostochii, 1671, 4to; Programma de Resuscitatione Plantarum, Rostochii, 1703, 4to. This is a curious work, and the author successfully refutes the doctrines of the Palingenesists.

BARNSTORF, (Everard,) a physician, son of the preceding, and born at Rostock, April 24, 1672. He possessed much learning, and had been most attentively educated by his father, and studied at the universities of Helmstadt, Jena, Leipsic, and Halle, under Meibomius, Wedel, Schelhammer, Bohn, Slevogt, and Stahl. He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Halle in 1696, and remained there during two years, to acquire more particular information in medicine and mathematics. In 1698 he settled in practice at Wismar, and was in the following year chosen physician to the city of Anclam, which he retained until 1703, when he was promoted to Gripswald, and took the chair of medicine at that university, vacant by the death of Matthew Clemasius. His health, however, failed, and he died January 3, 1712, having published several works:— Dissertatio de Amputatione Membrorum Sphacelatorum, Halle, 1696, 4to; Programma Invitatorium ad Anatomen Cadaveris Juvenilis, &c., Gripswald, 1706, 4to; Programmata iv. Rectoralia Festivalia, Gripswald, 1707, 1708, 4to; Consilium Preservatorium, &c., Gripswald, 1709, 8vo.

BARNUEVO, (Don Sebastian de Herrera,) a Spanish artist, born at Madrid in 1619, died in 1671. He studied first under his father, an able sculptor, and afterwards under Alonso Cano, from whose school he went forth as a superior painter. He became inspector in chief of the royal palaces, and court painter; in which quality he made the designs for the triumphal arches, erected in honour of Maria of Austria. His best pictures in Madrid are the victory of St. Augustine, in the large chapel of the Augustine convent, the birth of the Saviour in St. Geronimo, etc. His statue of Christ tied to a pole, as well as his other sculptures, are also esteemed. (Velasco, Vidas de los Pintores y Statuarios Españoles.)

BARO, (Peter,) an eminent divine, born at Etampes, in France, and educated in the university of Bourges, where he was admitted a licentiate in the law.

He was resident for some time at Geneva. To avoid persecution, being a member of the protestant religion, he came over to England in the reign of Elizabeth, where he had the good fortune to receive the patronage and support of the lord-treasurer Burghley. He was invited to Cambridge by Dr. Perne, then master of St. Peter's college, and entered himself a student at Trinity college in that university. In 1575 he succeeded Dr. John Still as Margaret professor of divinity, and proceeded to the degree of D.D. the following year. For some years he enjoyed his chair in peace; but in 1581, having touched upon the doctrine of predestination in one of his lectures, he was accused of heterodoxy by the old members of the university, and on that account was involved in several disputes. The storm, however, subsided for a time; but absolute predestination, in the rigid Calvinistical sense, being at that period the established doctrine of the church of England, any deviation from it, especially from one holding a high station in the church, was almost considered a heresy, and treated, of course, with the most vigorous opposition. In the year 1595, Baro's opponents determined to support their arguments by authority, and drew up nine articles of faith, which were confirmed by Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, and some other divines, and transmitted to Cambridge. These were known by the title of the Lambeth Articles, and were strictly Calvinistic. Dr. Baro, disregarding these new articles, and opposing them in one of his sermons, was ordered by the vice-chancellor to deliver a copy of his discourse, and ordered thenceforward to abstain from all controversy on articles of faith. Thus harassed and perplexed, he determined to quit the field; and accordingly, in 1596, he resigned his professorship of theology, though Wood says that he was removed, "not without the consent of Dr. Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury." After this, Baro removed to London, and died about 1600 in the Crutched Friars, and was buried in the church of St. Olave, in Hart-street.

The ostensible objections against Baro's doctrines were, 1. That in his readings upon Jonah he taught the popish doctrine of the cooperation of faith and works to justification, which, though in terms a little changed, yet the doctrine was in effect one and the same. 2. That he laboured to make men believe that the reformed church's doctrine was not so differing from popish doctrine, but that by distinctions they might be reconciled; and therefore concluded that both professions might be tolerated. And, 3. That in his said readings he taught that the heathen may be saved without the faith of the gospel, "and other strange matters, which were looked upon as damnable errors." Besides also, says Wood, as they observed, that after many years, wherein he had sundry ways hurt the insincerity of the doctrine, he brought the popish schoolmen into credit, and diminished the honour of the learned writers of that age. Since which time the course of studies in divinity and the manner of preaching had been much changed by some, who had followed that vein, and left the study of sound writers, as they styled them, and applied themselves to the reading "of popish, barbarous, and fantastical schoolmen, delighted with their curious questions and quiddities, whereby they draw all points of christian faith into doubts, being the highway not only to popery, but to atheism." He was even considered by some to have been purposely placed in Cambridge to corrupt the church, and turn them to the Roman-catholic faith. "They thought," adds Wood, "that as a certain Spaniard named Ant. Corranus was brought to, and settled in Oxon, purposely to corrupt the true doctrine, so Peter Baro, a Frenchman, was for Cambridge." Lord Burghley, however, still supported Baro, and defended him from some of the dangers with which the violence of party had surrounded him.

Baro has left us the following works: 1. Four Sermons on Psal. cxxiii. &c. 8vo, London, 1560. 2. In Jonam Prophetam Prælectiones xxxix.; Conciones tres ad Clerum Cantabrigiensem, habitæ in Templo B. Mariæ; Theses publicæ in Scholis peroratæ et disputatæ; Precationes quibus Usus est Author in suis Prælectionibus inchoandis et finiendis, fol. London, 1579. This volume was published under the care of Osmond Lake; see more concerning it in Wood's Fasti, by Bliss, i. 204. 3. De Fide, ejusque Ortu et Natura, plana ac dilucida Explicatio. Adjecta sunt alia quædam ejusdem Authoris de eodem Argumento, 16mo, London, 1580, printed by Richard Day. 4. Summa trium Sententiarum de Prædestinatio, 8vo, Hard. 1613. 5. De Præstantia et Dignitate divinæ Legis, libri duo, 8vo, London, printed by H. Middleton, without date. 6. Sermones declamati coram

almam Universitatem Cantabrigiensi, 4to, London. 7. Tractatulus de Regimine seu Caritate Principum, London, 4to. Besides these, a translation of two public theses by him (see No. 2, above) was made by John Ludham, and published at London, 1590, 8vo. Colĕ, in his MS. Athenæ, and in his MS. Collections, vol. xxix, has collected a good deal relative to Baro, and from these sources we have principally taken our account.

BARO, (Balthazar,) a French writer of dramas and light literature, born at Valence in 1600. In his youth he was secretary of D'Urfé. Towards the end of his life he obtained some government offices, and died in 1650. (Biog. Univ.)

BARO, or BARON, (Bonaventura,) a native of Ireland, born at Clonmell, about 1600. His original name was Fitzgerald, and he was educated under the care of his maternal uncle, Luke Wadding, a celebrated Franciscan friar. After a suitable education, he was placed in the college of St. Isidore at Rome, an establishment which Wadding had founded in 1625, for the instruction of Irish students in the liberal arts, divinity, and particularly religious controversy, from which the mission to England, Scotland, and Ireland might be supplied. Baron grew into great reputation, and was distinguished by the purity with which he wrote the Latin language. His talents were first brought into notice from the circumstance of a cardinal having written a small treatise in Italian, which he wished to get translated into Latin. Baron undertook the task, but his excellency from his ignorance being dissatisfied, the work was referred to the society of Jesuits, who expressed themselves highly in Baron's favour. Baron resided almost entirely at Rome, and at one period lectured on divinity at St. Isidore's. He died, very old and deprived of sight, on the 16th March, 1696, and was buried in the church of his own college. He was the author of several works, printed between the years 1643 and 1686.

BAROCCI, (Francis,) a patrician or senator of Venice, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was greatly distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with the ancient geometry, and with the works of the ancient mathematicians generally. His works are, 1. Heronis Liber de Machinis Bellicis, necnon Liber de Geodæsia, ex Græco Latine, 4to, Venet. 1572. 2. A Commentary on Plato's tract, De Numero Geometrico, Bologna, 1556. 3. Cosmographia, 8vo, Venet. 1585, 1598. 4. Geometricum Problema, 4to, Venet. 1586. 5. Proclus in Euclidem, Latine, folio, Patav. 1560 and 1569. This last-mentioned work is a most valuable and able production; and as Barocci had access to MSS. now lost, this translation has been the means of restoring very many parts which in the original had been quite unintelligible. The only printed edition of the Greek text of this work was published at Basil by Hervagius, in 1533; and the immeasurable superiority of Barocci's work has been commented on by Taylor, who published an English translation of Proclus's work. The original manuscript of Barocci's translation is preserved in the royal library at Paris, MS. Latin. 7218, and contains several notes and observations not to be found in the printed edition. Barocci had also paid great attention to the celebrated Mathematical Collections of Pappus Alexandrinus, and had actually made a Latin version of that difficult work, which is now in MS. in the royal library at Paris, together with some letters to Clavius, pour les Couleurs et pour les Traits, d'après les Desseins colorés, fait par P. S. Bartoli, Paris, (very rare, as only thirty copies were printed;) Médailles du Cabinet de la Reine Christine, fol. La Haie, 1742, avec un Commentaire d'Havercamp; Muséum Odescalchum, 2 vols, fol. 1747—1750. He died at Rome, in 1700.

BAROCCIO, or BAROZZI, (Giacomo da Vignola, 1507—1573,) a celebrated Italian architect born at Vignola in the Modenese territory. The history of any art or science is intimately connected with the biography of its professors, and the various steps by which any branch of knowledge has from the first glimmerings of light attained any degree of perfection, have depended upon the unremitting studies, perseverance and intelligence of those, who may have devoted themselves to the pursuit. Thus each marked period of the progress of knowledge is also remarkable by the existence of him, whose discoveries have given distinction to the epoch. In architecture this is especially the case. Arnolfo da Lapo, Giovanni da Pisa and Orgagna were the first men to release the Italian buildings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries from the fortuitous and undefined principles on which were designed the productions of the preceding dark ages. Brunelleschi revived the taste for the classic productions of ancient

Rome; and Alberti, with Vitruvius as his authority and guide, explored the hidden laws of his art, and by his works and his treatise established the fundamental principles which should control the edifices of modern times. Bramante followed in this school. The Sangalli and San Michele introduced a bolder application of the constituent features of architecture than had hitherto prevailed, and thus superseded the dry style of the earlier cinque centisti, a change which was confirmed by the graceful and correct taste of the refined Peruzzi. Michael Angelo and his followers did much to corrupt the purity, which Peruzzi's genius had rendered so attractive; but Serlio struggled to revive in the school to a great degree that sobriety and feeling, without which no production can be expected to unite the suffrages of all times and of all countries. The knowledge, the skill and the taste of Vignola recalled the unsettled minds of the architects of that period to those models of refined elegance, which remain among the ruins of Rome; and he proved, that while he allowed his taste to be controlled by the examples to which he devoted his early studies, he still retained all the originality and freshness of conception, which showed that his mind had been strengthened, not fettered, by a profound study of the monuments of ancient art.

Baroccio was the son of a Milanese gentleman, who had retired from his native country, in consequence of some severe losses which he had experienced from the civil wars of the period. He lost his father at an early age, and his widowed mother, encouraged by the early development of his talent, sent her son to Bologna to learn drawing. But it being found that his natural disposition led him to prefer architectural subjects rather than historical painting, with which he began, he was allowed to follow the bent of his genius, and he devoted himself to the study of perspective, a science then in its infancy, and the rules of which he was the first to fix in a small treatise, which he wrote, and from which he acquired great reputation. He then went to Rome with his family, and occupied his time in the study of the ancient monuments, and in the productions of his brush, as his narrowed means rendered it necessary for him to derive some emolument in the exercise of his talent. An academy of architecture was at that time formed at Rome under the patronage of the leading men of the day, and Vignola, as the most qualified man for the purpose, was chosen director to the new establishment, for which he made drawings of all the ancient edifices of Rome. In 1537 he accompanied Primaticcio to France, and being introduced by that painter to Francis the First, he made several designs for that prince, during the two years that he had stayed there. On his return to his native country he composed a design for the façade to the church of S. Petronio at Bologna, and built the palace of the count Solani at Minerbio. He also completed the canal of the Naviglio; but highly disgusted with the treatment he met with in regard to this work, he retired to Piacenza, where he designed the ducal palace, the foundations of which he executed, and left the rest to be completed by his son Hyacinth.

Julius the Third was then the Roman pontiff; and having known Vignola at Bologna, our architect went once more to Rome in hopes of securing the patronage of the pope, to whom he was introduced by Vasari. This anticipation was realized, for he was immediately employed to execute several important works, the first of which was a suburban villa about half a mile outside the Porta del Popolo. This class of edifices is perhaps peculiar to Rome, for they mostly consist of a building generally conceived in a very free style, unfettered by the strict rules of art, enriched with objects of taste saved from ruins of ancient buildings, and surrounded by gardens, in which nature was made to succumb to the artificial fancy of the proprietor and his architect. Extensive views of home prospect, simple and unpretending yet effective combinations of wood and pasture, were not the charms, which allured the purpled prelates of the City of the Seven Hills. All was artificial; yet with such well-studied attractions to the polished and classic mind, that the eye could not turn, where the glance fell not on some object that spoke to the imagination and recalled images, scattered profusely throughout classical literature: or the fancy was caught by some arrangement, some combination, which commanded admiration from its skilfulness and taste. The elevation of the villa Papa Giulio presents an imposing mass, consisting of two orders of a severe character. But once the threshold passed and the vestibule traversed, and the visitor is delighted by a graceful contrast of playful elegance. To the right and left

is a circular colonnade; the walls and vaulting painted to represent an elegant trellice entwined with flowers and creepers, and filled with birds of varied plumage. The centre opens upon a court surrounded with richly decorated walls, within which were once parterres and quaintly formed beds of flowers, artfully grouped. Onward the spectator advances to a columned alcove, pillared and paved with Grecian marble; beyond which he looks down on a nympheum, sunk several feet below the level on which he stands. To the right and left are circular descending staircases, which lead to cool pools of water, shaded recesses, and sheltered grottoes, the delicious resort of those oppressed by a heat almost tropical. He is still surrounded by art; for each niche contains a statue, and instead of columns caryatides support the enriched entablatures. Here is a retirement to which no prying eye could penetrate; and the luxurious Roman prince and prelate could unobserved enjoy all the refinements of a highly cultivated taste, amid the allurements of art and in the circle of a few chosen and congenial minds. To all this the genius of Vignola has been equal; and if in some of his details he may be reproached for neglecting the higher rules of his art, it must be observed, that too frequently it is a severe task to the architect to harmonize with the canons of true taste the capricious fancies of those, who think they are entitled to direct his pencil and control his fancy.

A calmer judgment certainly prevailed in the conception of the church of S. Andrea, near the villa just mentioned. Its plan is oblong, surmounted by an oval cupola, rising to a disproportionate height. It has been the fashion to cite this, as one of the finest productions of modern art; but there is in fact a great meanness in the details, and a poverty of effect in the whole. Vignola has attempted too much for the confined space allotted, and for the simple subject which he had to design. At Caprarola, however, which is about twenty-six miles from Rome, and near the road to Siena, is the Capo d'Opera of Baroccio. The village occupies the slope of a hill, that forms one of the sides of a narrow valley. Towering above the buildings of the hamlet, rises the prodigious mass of the fortress palace, seated on the summit of the eminence with majestic grandeur. The predominant aspect of the general plan is that of a pentagonal bastion, forming an extended base and producing a succession of terraces and flights of steps, until one reaches the palace itself, which emerges out of these preliminary and subordinate accompaniments with impressive effect. The spectator is at once amazed with the difficulties of the subject, and surprised and delighted at the skill with which the artist has made these difficulties conduce to his triumph. The general proportions of the elevation of each side are harmonious, but unfortunately the colour of the stone is dark and unpleasant in tone, and materially counteracts the gracefulness of the architecture. The exterior consists of five sides, divided into three heights or orders.—The uppermost has a capricious consolled entablature, strikingly peculiar in effect. In the centre of the pentagonal mass is an inner circular court, of proportions the most harmonious, the elegant curve of the lines producing a most happy impression on the eye. The interior arrangement of this court consists of two circular corridors: the lower one is rusticated; but the upper one, which is embellished with columns, is extremely fine, and communicates very skilfully with the several apartments. On this floor there is a fine saloon, a beautiful chapel, and an exquisitely proportioned sala degli angeli; besides numerous other well-arranged rooms, ornamented with every architectural attraction, and all the decorative embellishments which the sister arts could produce. The judgment of the architect has been seconded by the taste of the painter and sculptor, so that Daniel Barbaro might well exclaim, when he visited this scene of enchantment, "Non minuit, immo magnopere vicit presentia fama." Nor must we omit to mention the circular staircase, which rising in a spiral form is flanked on each side by ascending ranges of columns and pilasters, so grouped as to render it the handsomest staircase in the world.

It is unnecessary to fatigue the unprofessional reader with more than a mere allusion to the gigantic church of the Madonna degli Angeli near Assisi, the churches of Mazzano and S. Orestes, the rustic gateway of the Farnese Gardens in the Campo Vaccino at Rome, and many other edifices, which he entirely erected, or to the embellishment of which he materially contributed. But it is impossible not to notice with some emphasis the church of the Jesuits at Rome, to which he was appointed architect by the

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discriminating patronage of the cardinal Alexander Farnese. It was begun in 1568, and consists of the prevalent plan of the Latin cross, terminated by a hemicyclar end for the great altar. For proportion the Jesù is certainly one of the finest churches in Rome. A great solemnity pervades the interior, arising from the light, which is admitted high up through windows placed in the vaulting above the entablature of the inner order, and a magnificent effect results from the small quantity of light in the cupola. Vignola did not live to complete this church; yet in spite of the misfortune of falling into the hands of Giacomo della Porta, the Milanese plasterer, the part executed by him, though inferior to the rest, seems directed by the great master spirit of the original designer.

The reputation of Vignola was not confined to his own country, it was European, and had extended to the court of Spain; where Philip the Second was engaged in the puzzling selection of twenty-two designs, submitted to his choice for the Escurial, which he was anxious to build as a monument of his piety and of his love for the fine arts. Philip, with a happier judgment than usually falls to the lot of monarchs on such occasions, adopted the advice of a judicious counsellor, and Vignola was directed to compile a design from the motley assemblage. It seems more than probable that a mind like his, equal to the vastest conceptions, and stored with all the riches of profound study, mature reflection, and extensive experience, would at once lay aside the collection, which had been forwarded to him, and would rely rather on the extent and originality of his own conceptions. The result was a vast and peculiar arrangement, which was approved by the emperor, and the execution during the thirty-eight years it was building, successively confided to Juan Baptista de Toledo, Antonio da Villacestro, and Juan de Herrera, as Vignola could not be tempted to leave his native country. This stupendous structure, which is said to contain 12,000 doors and windows, and to have cost 5,260,570 ducats, consists of a square mass of buildings, the east and west fronts of which are 740 feet in length, and the north and south sides 570 feet. The centre of the eastern half of this group consists of the spacious church, flanked on each side by noble courts, surrounded by two heights of arcades; and these parts present a peculiarly Italian aspect, recalling the Convento della Carità at Venice by Palladio. The western half of the Escurial is occupied by a central large court, 230 feet long by 136 feet wide, having on each side a group of four smaller courts divided by large halls. The church and larger courts of the eastern half bear the impress of Vignola's genius; but the other, or western half of the group, seems to have been the general composition of Baroccio, marred by the inferior taste of those to whose superintendence the structure was latterly entrusted; and although colossal in dimensions, the elevations are totally devoid of dignity and grace. Unfortunately the Escurial is rarely visited, on account of its remoteness from central Europe, and the political troubles of the country. Yet it seems, according to the report of those who have seen it, to be well worthy the residence of the monarch of a rich and powerful people. Vignola had the honour of succeeding Michael Angelo as architect of St. Peter's, and in that capacity executed various portions of the fabric. He also published a work on the orders of architecture, reducing the proportions of the several parts to a concordant and predominating principle of relation. This volume has continued to be the textbook of the young student, and will so continue, until we have another master mind like that of Vignola's; which, seizing the new ideas thrown on the subject by the recent and improved investigation of Greek and Roman monuments, shall lay down those broad principles of harmony and fitness, which depend rather on the object to be treated than on the examples to be found in other buildings. Loved and honoured for the vivacity of his disposition, the amenity of his manners, the probity and independence of his character, the extent of his acquirements, and the exquisite refinement of his taste, united to a boundless generosity and noble disinterestedness, Vignola died at the mature age of sixty-six years, leaving behind him a name, which is an honour to the noble art of which he was so distinguished a professor. His constant prayer to the Almighty was, that he might know neither want nor superfluity. His prayer was heard, and, as Quatremère de Quincy observes, he left no other inheritance to his son Hyacinth, than the example of his virtues and the reputation of his name—an inheritance, which it appears the son had either not

the talents or the ambition to maintain. It is remarkable that Vasari, the intimate friend of Vignola, does not record his memoir, although he bestows many a dull page on men of much less merit or renown. (Prospetiva Pratica di M. J. Barozzi da Vignola da Ignazio Danti. Milizia Memorie degli Architetti. Quatremère de Quincy. Vita di Vignola da Carlo Amati. Donaldson's Modern Doorways. The most complete work, illustrating the edifices of Vignola, is that by Debret and Le Bas, which, it is to be hoped, will soon be completed.)

BAROCCIO, or BAROCCI, (Federigo, 1528—1612,) a painter of the Roman school, the son of Ambrogio Baroccio, a sculptor of some eminence, was born at Urbino, and studied under Batista Franco, called Venetiano, a Venetian by birth, but a Florentine in style; but he learned perspective from his uncle, Bartolomeo Genga. He remained under Venetiano until he was twenty years of age, when, by favour of cardinal Della Rovere, who received him into his palace, he removed to Rome. For this patron he executed some pictures in fresco, and also painted his portrait. After passing four years at Rome, he returned to Urbino, where his first work was a picture of St. Margaret, painted for the confraternity of the Holy Sacrament—a performance which gained him great celebrity. He was invited again to Rome, by pope Pius IV., to assist in the ornaments of the Belvidere palace, where he painted the Virgin Mary and infant Saviour, with several saints, and a ceiling in fresco representing the Annunciation. He then returned to Urbino, where he painted a fine picture for the cathedral of St. Lorenzo, at Perugia, of the Taking down from the Cross. In the pontificate of Gregory XIII. he again visited Rome, and painted two admirable pictures for the Chiesa Nuova, representing the Visitation of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, and the Presentation in the Temple, which are considered his best productions; and for the Chiesa della Minerva, a fine picture of the Last Supper, painted by order of pope Clement X.

The amenity and gracefulness of his pencil led Baroccio almost instinctively to imitate the manner of Correggio, in whose style he painted in his native city the picture of St. Simon and St. Jude, in the church of the Conventuals. This was not, however, the style which he permanently adopted as his own, but as a free imitation of that master. In the heads of his children and of his female figures, he approaches nearly to him, as also in the easy flow of his drapery, in the purity of his contours, and in the mode of foreshortening his figures; but, generally speaking, his design is not so grand, nor is his chiaroscuro so ideal; and though his tints are lucid and well arranged, and bear a strong resemblance to those of Correggio, they have neither the strength nor truth of those of that great artist.

Baroccio also executed some engravings; but though admirable from their expression and excellent drawing, are not well managed with respect to the mechanical part of the workmanship. Of these works Mr. Strutt observes, "Amidst all the difficulties he appears to have met with, in biting his plates with the aquafortis, after he had etched them, and his unskilfulness in handling the graver, to harmonize and finish them, the hand of the master appears so evident, that the beauties we discover in them far overbalance the defects." He died at Urbino, at the great age of eighty-four years. (Lanzi, La Storia Pittorica, ii. 124. Bryan's Dict. Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

BAROCCIO, (Alphonse,) a physician, born at Ferrara in 1531. From his earliest years he displayed great ardour for his studies, and devoted himself to philosophy and medicine, under Vincent Maggi. Having taken a degree in medicine, he was soon appointed to a chair at the university of Ferrara, which he filled for the long period of forty-five years. During this time he was solicited to accept of appointments in the universities of Padua and Bologna, but he resisted all entreaties. He attended the duke de Mirandola under a serious illness, and availed himself of the opportunities afforded him during this time to compose his work on the preservation of health. He devoted much time to the cultivation of letters, notwithstanding his extensive engagements in practice. Among the works he published may be mentioned, Commentaria in Librum Aristotelis de Interpretatione, Ferrariæ, 1593, 4to; Lectionum de Febribus, Ferrariæ, 1606, 4to; De Sanitate tuendâ ad Mirandolanum Principem; Lectiones in Secundum Librum Aphorismorum Hippocratis. He left many MSS. which have never been printed.

BAROERO, (James,) an Italian surgeon and physician, who was eminent for his success in practice, and who published a Treatise on Practical Surgery, Turin, 2 vols, 8vo, 1824, was born at

Soglio, in the state of Asti, in 1790, and was drowned in the Po, July 9, 1831. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAROFFIO, (Cesare,) born in the Milanese, in the sixteenth century. Having become a doctor of civil and canon law, and apostolic protonotary, he was chosen secretary to count F. Simoneta, apostolic nuncio in Poland. As during his stay, king Sigismund III. had obtained some great victories over the Muscovites, Baroffio published at Wilna a 4to volume, entitled, Oratio in Triumpho Seren. ac Potent. Sigismundi III. Reg., &c. e Moscouia post insignes Vict. partas redeuntis. (Picinelli, Ateneo.)

BAROLO, or BANULO, (Andrea,) born at Barolo, or Barletta, in the kingdom of Naples, a celebrated jurist, and a royal counsellor. He wrote, Sopra le Leggi de' Longobardi, Venet. 1537; Commentaria super iii. postremis libris Codicis, &c. *ibid.* 1601, 4to. (Toppi, Bibl. Napol.)

BARON, (Eguinaire,) a French lawyer, who was born at St. Polo de Leon, in Brittany, in 1495. He taught law at Poitiers and Angers, with distinguished success, and in the year 1542 was appointed to the chair of law in the university of Bourges, then renowned for the talents of its professors. To his knowledge of law, he added that of languages and philosophy, and even made a particular study of the belles-lettres, as appears from his work on Quintilian—Tabulinæ Quintiliani Institutiones Oratorias, Paris, 1537, 8vo. He died at Bourges, on the 22d of August, 1550. Cujas called him the Varro of France. His works are as follows: 1. Pandectarum Juris Civilis Œconomia, Poit. 1555, 4to. 2. Notæ in Titulum de Servitute, lib. viii. Pandectarum, Angers, 1528, 4to. 3. De dividuis et individuis Obligationibus, Lyons, 1542. 4. De Beneficiis Commentarii, Lyons, 1549, 4to. 5. Commentaria in Quatuor Institutionum Libros, Lyons, 1574. His collective works were published in Paris in 1552, in folio. (Biog. Univ.)

BARON, (Vincent,) a French theologian, born at Martres, in the diocese of Rieux, in 1604, died at Paris in 1674. He distinguished himself much by his talents when a student at the college of Toulouse, particularly by a Latin poem on the famous mill of Bazacle; and during his life was rewarded with many theological dignities. He published Theologia Moralis and SS. Augustini et Thomæ vera et una Mens de humana Libertate, each in 2 vols, 8vo, and Ethica Christiana, in 1 vol. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARON, (Robert,) was a poet, considerably overrated in his day, and perhaps by nobody more than by himself; however, he was a very young man indeed when he began to write, and at the date of his latest known work he was, perhaps, not more than twenty. He was born about 1630, and he dedicates his Ερωτοπαιγνιον, or the Cyprian Academy, "from my chamber at Grays'-inn, 1st April, 1647." He had previously studied, and perhaps taken his degree at Cambridge. His earliest literary performance was ushered into the world by many copies of commendatory verses, all by inferior writers, the principal names being those of John Quarles and John Hall. James Howell subsequently prefixed some lines to Baron's Pocula Castalia, 1650, 8vo; in which he noticed the "greenness" of the author's muse, in much the same terms as those Baron had himself employed three years before. This was, in fact, the chief excuse Howell could find for the trash and nonsense the work (which is of a very miscellaneous character) contained. Baron was the author of a tragedy called Mirza, printed in 8vo, without date, to which he appended elaborate notes, but neither notes nor text will repay the pains of perusal. The story, he acknowledges, is the same as that of Sir John Denham's Sophy, which was printed in 1642, but Baron asserts, that he had written three acts of his tragedy before he knew that the ground had been pre-occupied. He dedicated it to the king, which proves that it was written and printed before 1649. His only other work came out in that year, viz. An Apology for Paris for rejecting Juno and Pallas, &c.; and probably, like his poems, he was very short-lived, for we hear no more of him after 1650. Other dramatic pieces have been attributed to him by Phillips and Winstanley; but two of them were at least a century older than the year when Baron was born.

BARON. The name of three engravers.

1. *Jean*, born at Toulouse in 1630, and who went to Rome to improve his knowledge of his art. In this city, where he acquired the name of Baronius Tolosanus, he is supposed to have died. Amongst the numerous engravings which he executed, we find enumerated, 1. A small Virgin, after Bernin; 2. A painting by Poussin, representing the plague-

struck. These are considered his best works. (Biographie Toulousaine.)

2. *Bernard*, (about 1700—Jan. 24, 1762,) also a Frenchman, was born in Paris, and instructed by Nicholas Henry Tardieu, whose style he followed. He engraved several plates for the Crozat collection, and afterwards came into England with Du Bosc, where he remained the rest of his life, and died in Panton-square, London. Mr. Strutt considers that his manner was founded on the style of Nicholas Dorigny. It is slight and coarse, with very little effect, and the drawing generally bad. His best performance is Jupiter and Antiope, after Titian, for the Crozat collection; and that which is most generally known is Henry the Eighth granting the Charter to the Company of Barber Surgeons after Holbein. (Strutt's Dict. of Engravers. Bryan's Dict.)

3. *Joseph*, a native, it is supposed, of Venice; at all events he generally resided there. There are very few prints known as executed by him, and those but indifferently engraved. His manner is coarse and unpleasing, and his drawing very defective. One of his plates is a Magdalen and St. John at the foot of the Cross in a Crucifixion, engraved by him for a large folio book, entitled Il gran Teatro delle Pitture di Venezia, with his name, Iseppo Baroni Incis. marked thereon. This was published in the year 1720, the only means we have of knowing at what period Joseph Baron flourished. (Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

BARON, (Michel,) a celebrated French actor, the son of a merchant of Issoudun, in Berri, whose true name was Boyron, who had himself become an actor, and died in Paris of a wound he received accidentally on the stage. He was so struck with the representation of some theatrical pieces, as to join the players, and follow them to Paris, where he met with success and with death. Playing the part of the Comte de Gormes, and kicking with his foot the sword of Don Diego, he received a slight wound, which soon mortified, and he would not have his leg cut off. His son Michel, who was born at Paris in 1652, and at the time of his father's death only eight years old, after having been for some time at school at Ville-juif, entered the troop of M. le Dauphin, assembled by Mademoiselle Raisin, and subsequently that of Molière, whom he quitted not long after, to travel with the itinerant players who went about France. Tired of this life, he returned to Molière, and continued to act in that company till the year 1691, when he quitted the stage upon a pension of 3,000 livres, which Louis XIV. had granted him some time before. Nearly thirty years after, in 1720, when already sixty-eight years old, he again made his appearance on the stage, and was as much applauded as he had been in the early period of his life. But at last, old age and a violent asthma obliged him to quit his profession, in September 1729, and he died on the 22d of the following December, at the age of seventy-seven.

Baron was no doubt a great actor; he succeeded in comic as well as in tragic character, and was by general consent styled the Roscius of his time. But he was still more remarkable for his vanity, and for his irregular life. He wrote seven comedies, which were published in Paris, 1739, in 3 vols, 12mo; they are, L'Homme à bonne Fortune, in which he has described himself; La Coquette; La Fausse Prude; Le Rendez-vous des Tuilleries; Le Jaloux; l'Ecole des Pères; Les Enlèvements. He wrote also Les Adelphes, and l'Andrienne, imitated from Terence, which have been attributed to the Jesuit Larue. In all these pieces he shows himself to be but a very indifferent poet. In this account of Baron, we have followed Moreri. Chaudon, Delandine, the Biog. Univ. and the abbé de Allainval, who has published a very interesting volume of Lettres sur Baron.

BARON, (Robert,) a Scottish metaphysician of the seventeenth century, who was professor of divinity in Marischal college, Aberdeen. His writings display considerable acuteness, and were very highly esteemed. His principal work, Metaphysica Generalis, Lugd. Bat. 1657, was edited by Clementius, the editor of the Epistles of Salmasius, and was used as a text book in several of the foreign universities. He was acknowledged to have been the chief ornament of his university when it could boast amongst its members scholars of no ordinary erudition. He was suspended from the exercise of his duties as professor by the presbyterians, to whom his episcopal opinions rendered him naturally obnoxious. They forced him also, when elected to the see of Orkney, to fly out of the kingdom without having been consecrated, and he died at Berwick. (Irving's Lives of Scottish Poets. Keith's

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Scottish Bishops, by Russell. Clement. Pref. ad. Bar. Metaphysicæ.)

BARON, (Hyacinth Theodore,) a French physician of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Paris, born in 1686, and received as a doctor of medicine in 1710. He was successively appointed professor of surgery, materia medica, and pharmacy, and in 1730, the Faculty of Medicine elected him their dean, and continued him in that honourable situation until 1733. During this period he paid great attention to the formation of the library of the faculty, and under his superintendence was printed the Codex Medicamentarius, or Parisian Pharmacopœia in 1732, &c. He died July 28, 1758. He published, among other works: Question dans laquelle on examine si c'est aux Médecins à traiter les Maladies Vénériennes, Paris, 1735, 4to.

BARON, (Hyacinth Theodore,) a physician, and son of the preceding, was born at Paris, Aug. 12, 1707. He took his doctor's degree Oct. 29, 1732, and entered the army, where having served from the year 1739 *to* 1748, he returned to Paris, and filled the office of one of the physicians to the Hôtel Dieu. In 1752 he was elected dean of the faculty, and re-elected in 1754. He was esteemed one of the most learned men in his profession. He died March 27, 1787, having among others published: Utrum in Triplici Corporis cavitate diversus Sanguinis Motus? Paris, 1732, 4to; Ritus, Usus et laudabilis Facultatis Medicinæ Parisiensis Consuetudines, Paris, 1751, 12mo; Compendiaria Medicorum Parisiensium Notitia, Paris, 1752, 4to; Codex Parisiensis, Paris, 1758, 4to; Formules de Pharmacie pour les Hôpitaux Militaires, Paris, 1747, 12mo; *ib.* 1758, 12mo.

BARON, (Theodore,) called also Baron d'Hénouville, a physician, and brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, June 17, 1715. He studied at Beauvais, and took his degree in 1742, directing his attention chiefly to chemistry and pharmacy. He studied chemistry under Rouelle, whose successor he became, in connexion with Hellot, who was charged by the government with the teaching of chemistry in relation to the arts and manufactures. Baron wrote some memoirs on Borax, which attracted much attention, and in 1752 he was admitted a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris. He died March 10, 1768, leaving several works, of which the following are principally worthy of notice: Sur les Eaux Minérales en général, et sur celles de Passy en particulier, 1743; Des Perforations spontanées de l'Estomac, 1748; Sur le Borax, 1747. These are to be found in the Memoirs of the Academy. Nouvelle édition du Cours de Chimie de Lamery, Paris, 1756, 4to; Sur la Base de l'Alum, Paris, 1760, 8vo.

BARON, (Ernst Gottlieb,) a celebrated player and composer for the lute; court musician at Berlin. He was born in 1696, and showed early dispositions for music. In 1715, he studied law at Leipsig and Halle, but soon the love of music absorbed him altogether. He believed that by music the old stories about Orpheus, &c. could be acted again; and on the stress of this fancy, the students of Jena played him a singular trick, exhibiting the most extraordinary symptoms of different passions during his public performance in that town. After having occupied several situations at the minor courts of Germany, he came to Berlin, and died in 1760. His numerous compositions for the lute are now useless; but his theoretical works still retain a sterling value. He wrote, Historisch theoretische und praktische Untersuchung des Instr. d. Lauten, 1727, 8vo, 2 vols. Abriss einer Abhandlung von der Melodie, 1756, 4to. For a list of his works, see Schilling's Lex d. Tonkunst. Tonkel, Literatur. Gerber, &c.

BARON, (Richard,) a political writer of the eighteenth century, born at Leeds, and educated for the ministry amongst the English dissenters, at the university of Glasgow. He is said to have left the university in 1740, with very honourable testimonies from the professors there; but his attention seems to have been early in life diverted from his profession to politics, and he is rarely heard of in the character of a dissenting minister. Early in his public life, he fell under the notice of Thomas Hollis, and there being a remarkable agreement between them in political sentiment, and both being equally zealous for the propagation of the principles of dissent in ecclesiastics, and the utmost absence of restraint in politics, Baron was employed by Mr. Hollis in editing some of the many works which he caused to be reprinted. Among these were the Iconoclastes of Milton, and afterwards a complete edition of Milton's prose works. He also prepared for Mr. Hollis an edition of Toland's Life of Milton. He was likewise of great service

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to Mr. Hollis in collecting forgotten tracts which had been written in defence of their common principles. Many tracts of this kind he published in two collections, to which he gave the whimsical titles of A Cordial for low Spirits, and The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken. He died at his house at Blackheath, Feb. 22, 1768. Some one gives him this character: he was "a man utterly artless and undisguised, of real and great learning, of fixed and steady integrity, and a tender and sympathizing heart." He died in necessitous circumstances.

BARON, (Alexander,) a Scotch physician, born in 1745. He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Edinburgh in 1770, and thence departed to Charlestown, in America, where he settled in practice, and acquired much celebrity. He was ardently attached to his profession, and his zeal manifested itself by his exertions in the establishment of the Medical Society of New York. He died at the age of seventy-four, on Jan. 9, 1819, much beloved by his fellow-citizens, one of whom, Dr. Samuel Wilson, pronounced an eulogy on occasion of his decease.

BARONA, (Antonius Balvas,) a poet of Segovia, died 1628, aged 55. He published a collection of various poems, entitled El Poeta Castellano, 1627, 8vo. (Antonii Bibl. Hispan. nova.)

BARONI, (Eleonora,) an Italian lady, remarkable for her fine voice. She flourished during the seventeenth century, and was the daughter of the beautiful Adriana of Mantua, so much admired for her wit and her talents, that a prodigious number of learned men wrote verses in her praise, which were published at Rome, in one volume, in 1623; containing excellent pieces in Latin, Greek, French, Italian, and Spanish, under the title of Teatro della Gloria di Adriana. Her daughter Eleonora, who seems to have inherited the beauty and talents of her mother, received, if possible, still greater homage and applause, for all the wits of the time paid her the same tribute which had been paid to her mother; and all the poems, which Bayle calls "excellent pieces," in all languages that were written to celebrate her name, were collected and printed at Rome in 1636, under the title of Applausi Poetici alle glorie della Signora Leonora Baroni. And in a thesis or discourse upon Italian music, printed at Paris in 1672, with the life of Malherbe, and other tracts, written by Mr. Maugars, prior of St. Peter de Mac, and so famous for playing on the violin, she is represented as charming every body by her beautiful and difficult manner of singing. Amongst other instances, Mr. Maugars relates that one day he heard her sing with her mother and her sister; her mother playing upon the lyre, her sister upon the harp, and she upon the theorbo; and such was the effect produced upon him, "that he forgot his mortal condition, and imagined himself seated amongst the angels."

BARONI CAVALCABO, (Gaspar Antonio,) an Italian painter, of moderate talents, born near Roveredo, in 1682, died 1759. He was the pupil of Balestra. Vanetti wrote his life, and added an account of his works, Verona, 1781. (Biog. Univ.)

BARONI CAVALCABO, (Clemente, 1726—1796,) a native of Sacco, near Rovereto. He was of a noble family, and his elder brother Cristoforo, on returning from the university of Padua, undertook to educate Clemente. His pertinacity, however, in questioning was rather wearisome, and his instructor became impatient; on which he determined for the future to educate himself. His first publication was a Dechiarazione dell' Instituto, e scopo dei Liberi Muratori, 1749, translated from the Latin of a German author. His next was a dissertation, Inlorno alle Ceremonie e ai Complimenti degli antichi Romani, in which many modern customs are traced up to ancient times. He next became involved in the controversy originated by the work of Girolamo Tartarotti of Rovereto, called Congresso Notturno delle Lammie; and while he defended Tartarotti, he wrote an essay on the impossibility of certain feats attributed to demoniacal agency, and on that of artificially flying. This induced Maffei, then an octogenarian, to seek his acquaintance, though then quite young, and Baroni took the only journey he ever made, viz. to Verona, to visit Maffei. In the controversy also excited by the essay of Maupertius on Moral Philosophy, Baroni took part against Zanotti, the opponent of Maupertius. Maupertius placed a man's happiness in the preponderance of his good things over his evil things, and Zanotti in virtue and pleasure together. The letters of Baroni on this subject are published in the Trattati diversi concernenti alla Religione Naturale, e alla Morale Filosofia dei Cristiani e degli Stoici, Venice, 1757. He has left some

MS. essays on metaphysical and moral subjects. He now again returned to the subject of witchcraft, and wrote on the natural swimming of the human body in water. In 1775, his Idea della Storia, e delle Consuetudini antiche della Val Lugarina, had the effect of saving Rovereto from the exaction of additional burdens with which it was threatened. The other works of Baroni are enumerated in Tipaldo, 100—106, from which this sketch is abridged.

BARONIO, (Vincent,) a celebrated Italian physician of the seventeenth century. He was born at Meldela, in the Roman states, and enjoyed a high reputation. He advocated the necessity of bleeding in internal inflammations, and was regarded as a distinguished authority by his contemporaries. He embodied his opinions in a work of value, entitled, De Pleuripneumoniâ, anno 1623, et aliis temporibus Flaminiam aliasque Regiones populariter infestante, ac à Nemine hactenùs observatâ, libri duo. Forli, 1636, 4to; *ib.* 1638, 4to.

BARONIUS, (Cæsar,) the learned author of the Annales Ecclesiastici, was born at Sora, in Naples, in 1538. He began the study of law in Naples, but in 1557 he came to Rome with his father, and there devoted himself to theological studies, under the conduct of Philippo di Neri, an ecclesiastic, celebrated for his zeal against heretics, and the founder of an association of ecclesiastics for the furtherance of theological studies and exercises. When Neri gave up the post of superior in 1593, he named Baronius as his successor; this choice was confirmed by pope Clement VIII., who also appointed him his confessor, created him apostolic protonotarius in 1595, and cardinal in 1596; to which dignity he shortly added the appointment of librarian in the Vatican. At the death of this pope in 1605, Baronius would probably have been elected his successor, but that he had given offence to the Spanish court by his treatise De Monarchia Siciliæ. He died in 1607, having so injured his constitution by intense study, that his power of digestion was almost destroyed. His great work, the Annales Ecclesiastici, was begun at the suggestion of his preceptor Neri, who wished to see a work written which would be to the Romish church what the Centuries of Magdeburg were to the Protestant, and on this work Baronius expended thirty years of unceasing labour. The first edition appeared under the title Annales Ecclesiastici à Christo Nato ad annum 1198, auctore Cæsare Baronio, twelve vols, folio, Romæ, 1588—1609; and scarcely were the first volumes of this before the public, when several new editions were begun in various places, more or less incorrect and mutilated: the most important of these were Antverp. 1589, (ten vols;) Moguntiæ, 1601, (twelve vols;) Romæ, 1607, (twelve vols;) Antverp. 1610, (twelve vols), all in folio. The Antwerp edition of 1589 is the most beautiful of these; but the treatise De Monarchia Siciliæ is altogether omitted; that of Mentz, 1601, which Baronius himself revised, was pronounced by him the best. The last (21st) edition appeared under the title, Baronii Ann. Eccl. cum Critica Pagii. Accedunt Animadversiones in Pagium et Apparatus ad eosdem Annales. Curâ Dm. G. et J. Dm. Mansi. Forty-three vols, folio, Lucæ, 1738—1757. This edition has an index universalis of three vols, and the continuation of Raynaldus. Of these continuations there were several, as Annalium Eccl. post Cæs. Baronium tomi xiii.—xx. authore Abr. Bzovio. Romæ, 1616; Colon. 1621—1640; Romæ, 1672; Annal. Eccles. Card. Cæs. Baronii continuatio per Henricum Spondanum, two vols, folio; Par. 1640-41; three vols, folio, Lugd. 1678; Annales Eccles. ab anno 1198, ubi Card. Baronius desiit auctore Odorico Raynaldo, vol. xiii—xx. Romæ, 1646—1663; Annales Eccles. ab anno 1566, ubi Od. Raynaldus desinit, auctore Jacobo de Laderchio. vol. xxii.—xxiv. Romæ, 1728—1737. There have been also several abridgements and translations of the work. (Ersch und Gruber. Ebert's Lexicon.)

BARONIUS, (Juste,) a French Calvinist, who embraced the catholic doctrines, and had for his godfather, on his conversion, the famous cardinal Baronius. He published one or two books against the protestants. (Biog. Univ.)

BAROTHI, (Nicolaus,) born in Transylvania, a friar of the order of stricter observance. Being subsequently a reader of philosophy at Szegedin (Sebesini), he published, a Sz. Bútsú méltósaganak, of the dignity and use of holy indulgences, Cassoviæ, 1660, 8vo. He died in 1680, at Szegedin, of the plague. (Horányi.)

BAROTTI, (the abbate Laurent,) a preacher, biographer, and poet, born at Ferrara, in 1724. He studied under the Jesuits, whose order he entered, and taught with great success in different parts of Italy. But on the suppression

of the order in 1773, he returned to his native place, and put in order the materials of its literary history, in continuation of the work of his father, which he published in 1798. He was also the author of various poems, some of them possessing considerable merit. He died in 1801. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAROTTI, (Giovanni Andrea,) an Italian writer of the eighteenth century, who has left many publications, written with judgment, but generally brief, and of no great importance. He was born at Ferrara, in 1701, and lived to an advanced age. About the middle of the century, he was made keeper of the public library at Ferrara. The principal are, 1. Ragionamenti sopra l'intrinseca Ragione del Proverbio, Nessun Profeta alla sua Patria è caro. 2. Difesa degli Scrittori Ferraresi, a Defence of the writers of Ferrara against the observations of Fontanini in the third book of his treatise Dell' Eloquenza Italiana. 3. Del Dominio delle Donne. 4. Delle Chiome bionde e Ciglia nere d'Alcina. He also published several editions of older Italian writers. (Biog. Univ.)

BAROTZI, (Alexander,) a Hungarian nobleman of Transylvanian origin, and a military officer. He is the translator of the Cassandra of Calprenede into Hungarian-Kassandra, mellyet Frantziábol, &c. Viennæ, 1784, 7 vols, 12mo. The work is written in the Transylvanian dialect and orthography, and full of new words, yet still valuable. (Horányi.)

BAROU DU SOLEIL, (Pierre Antoine,) an eminent French magistrate, born at Lyons in 1741, of an ancient family of Annonay, created advocate-general in 1766, and in 1770 made procureur du roi in the seneschalcy and presidial court of Lyons. Possessing a considerable fortune, he devoted his leisure to the cultivation of letters and the arts. His house was the resort of the greatest wits, and there strangers were hospitably received. He associated with the most eminent literary characters of his time, and was a distinguished member of the academy of his city. His only published work is, l'Eloge de Prost de Royer, which he pronounced in 1785. Having refused to register the edict of the 8th of May, 1788, destructive of the magistracy, he was banished by a lettre du cachet to the castle of Brecon, near Agde, where he remained until the dismissal of the minister who had ordered his arrest. On resuming his functions, he pronounced an able historical discourse, published in the Archives du Rhône, vol. xii. So far from coveting the honour of being elected a deputy to the states-general, he left Lyons at the time of the elections and retired to Paris, from which the excesses of the revolution drove him to take refuge at Annonay. Business, however, requiring his presence at Lyons, he returned to that city, when the troops of the convention were raising its siege. Here he was elected president of his section, and on the capture of Lyons was brought before a military tribunal, by whose decree he was condemned to death on the 13th of December, 1793. (Biog. Univ.)

BAROZZI, (Francisco,) by many biographers named Barocci. There are two Italian writers of this name, both of the same noble Venetian family. The first, a relation of the popes Eugenio IV. and Paolo II., was an eminent Greek scholar; professor of canon law at Padua, in 1447; and afterwards bishop of Treviso, where he died in 1471. He wrote a treatise De Cognitione Juris, and some Latin verses never published.

The second has already been inserted under his more common name Barocci (which see.)

BAROZZI, (Giacomo,) grandson of Francesco Barozzi, or *Barocci*, was also a great scholar and mathematician, and the author of a commentary on the sphere, and of a mathematical treatise. He added a great number of Greek manuscripts to the library which he had inherited from his grandfather Francesco, of which he published a catalogue at Venice in 1617. After his death, the whole collection was carried to England. Tomasini, who reprinted the catalogue, pretends that it was bought by the celebrated earl of Arundel; but Foscarini, in his Letteratura Veneziana, asserts that it was bought by the earl of Pembroke, who in 1629 gave it to the University of Oxford, whose chancellor he was.

BAROZZI, (Pietro,) of the same noble family, and contemporary of Francesco, was bishop of Belluno, in the Marca Trivigiana, and afterwards of Padua. He seems to have been an excellent and pious ecclesiastic, and died in 1507. He was much respected in his native country, and was honoured with a monument erected by the senate of Venice. His works, which are unimportant, show a character of religious piety; the most remarkable of them is the Life of Christ in verse.

BARRA, (John,) an engraver, who

flourished about 1624. He resided in London, but of what country he was, or where he died, is not known. His manner is feeble, though he seems to have founded his style on the prints of Sadelers. He engraved a portrait of Lodowick, duke of Richmond and Lennox, dated as above. His plates of grotesque ornaments from Nicasius Rousseel are inscribed *John Barra, sculp. Londini.* (Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

BARRA, (Peter,) a physician of the seventeenth century, who studied and graduated at Montpelier, and afterwards affiliated himself to the college of Lyons. He displayed a blind attachment to the doctrines of Hippocrates, which he considered as infallible. He fancied that he had found in the writings of the father of physic, the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which has justly conferred immortality on our illustrious countryman Harvey. Barra's works are, L'Abus de l'Antimoine et de la Saignée, démontré par la Doctrine d'Hippocrate, Lyon, 1664, 12mo; De Veris terminis Partûs ex Hippocrate, Lyon, 1666, 12mo; L'Usage de la Glace, de la Neige et du Froid, Lyon, 1675, 12mo; Paris, 1677, 12mo. A curious and interesting work. Hippocrate de la Circulation des Humeurs, Lyon, 1682, 12mo; Paris, 1683, 12mo.

BARRABAND, (Pierre Paul, 1767—1 Oct. 1809,) one of the most distinguished French painters of birds, was the son of a carpet manufacturer at Aubusson. At sixteen years of age he went to Paris, and entered the atelier of Malaine, designer to the Gobelins. He soon, however, studied nature, and executed some pictures of flowers, which promised to rival the works of Van Huysum, when the celebrated traveller, La Vaillant, employed him to design and paint the birds in his collection. He executed, in a masterly manner, the plates for a History of African Birds, of paroquets, and more especially of birds of Paradise. He also furnished the plates for Buffon, published by Sonnini, to the History of Insects of Latreille, and to the magnificent work on Egypt. At the same time he found leisure to execute many designs for the manufactory of Sevres, which contributed to his reputation. In 1804, Barraband painted after the designs of M. Percier, the ceiling of a portable cabinet designed for Joseph Bonaparte, and in this work he showed himself equal to the Dutch and Flemish masters, so celebrated for fine colouring. He was also engaged to decorate the banqueting room at St. Cloud. In 1808 he obtained a gold medal for two birds which he had sent to the exhibition, and which were purchased by the empress Josephine, to be placed at Malmaison. In the preceding year, by a decree dated at Warsaw, 25 January, Barraband was named professor at the school of arts at Lyons. He fell sick soon after his arrival there, and died at the early age of forty-two. A monument to his memory erected at the expense of his pupils, adorns the principal cemetery of Lyons. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRABINO, (Simon,) born at Polcevera, near Genoa, an excellent painter, and pupil of Bernardo Castello. His talents excited so much the jealousy of his master, that the latter dismissed him from his 'atelier.' He went and painted, in the Nunziata del Guastato, a St. Diego, which exceeded every thing Castello had done. Still the merits of Barrabino were not acknowledged, except when at Milan, where he painted for churches and palaces. Having, however, preferred to seek his fortune as a merchant, he died in the debtor's jail, about 1640. (Nagler, Lex. der Künstler.)

BARRACCO, (Maurizio,) a knight of the order of Jerusalem, born at Cosenza, in the kingdom of Naples. He published, Un Libro di più Comedie curiose, Nap. 1615, 4to. (Toppi.)

BARRADAS, (Emanuel,) a Spanish Jesuit. He left in MS. a Relatio de Statu Religionis et de Statu politico Regni de Tigre in Æthiopia, preserved in the library of Evora. (Antonii Bibl. Hisp. Nova.)

BARRADOS, (Sebastian, 1542—1615,) a Jesuit of Lisbon, who taught at Coimbra and Evora, and who preached with such zeal that he was called the "Apostle of Portugal." His works fill 4 vols, folio, Antwerp, 1617.

BARRAIRON, (François Marie Louis,) born at Gourdon, in Gascony, in 1746, obtained while young a place in the administration of the enregistrement and domains of France, and is chiefly remarkable for having remained in office and obtained constant promotions under all the different governments which succeeded each other till his death in 1820. Under the reign of terror, he enforced rigorously all the laws of confiscation and sequestration; under the empire he was made a baron; under the restoration he became counsellor of state, deputy for the departments of the Lot, and was created a comte, and made officer of the legion of honour. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARRAL, (Vincent,) latinized *Barralis*, born at Nice, embraced the monastic life in the celebrated abbey of Lerins in 1577, and after being made titular abbot, died in the monastery of St. Benedict, at Palermo, in Sicily. His name is well known by a volume in 4to, entitled, Chronologia Sanctorum et aliorum Virorum Illustrium ac Abbatum sacræ Insulæ Lerinensis, Lyons, 1613. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARRAL, (Pierre,) a French writer, who was occupied the greater portion of his life in the instruction of youth, was born at Grenoble, and died in 1772, at Paris. He was a warm partizan of Jansenius and De Quesnel. His principal work was a Dictionnaire Historique, Littéraire, et Critique des Hommes Célèbres, in six volumes, 8vo, published in 1758, which was characterised as the Martyrologe du Jansénisme, fait par un Convulsionnaire. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRAL, (Le,) an ancient and noble family of Dauphiny, of which several members have been celebrated in history.

Joseph Marie de Barral, known also as the marquis de Montferrat, was born at Grenoble in 1742, and distinguished himself by his love of literature, and by the skill with which he performed his duties as a magistrate. Elected mayor of Grenoble in 1789, he was carried along with the current of the revolution, but his dislike to the excesses which followed rendered him the object of some suspicions. Under the empire he was elected first president of the imperial court of Grenoble, which he was allowed to retain at the first restoration, but his conduct during the hundred days caused him to be dismissed on the second return of the Bourbons. He died in 1828. He published in 1800, a brief Description du Département de l'Isère.

André Horace François, vicomte de Barral, younger brother of the foregoing, born in 1743, was an officer in the French army, who served in several of the earlier campaigns, and married the daughter of the comtesse Fanny de Beauharnais. On the invasion by the allies in 1813, he attempted to hold the important post of Echelles against the Austrians. He died in 1829. He left materials relating to the early history and antiquities of Berry, and published one or two memoirs.

Louis Mathias de Barral, another brother, born in 1746, became bishop of Troyes in 1790, and was almost immediately obliged to quit the kingdom, when he sought refuge first in Germany, and afterwards in England. His conduct in 1802 obtained the favour of Napoleon; he returned to France, was made bishop of Meaux, and in 1805 archbishop of Tours. From this time, during the whole reign of Napoleon, he enjoyed various appointments, and was frequently employed in ecclesiastical transactions. He was disgraced by Louis XVIII., after the hundred days, and died in 1816. He was the author of a few pamphlets of temporary interest. His brother, the abbé de Barral, published his posthumous work, Défenses des Libertés Gallicanes, and added to it a sketch of his life. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARRALET, (J. J.) an Irish artist, who studied about the close of the eighteenth century at the Dublin Academy, and painted figures, landscape, and flowers. His landscape drawings in chalk, in which he affected to imitate Vernet, were much admired. He afterwards became a stainer of glass.

BARRALIER, (Honoré François Noel Dominique,) a precocious French writer, born at Marseilles in 1805. At the age of fifteen he began his course of philosophy, but his career was cut short by death, in consequence of having imprudently taken a bath after dinner, at the age of sixteen years and four months. He left several works in MS., one of which, a Discours sur l'Immortalité de l'Ame, was published at Marseilles in 1822. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARRANTES, (Petrus Maldonado,) a citizen of Alcantara, from whom part of the Spanish cavalry derives its name. He wrote, Dialogo en cue conta el saco que los Turcos hicieron en Gibraltar, &c. en 1540. Compluti, 1566, 8vo. Another historical book and some MSS. of his are said to exist. (Antonii Bibl. Hisp. Nova.)

BARRAS, (Sebastian,) an engraver in mezzotinto, born at Aix, in Provence, in 1680. The first edition of the collection of Boyer d'Aiguilles contained twenty-two plates in mezzotinto, scraped by this master, and they are replaced in the second edition by plates engraved by Coelemans. These are very scarce. There is a portrait of Lazarus Mayarkysus, a physician of Antwerp, marked Ant. Van Dyck, pinx. S. Barras, sc. Mr. Strutt says, "the plates of this artist are all scraped in a very indifferent style; the lights are too sudden upon the shadows, and the grounds appear to have been very badly laid; so that the effect is

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coarse and harsh. His drawing is also very defective." (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes. Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

BARRAS, (Paul Jean François Nicolas, comte de,) born 20th June, 1755, at Fos-Emphous, in Provence, of an ancient family, identified with the country even by the popular adage, "Noble comme les Barras, aussi ancien que les rochers de la Provence." He entered very young the military service, but met at the very outset with some reverses, caused probably by his own indiscretion. He was then sent to the isle of France, of which one of his relations was governor. As a war was likely to break out, he thence embarked for Pondicherry. The vessel struck at night upon one of the shoals of the Maldives, when, in the universal consternation which prevailed, young Barras preserved his presence of mind, ordered a raft to be constructed, and saved himself, as well as the whole ship's company. Shortly afterwards, he took part in the defence of Pondicherry against the English, and was in the fleet of Suffren at the battle of Progua. His relation, the governor, having embroiled himself with the ministers, Barras returned to France. His dissipation reduced his already small property, but his marriage with a mademoiselle Templier relieved him in some degree from his embarrassments. The revolution came on. Barras was present at the taking of the Bastille. It has been said that he manifested extreme revolutionary principles at the very outbreak of the struggle; but this is refuted by positive facts. Still, as the movement went on, he considered the revolution, perhaps, a means to arrive at power and wealth. He was received early a member of the Jacobin club, and took part in the events of the 10th August. Having gone into Provence in 1790, he became administrator of the department, when he advised the passing of the Var, and became president at Nizza. In 1792 he was a member of the convention, where he voted for the death of Louis XVI., "sans appel, et sans surcis." Being sent, in 1793, to the south of France, and informed of the surrender of Toulon, he went (after being exposed to much danger) to Nizza, where he gathered troops for the blockading of that town. He fought at and commanded the left wing of the besieging army, under Dugommier. It was here that he became first acquainted with Bonaparte, then captain of artillery. The town being taken, after the massacre he wrote to the convention, in the tart style of those times, "the only honest men I have found in Toulon, are the galley felons." His patriotic reputation was thus so well established, that he and Fréron alone were exempt from the accusation which more than four hundred popular societies brought against the commissaires-représentants, who had been sent into the provinces of the south. But still Barras displeased Robespierre, who intended several times to arrest him. The determined character of Barras, and the menace that he would repel force by force, hindered Robespierre from so doing; but he intended to include him in several of his proscriptions. Barras then joined the members of the comités, who were animated by the same fear as himself. Thus Barras became one of the principal actors of the 9th Thermidor. He was named commandant of the armed force, and it was he who seized Robespierre, and brought him to the scaffold. Being, in the course of events, entrusted with the superintendence of the Temple, he ordered all convenient assistance and relief to be given to the dauphin and the queen. When named, in 1795, one of the comité de sûreté générale, he began a regular system of reaction against the Montagnards. On the 4th February, he was elected president of the convention, and when this assembly was attacked by the inhabitants of the Fauxbourgs, he declared Paris in a state of siege. Division and war having successively shown themselves within the ranks of the revolutionists, the man had finally to appear who was to calm the tempest. Barras remembered in these civic battles the captain of artillery he had known at Toulon, and as he executed his orders in the Rue St. Roch to satisfaction, Barras made a most favourable (some said *then*, exaggerated) report of his talents and merits. For all this string of important services, Barras was elected one of the five directors created by the constitution of the year 3, and went to inhabit the palace of Luxembourg. He contributed much towards the dignity and activity of this body by the firmness of his character, but at the same time resumed his ancient luxurious habits on a large scale. Mme. Beauharnais chanced to be amongst his favourites, and when she married Bonaparte, Barras had the merit (or demerit) of giving him the command of the Italian army, as the marriage portion of the widow-bride. Some dissensions between

him and Carnot, minister of war, took place subsequently, which brought on a collision, and the coup d'état of the 18th Fructidor was the consequence; Barras, however, becoming then invested with full and exclusive powers. These he preserved until the 30th Prairial, an 7, when Sieyes became one of the directors, backed by a powerful party. From that time, the power of Barras was at the decline, as, whatever might have been his part in that last movement, still it was not he who had produced it. It was at that period, that M. Ayries is said to have come on the part of Pitt, to offer Barras the assistance of the British government in taking hold of supreme authority. It was also stated that he sent Mounier to the Bourbons in Germany, with secret instructions. He offered to re-establish the ancient monarchy, provided every thing past were forgotten, and he to receive what he calculated on making by remaining two years more at the Luxembourg, namely, twelve millions of francs. Up to the 18th Brumaire, the further life of Barras was spent in cabals, where himself, Sieyes, and Bonaparte struggled for the supreme power, or at least for accomplishing special views of their own. On that day the power of Barras was finally broken—a stroke which he bore with the (acquired) equanimity of an experienced revolutionarist. He could, moreover, do nothing against Bonaparte, who knew his secrets. Consequently, Barras gave in his resignation as director, and a detachment of cavalry was granted to him, as a safety-guard on his way to Grosbois. Still, a few days afterwards, proposals of reconciliation were made by Bonaparte; but Barras, partly being sick of politics, partly feeling that the first consul was too cunning for him, refused successively the embassies of Dresden, the United States, and all similar favours. After some time, he received still more restrictive orders, and retired to Brussels. Having been connected long before with Moreau, he knew his projects in 1803, and was, on that suspicion, exiled to Toulon. In 1813 he was implicated in the so-called conspiracy of Charles IV., and suspected of sending secret communications to admiral Exmouth, and therefore exiled to Rome, where he was closely watched. When Murat entered Rome in 1814, Barras went to Paris. Concerning his interesting interview with Fouché, in August 1814, on the Boulevard St. Antoine, we refer to the memoirs of Fouché. Barras then solicited an interview of Louis XVIII., which this intelligent prince was about to grant, but cabals prevented it. Barras communicated finally to Blacas concerning the intelligence which passed between Elba, Murat, Joseph Bonaparte, and even the Tuilleries, and concluded by saying, "Vous êtes sur un volcan." However he preached to deaf ears. He went then to the south of France, but returned to Paris after the second restoration, and put himself in communication with the duke d'Havre, through which channel his reports reached the king. Many have ascribed this royalist conduct of his merely to a hatred towards Napoleon, but we are inclined to think that the ambition and restlessness of his mind had also a large share in it. When Fouché Borel published, in 1816, his Précis Historiques, &c., Barras became extremely alarmed, lest some revelations might place him in a wrong light. He did every thing to impede it, and published in June, 1819, a declaration, Le Général Barras à ses Concitoyens, in which he answered the above and other imputations. Thus, he lived quite retired amongst some ancient friends at Chaillot, till his death on the 29th January, 1829. The minister of justice tried to seize his papers, but they were already gone, and have not yet been published.

Barras was tall and handsome, active, ambitious. He possessed that strength of character which, under extraordinary circumstances, can supply genius. He was endowed with that natural turn of mind, which conceals the want of higher instruction, making the owner see at once things in their true and adequate light. Posterity will scarcely detract considerably from this opinion of his character.

BARRAS, (Louis, comte de,) a French naval commander, native of Provence, who served with distinction in the war of America and the West Indies in 1782. He was present at the actions with admiral Hood, at St. Christopher's, Jan. 25 and 26, 1782, and after the occupation of that island by the French, he was sent to take possession of the English colonies of Nevis and Montferrat. He died a little before the breaking out of the French revolution. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRASSA, (Diogo,) a celebrated Portuguese physician, astrologist, and herborist. He lived several years in Spain, and went thence to Amsterdam, where he became regent of the academy of the Talmud, and Menassa ben Israel

dedicated to him the second part of his work De fragil. humana. He compiled several lunar tables, of which the following is the principal:—Prognostico, e Lunario, •do anno 1635, conforme as Noticias, que ficaraõ do tempo de Noe regulado aos Meridianos de Evora, etc. Sevilha, 1630, 4to. In the preface, he promises some works on difficult places of the Scriptures, and De virtute herbarum. (Machado Bibl. Lusit.)

BARRAUD, (Jacques,) a French lawyer, was born at Poitiers, about the middle of the sixteenth century; created doctor of law at Toulouse; and after practising at the bar of his native place for many years, published a commentary on the custumal of Poitou—a work highly esteemed. Jean Faulcon, who has himself commented on the same custumal, declares Barraud to have been equal in knowledge of the new law to Cujas in the Roman law; while Dreux du Radier parallels him with Domat; both, perhaps, being a little too eulogistic. His commentary is entitled, Coustumes du Comté et Pays de Poictou, &c. avec les Annotations sommaires de M. Jacques Barraud, Poit. 1625, 4to. The preface contains an abridged history of Poitou. The annotations are republished in the Coutmier Générale, a compilation of all the commentators on the coutumal of Poitiers, published in 1727 by Joseph Boucheul, 2 vols, folio. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRAUD, (Jacques,) son of the preceding, also a French lawyer, and a Latin poet, the author of a work entitled, Recitatio solemnis de Sponsalibus et Matrimonio, 1632, 8vo. This is a probationary thesis to obtain the professorship of law at Poitiers. It is believed that the Barrauds descended from François Barraud, commissaire enquêteur at Poitiers. Duverdier, who has mentioned him in his Bibliothèque Française, tome i. cites him as the author of a translation of a discourse on the youth of Fox Morzillo. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRE, (Alexander,) Bishop of Moray, in Scotland, styled "decretorum doctor et licentiatus in legibus," was consecrated at Avignon in 1362 by pope Urban V. He was bishop in the years 1362, 3, 4, 5, 9, the first and tenth years of the reign of Robert II. He was greatly persecuted by the notorious "Wolf of Badenock," Alexander, earl of Buchan, youngest son of Robert II. by Elizabeth More, who burnt the cathedral and the city of Elgin, a hospital called Domus Dei de Elgin, and eighteen manses of the canons and chaplains. For this he was excommunicated, nor was he granted absolution until he had made satisfaction to the see of Moray. Bishop Barre died on the 15th of May, 1397, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral. (Keith's Historical Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, by Russell.)

BARRE, (Antonio,) a Roman musical author, who flourished about 1550. In 1555 he established a typography for music in Rome, the first work printed in which was, Primo Libro delle Muse a cinque voci, Madrigali di diversi autori; and it contains besides the compositions of Barré, those of Arkadeldt, V. Ruffo, and T. Berchem. Baira and Kandler state, that Barré composed his madrigals in honour of the nuptials of Marcantonio Colonna. Gerber speaks of a work of Barre's published in 1588. (Walther, Musicalisches Lex. Schilling.)

BARRE, (Michel la,) a musical composer and virtuoso, was born at Paris, about 1680. He had in his time the highest reputation as a flute-player, and distinguished himself in the orchestra of the Royal Academy of Music. After composing several duos and trios for the flute, he composed the music for the operas of Lamotte, which were represented at the Opera, the first entitled Triomphe des Arts, in 1700; and the second, La Vénétienne, in 1705. The last piece was again set to music by d'Auvergne, in 1768. Barre died in Paris about 1744. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRE, (Joseph,) canon regular of St. Geneviève, and chancellor of the university of Paris, died in 1764, at the age of seventy-two. He published many works, theological and historical, none of which bear a high character. The most important are his Histoire générale d'Allemagne, 11 vols, 4to, 1748, and the Vie du Maréchal de Fabert, 2 vols, 12mo, 1744. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRE, (François,) who, on the 6th of July, 1794, perished by order of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris. He was then in his eightieth year; had been born at Pougelle, the department de l'Hérault; and had been counsellor to the parliament of Toulouse. (Biog. Toulous.)

BARRE, (De la,) the name of several French writers and persons of distinction.

Jean de la Barre, provost of Corbeil during seventeen years, published Antiquités de la Ville, Comté, et Châtellenie de Corbeil, 4to, 1647.

François Poulain de la Barre, born at Paris in 1647, was a doctor of the Sor-

bonne, and curé of la Flamangrie, in the diocese of Laon. He afterwards quitted his country, renounced the catholic religion in 1688, and married at Geneva, in 1690. He there taught philosophy and literature, and died in 1723. He was the author of several books of little importance. His son,

Jean Jacques de la Barre, born at Geneva in 1696, was a pastor of the reformed church, and died in 1751. He published a work in defence of the protestant doctrines, and some other philosophical and theological books.

Louis François Joseph de la Barre, born at Tournay, in 1688, after pursuing his studies under disadvantageous circumstances, yet with success, was employed by Banduri to supervise the impression of his Imperium Orientale and his Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum. He also edited the new edition of the Spicilegium of D'Achery, the Vetera Analecta of Mabillon, the Dictionary of Moreri, and various other works. In 1727 he was elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and contributed various memoirs to its collection. He likewise edited the Journal de Verdun from 1727 to his death in 1738.

Antoine de la Barre de Beaumarchais, uterine brother of the preceding, born at Cambray, and educated secretly by one of his aunts. He became a canon of St. Victor at Paris, but quitted his profession, and lived successively at the Hague, Hamburg, Frankfort, and other places in Germany. In Holland he married, but he is said to have returned to the catholic church before his death, which happened about 1750. He was the author of numerous works in polite literature, including one or two literary journals, most of them written in an agreeable style.

Antoine le Fèvre de la Barre, a French military officer, who had first distinguished himself as a magistrate and counsellor of parliament. In 1663 he was appointed governor of Guiana, and retook Cayenne from the Dutch. He fortified the island, and originated many measures for the improvement of the colony. When these colonies were given to the French India company, La Barre returned to France. In 1667 he was sent against the English in the Antilles. In 1682 he was made governor of Canada, but was recalled in 1684, for having made a disadvantageous treaty with the Indians. He died in 1688. He wrote, 1. Description de la France Equinoxiale, ci-devant appellée la Guyanne, et par les Espagnols el Dorado. 2. Journal d'un Voyage à Cayenne. The former work, printed in 1666, is now rare; the latter is inserted in the Relation de ce qui s'est pavé aux Terres-Fermes, pendant la dernière Guerre avec l'Engleterre, 2 vols, 12mo Paris, 1671.

Jean François le Fèvre, chevalier de la Barre, a descendant of the foregoing, is remarkable for his fate, having been one of the last victims of religious intolerrance in France. In 1765, at the age of eighteen, in a youthful frolic, he had been guilty of mutilating a crucifix of wood, placed on the bridge of Abbeville. He was accused by an enemy of his family of this crime, and at the direction of the bishop of Amiens, de la Motte d'Orléans, he was condemned by the tribunal of Abbeville to have his tongue and right hand cut off, and then to be burnt alive. An arrêt of the parliament of Paris, to soften the punishment, ordered that he should have his head cut off before being burnt. This cruel sentence was executed on the 1st July, 1766.

César Alexis Chichereau, chevalier de la Barre, a French poet, born about 1630, at Langeais, in Touraine. He followed the profession of arms, and died at an advanced age, in the first years of the eighteenth century. He published Fables, Cologne, 1687; and Conseils à une jeune Dame qui entre dans le Monde, published about 1690.

Jean de la Barre, a French advocate of parliament, born at Paris, about 1650. He appears to have died about 1711. He published a continuation of Bossuet's Discourses on Universal History, which was frequently reprinted, and a translation of a treatise of Seneca. (Biog. Univ. and Suppl.)

BARRÉ, the name of several French writers.

Ives Barré, born at Paris in 1749, at first an advocate of parliament, quitted his profession to become a writer of vaudevilles for the theatres, in which class of compositions he obtained great success, many of his pieces having been long favourites, although most of them exhibited in some part or other the bad taste of the age in which he lived. His Arlequin Afficheur is said to have been performed above seven or eight hundred times. Barré is known as the founder of the Théâtre du Vaudeville at Paris, of which he was director till 1815, when he retired with a pension. He died of the cholera in 1832.

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Guillaume Barré, born in Germany about 1760, of a family of French protestant refugees. He served first in the Russian navy, but came to France at the beginning of the revolution, of which he was an ardent partizan. Bonaparte made him his interpreter, but he provoked his employer by some satirical songs, and was obliged to escape by stealth to England, and revenged himself by publishing books against the French government. He also translated into French, Sir Sidney Smith's work on the invasion of Egypt. He committed suicide at Dublin in 1829.

Jean Barré de Saint-Venant, born at Niort, in 1737, went to St. Domingo as an officer of cavalry, settled there, and became distinguished by the great improvements he introduced in the agriculture of the island. In 1788, having returned to France, he opposed the measures which led to the ruin of the colony. With the remains of the great fortune he had acquired, he bought land in the neighbourhood of Paris, and gained a great name in France by his agricultural improvements. He published an interesting work, Des Colonies Modernes sous la Zône Torride, et particulièrement de celle de Saint-Domingue, Paris, 1802. He died in 1810. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARREAS, (Saint,) archdeacon of Dunkeld, and afterwards bishop of Moray. He is said to have written some Meditations; but so little is known of him, that we are ignorant of the year in which he flourished. (Dempster.)

BARREAU, (François, 1731—1814,) a very eminent French turner, native of Toulouse, but established young at Avignon, from which he was driven in 1797, by some revolutionary troubles, and he then settled in Paris, where he carried his art to a wonderful degree of perfection. One of his most remarkable works was a piece which he called a Kiosk, which he presented to Napoleon, who rewarded him with 2000 francs, and placed it at the Trianon. Some of his works are still exhibited at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARREAUX, (Jacques Vallée, Seigneur des,) born at Paris in 1602, was grand-nephew of Geoffrey Vallée, and studied under the Jesuits at La Flèche. He enjoyed some celebrity as a writer of songs, but was only otherwise remarkable for the irregularity of his life. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRECH YAZIA, (Rabbi,) wrote Zeraa Berech, (the Blessed Seed,) containing discourses on the sections of the Pentateuch, as far as Leviticus xxvi. This work was printed at Cracow, folio, 1562. (Bartolocci.)

BARREIRA, (P. Balthazar,) a native of Lisbon, one of the earliest African missionaries. He entered the order of the Jesuits at Coimbra in 1556, and travelled afterwards as a preacher over several parts of Portugal. When the terrible plague of 1569 ravaged Lisbon, his charity was so great, that he did not cease attending the sick, even after he had been himself attacked by the disease. Such devotion merited for him the christian *distinction* of being sent, in 1580, a missionary to Angola. Having, in the first instance, applied himself to learn the native language, he contributed by his preaching towards a victory which the governor Paulo Dias de Novaes obtained over a host of Moors, "more by help from on high than human valour." "It is difficult to relate the seas which he navigated, the lands which he traversed, the storms he encountered, and all the trouble he underwent." He baptized innumerable people, amongst whom sons and brothers of kings. Having been accused of some fault, he went before king Philip II., and justified himself by "his venerable aspect alone." After a short stay in the college of Evora, as master, he was again sent (when in the sixty-sixth year of his age) to the Cape Verd islands. Having arrived at the island of Saõ Tiago, on the coast of Guinea, he thence penetrated in his christian endeavours even so far as Sierra Leone; having baptized, amongst many other people, the kings of Tora and Tarma. Amid these labours, death surprised him in 1612, at the town of Ribeira Grande. His adventures and merits are largely set forth in Cardoso, Agiol. Lusit.; Guerreiro, Relac. &c. Barreira wrote several reports, for instance, Relaçao da Vittoria . . . en Angola, &c.; Carta escrita da Angola, &c.; Duas Cartas escrita huma ao Geral em que relata a sua jornada à Serra Leoa. This latter translated into Italian; Roma, apud L. Zanetti, 1625, 8vo. Carta escrita . . . em Biguba terra das Beafares, printed in the Relaçaõ Annal. of P. F. Guerreino, Lisboa, 1605, 4to. (Machado.)

BARREIRA, (Petrus de,) born at Rouen, died in 1383. He was in 1377 bishop of Acduensis, and in 1379 a cardinal. He wrote, Tractatus de Schismate, against Joannes de Lignano, who

defended the cause of Urban VI. It is published by C. Egassius Bulacus, in vol. iv. of Historia Academiæ Parisiensis. (Fabricii Biblioth.)

BARREIRA, (F. Isidorus,) a Portuguese Jesuit, wrote, Tratado dos significaçoes das plantas—que se referem na S. Escritura, Olisiponæ, 1622, 4to. (Antonii Bibl. Hisp. Nova.)

BARREIROS, (Gaspar,) born at Visio, in Portugal, was first a canon in his native city, then of the cathedral of Evora, at the head of which was Henry, infanto of Portugal. It was in the house of that prince that he applied himself to the culture of sciences and letters. Henry being made a cardinal, he took Barreiros to Rome, where he became familiar with cardinal Bembo and Sadoleti. After his return, he undertook his chorographical work, which he was advised to do by his uncle, the great historian Joaõ Barros—Chorographia de alguns lugares, que stam en hum caminho, que fez—comenzado na cidade de Badajoz, &c., Conimbricæ, 1561. He took part in or wrote also some other works, as, Commentarius de Ophyra Regione; and Censuras sobre iv. libros intitulados en M. P. Cotam de Originibus, em Beroso Chaldæo, &c. He died about 1560. Joannes Vasacus in Chronico, Didacus Paiva, Rodericus a Cunha, and other contemporaneous authors, speak very highly of him. (Antonii Bibl. Hispana Nova.)

BARRELIER, (Jacques,) a French physician, born at Paris in 1606, who quitted his profession to enter the order of Dominicans in 1635. In the exercise of duties which were confided to him, he had the opportunity, in visiting Provence, Languedoc, Spain, Italy, and the Appennines, of collecting the plants of those regions, which he had engraved at Rome; and returning to Paris, he settled in the convent of the Rue St. Honoré, where he occupied himself in preparing a work on the subject. He died in 1673, and after his death his materials were dispersed and lost, with the exception of the copper-plates, which, forty years after, fell into the hands of Antoine de Jussieu, who published them with a text of his own, folio, Paris, 1714. He prepared a great and general work on plants, which was not printed. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRÈME, (François,) a native of Lyons, who died at Paris in 1703, who composed a Livre des Comptes faits, which has been so generally used, and passed through so many editions, that its author's name came into common use to signify a ready-reckoner. He published one or two other books, intended to facilitate computations and measurements. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRERA, (Clemente,) was born at Naples, and became predicator-general of the Minorites. He wrote, L'Arco Baleno, Predica, &c. Nap. 1648, 8vo; Communes Doctorum Juris utq. Opiniones, *ibid.* 1616, 4to. (Toppi, Bibl. Napolit.)

BARRERA, or BARELLA, (Rodianus,) a musician of Cremona, who was much esteemed in his native place, as well as in Germany, and became master of the orchestra in the cathedral of Cremona, in 1580. He wrote several musical works, mentioned by Lamo, in his work, Somnio. (Arisii Cremona Literata.)

BARRERE, (Peter,) a physician and naturalist of the eighteenth century. He was born at Perpignan, where he studied and took his doctor's degree in 1718. In 1722 he departed as botanist to the king to Cayenne, in which island he remained three years, making intimate inquiries into all its natural productions. He returned to France, and obtained in 1727 the chair of botany at Perpignan, and shortly after was appointed physician to the military hospital. In 1753, he was named professor of medicine of the province of Roussillon, and two years after he was elected rector of the university of Perpignan. In the first year of his office he died, on Nov. 1. Wildenow has consecrated a genus of plants belonging to Guiana after him, as Barrera. He furnished to the Academy of Sciences a memoir on the Spanish mode of cultivating rice, and published several works: Question de Médecine où l'on examine si la Théorie de la Botanique ou la Connoissance des Plantes est nécessaire à un Medecin, Narbonne, 1740, 4to; Essai sur l'Histoire Naturelle de la France équinoxiale, ou Dénombrement des Plantes, des Animaux, et des Minéraux qui se trouvent dans l'Isle de Cayenne et à la Guyanne, Paris, 1741, 12mo; *ib.* 1749, 12mo; Nouvelle Relation de la France équinoxiale, Paris, 1743, 12mo; in German, Göettingen, 1751, 8vo; Dissertation sur la Cause Physique de la Couleur des Nègres, Paris, 1741, 8vo; Observations Anatomiques, Perpignan, 1751, 8vo.

BARRERE, or BARERE, (Bernard de Vieuzac,) one of the most conspicuous names of the French revolution. Born

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at Tarbes on the 10th of September, 1755, he was subsequently received advocate of the parliament of Toulouse, where he distinguished himself by great eloquence, yet tinged with that oriental flight characteristic of those men and times. He published an éloge of Louis XII., in consequence of which the Academie des jeux Floraux admitted him a member. He returned subsequently to Tarbes, whence he was deputed to the states-general in 1789. From the beginning of their sittings, he published a journal, entitled Point (!) du Jour. On the 19th of June he delivered a speech on the scarcity of grain, and opposed the proposition of Necker, that the loans should be guaranteed by the property of the clergy. He defended also the freedom of the press, and observed, "that the moment is come when no truth can be concealed from human sight." When the king made some observations on the accepting of certain articles, Barrère set forth that the crown did not possess the right of so doing. At the beginning of 1790 he published, Les Etrennes du Peuple, ou Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen, précédée d'une épître aux nations. Elected a secretary on the 4th of January, he proposed the erection of an obelisk on the Place of the Bastile, constructed of the stones of that building, and on which the declaration of the rights of men should be engraved. At this period he, in accord with the spirit of the whole assembly, took more decisive steps, and on the 9th of May he declared that the royal domains could be sold. At this time he also carried the measure of granting a pension of 1200 livres to the indigent widow of J. J. Rousseau—"the father of the revolution." Barrère and Marat went often on a pilgrimage to visit the last retreat of Rousseau at Ermenonville, near Paris. In 1791, when the aunts of Louis the Sixteenth had fled, Barrère proposed to oblige *all* public functionaries to remain at their places. When Mirabeau died, Barrère demanded that the whole assembly should assist at his funeral. On the 13th of May he proposed that all rights and titles should be accorded to men of colour. After the flight of the king to Varennes, he had seals put on all the buildings of the civil list, and after the 7th of July, proposed severe measures against the emigrants. Although not considered one of the distinguished speakers of the constituente, he was chosen to pronounce the oraison funèbre on Mirabeau. Hitherto Barrère had attached himself to the club of the Feuillants, or Constitutionals, in preference to that of the Jacobins; but he now suddenly turned round. He went, subsequently, even so far as to make, at the very feet of Robespierre, an *amende honorable* for his previous *moderation*. When the Girondists were accusing the latter, he moved the order of the day, and when the massacres in the prisons (2d September, 1792) were brought before the assembly, he pretended "that they were excusable in the eyes of the statesman." Elected president on the 1st of December, he answered to a deputation, that the assembly would occupy itself with the process of "Louis le traître," and replied to Brissot, "that the tree of freedom could never sprout but when sprinkled with the gore of tyrants." As president, he conducted the interrogation of the king, and ranged himself afterwards amongst the speakers. "Between the kings and the people," he said, "the strife is for life or death. Take firm measures to hinder the resurrection of tyranny . . . . Believe that the people will not have any more an Orleans than a Louis Capet." He voted for the death of the king, opposed the appeal to the people, declared himself against delay, and penned afterwards the address of the convention to the people, "congratulating it on the death of the monarch." The flowery style which he used in such documents, procured for him the appellation of *l'Anacréon de la Guillotine*. Elected a member of the Comité du salut public, Barrère wavered during the struggle between the Girondists and the Montagnards. When the latter, however, had got the better over their rivals, Barrère again displayed his colours, which certainly were nearly always a mixture of crimson and black.* Perhaps there was not much choice left to any man engaged in the revolutionary movement. Being elected a member of the renewed Conseil du salut public after the 10th of July, he became its principal organ, and proposed most of those measures which characterise *le règne de la terreur*. When the arsenal of Hüningen was burnt, he accused Pitt as the author of it, and had a decree passed, making it a capital crime for any man to be disguised as a woman! On the 5th of September he obtained the order for creating a revolutionary army, and on

* It was he also who proposed the destruction of the royal mausolea.

the same day the convention decreed, "Que la terreur était l'ordre du jour." But we cannot follow Barrère into all the details of his public activity, such as the sentence of death pronounced against *alarmists*, the decreed destruction of Lyons, &c. Still he was, even now, suspected and accused as a Feuillant. But on this occasion Robespierre defended him, and said that it was wrong to look back on the previous conduct of Barrère. In January, 1794, he asserted that it was not necessary for the republic to be recognised by the foreign governments, as it was rather its destiny only to recognise them *provisoirement*. Amongst the host of enactments called forth by the mere impulse of circumstances, his proposal to abolish mendicity belongs, after all, to the history of civilization. After the attempt made against the life of Collot d'Herbois, Barrère set forth strong accusations against the English, and had a decree of death passed against all Britons, or Hanoverians, who should be made prisoners. His efforts against the internal enemies were also unrelaxed, and he shouted out once in the assembly, "Transigez aujourd'hui, ils vous massacreront demain. Non, non, il n'y a que les morts qui ne reviennent pas!" The pen drops from the hand recording such horrible acts, attempted by *civilized* men against each other. Elected president of the Jacobins, he headed that party on the 14th of July. Some days previous to the 9th of Thermidor, he exhibited again some pusillanimity, similar to that he had shown on previous occasions. He had come to the point that he had fear of himself. On the 8th Thermidor, he demanded first the printing of Robespierre's defence, and soon afterwards wanted to cancel the previous decision. When Robespierre *had* fallen, Barrère knew again what to do. He dragged through the mud the memory of him, whose "most flagitious qualities," he said, "were hitherto veiled by the most profound secrecy." By such conduct, Barrère (as well as the other members of the committee), associated themselves with the success of that bloody day, and retained yet some share of influence. But the dawn of a new and calmer day was beaming, though faintly, over France. Accusations against Barrère followed each other. Such were that of Lecointre (25th August, 1794), however, without success. Accused again by Legendre (3d October), Barrère said that it was but a few days before Robespierre fell, that the committee was able to pierce the hypocrisy of the dictator. On the 26th of December, 1795, the convention resolved (on the report of Merlin), that there was occasion for examining Barrère's conduct. On the 2d March, the decree of arrest was issued, and on the 23d he and others arrested with him commenced their defence. Besides alluding again to Robespierre, he stated in extenuation, "that he had opposed on a certain occasion the throwing of three hundred deputies into quick lime." But the 12th Germinal (1st April) came like a thunder storm over France, and was partly attributed to a design of saving Barrère. His transportation was pronounced, and he was sent to the prison of Rochefort, to be conveyed thence to Guiana. The movement of the first Prairial an 3, (24th May, 1795), and other minor circumstances (Vide Billot-Varennes and Collot d'Herbois) occasioned delay, and Barrère escaped finally from prison. Subsequently Lamarque endeavoured in vain to have him comprised in the amnesty. Still he was elected, in 1797, member of the legislative council, but that body, more sober than their predecessors, turned him out, (at least morally speaking). When the 18th Brumaire had assuaged the waves of the revolution, and overthrown all parties, Barrère addressed Bonaparte in a congratulatory way, and obtained the cancelling of his proscription. Since 1800, he became attached to the police (!), and Fouché employed him in writing several pamphlets. Bonaparte also, knowing his former broad and wholesale declamations against the English, made him editor of the Mémorial Anti-Britannique. That paper failed, but Barrère had in the mean time become one of the editors of the Moniteur. The department des Hautes-Pyrénées having had in 1805 the unlucky whim to elect him to the corps legislative, the sénat amended this mistake, by not giving him even one single vote. During many subsequent years, he was only occupied in writing pamphlets, reports, and newspapers, for the imperial police; when called into the chamber of the hundred days, he published, Théorie de la Constitution de la Grande-Bretagne, a miserable plagiarism from Henry Brook, but which still produced great impression, being published just in right time. Since that period, Barrère was but a political mummy, and died lately in Belgium.

His works are very numerous, and several of them important for the history of the period, in which he acted a chief part. They are enumerated in the Biographie Nouv. des Contemp. by Arnauld, &c. (See also Quérard, France Littéraire.)

BARRET, or BARET, (John,) the author of the Alveary, a book much used by those who are engaged in philological criticism on the English writers of the sixteenth century, is a person who appears to have been wholly passed over by the collectors of English biography, so that very little is now known of him. He studied at Cambridge, travelled abroad, and seems to have been a schoolmaster, or tutor in the languages. Sir Thomas Smith and Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, were his friends, and they enabled him to publish the book by which his name is known, which is a dictionary in three languages, English, Latin, and French. It appeared in 1573, with a dedication to lord Burghley; and a second edition, which was made quadruple —the Greek being added—was published in 1580; but the author was then dead. He had the queen's patent for the exclusive printing of his work for ten years.

BARRET, or BARRETT, (Stephen,) born in Yorkshire in 1718, died 1801. He displayed considerable ability as a teacher of the classics, and in a work called War, a satire, evinced some talent as a poet; although in his translation of Ovid's Epistles into English verse, he was not quite so happy. His last work contained several critical essays and notes, and it appeared from the title that it was part of a lecture on poetry and oratory, which he delivered in Ashford school, that he might make the scholars acquainted with the first principles of taste.

BARRETO, (Muñoz de,) viceroy of the Indies, and first governor of Malacca for Dom Sebastian, entered on his charge in 1573, and ended it in 1589. His government was one of tyranny. The Molaccas revolted, owing as much to the rapacity of a subordinate, the governor of Ternate, as to that of the viceroy. Everywhere the Portuguese were detested,—how different the period from that of the Almirides and Albuquerques! and everywhere conspiracy or open rebellion was at work to expel them. Barreto, however, triumphed over the rebels. In Africa also he had some enterprises against the royal chief of Mongas.

BARRETO, also the name of several Portuguese, who merit a place in a Biographical Dictionary for their writings or labours.

Alvaro Barreto, a Portuguese poet. Of his numerous verses, some are printed in Garcia de Resende Cancionario, Lisboa, 1516, folio. (Machado.)

D. Jeronimo Barreto, was a relation of some distinguished Portuguese missionaries to Japan and Ethiopia. Being not yet of the legal canonic age, he was made bishop of Funchal in 1573. For the sake of abolishing certain church abuses, he held a synod at that island in 1578, of which he published the constitutions, under the title, Constituiçoens Synodaes do Bispado do Funchal, &c., Lisboa, 1601. He became subsequently bishop of Evora, where he died in 1589. (Machado.)

Emmanuel Barreto, a Portuguese Jesuit, who wrote, Flosculus de Virtutibus et Vitiis. Nangasacchi in Collegio Taponico Soc. J. 1610, 4to. He died in that town in 1620. (Antonii Bib. Hisp.)

P. Francisco Barreto, a Portuguese missionary, and one of the most ancient authors on Malabar, born at Montemor o Novo, in Portugal. Having become a Jesuit, he went to Goa, and taught there the scholastic sciences. Having subsequently become rector of the college of Coulaõ and Cochin, he was elected Procurador da Provincia da Malabar, at the Roman Curia, and attended there two congregations of the Jesuits. After his return to India, he was named by king Affonso VI., bishop of Cochin, and subsequently archbishop of Cranganor; but died at Goa in 1663. He published, in Italian, Relatione della Provincia di Malavare, Roma, 1645, 8vo. A French translation appeared at Paris, 1646, 8vo. (Machado. Anton. Bibl. Hisp.)

Francisco Landim Barreto, a Portuguese poet and jurist, born at Villa de Arrayolas, became subsequently a judge at Certaõ. He wrote a poem, Panegyrico da Santa vida do grande Patriarcha S. Joas de Dios. Lisboa, 1648, 8vo; Poesia á Feliz Acclamacaõ de El Rey D. Joas o iv.; and some books on law. (Machado.)

Gaspar Barreto, born at Oporto in 1661. He became a doctor at Coimbra, and occupied subsequently various situations in colleges and monasteries, until he became procurador-general of the court in 1719. He was also named chronist of the house of Braganza, and royal academician. He died in 1727, and left numerous MSS. relating to Por-

tuguese history and genealogy, mentioned by Machado.

D. Francisco Barreto, born at Villa de Serpa, in Portugal. He was a doctor of canon law at Coimbra, and became subsequently deputado and inquisitor of the holy tribunals at Evora and Lisbon, and in 1671 bishop of Algarve, the cathedral of which he adorned with rich marbles and fine pictures. He held a synod in the city of Faro, on the 22d Jan. 1673, and died in 1679. He wrote, Constituiçoens Synodaes do Bispado do Algarve, novamento feitas e ordenadas, &c., Evora, 1676, folio; Advertencias aos Parochos, e Sacerdotes do Bispado do Algarve. Lisboa, 1676, 4to; and left a MS. of Controversiarum Episcopalium. (Machado.)

P. Gregorio Barreto, born at Villa de Cantanhede in Portugal, became a Jesuit in 1685. He taught rhetoric, philosophy, and theology, at Lisbon and Coimbra, and occupied subsequently the situation of confessor to the infant D. Antonio, and died at Evora in 1729. He wrote, Nova Logica Conimbricensis, &c. Lisbon, 1711, 4to; Venerabilis Pater Joannes de Brito capite manibus et pedibus pro vera Fide truncatus, Epigramma. Coimbra, 1722, fol. (Machado.)

BARRETT, (Jean Jacques de,) a fertile French writer, born at Condom, in 1717, the son of a James de Barrett, or James Barrett, who followed James II. in his exile. In 1762 he was named professor of the Latin language at the École Militaire, and three years after became inspector-general of studies in the same school. He published numerous translations of Latin writers. There appears also to have been a *Paul Barrett*, born at Lyons, about 1728, who was the author of several books mentioned in the Biog. Univ.

BARRETT, (William,) an eminent surgeon of Bristol, was the author of the History and Antiquities of the City of Bristol, &c. with plates, 1788, 1 vol. 4to. This work had caused its author the labour of twenty years in collecting materials. It abounds with curious and authentic information, though in many instances it is extremely incorrect. Still it should in justice be stated that this history was the first published on that subject. Mr. Barrett was elected a fellow of the Antiquarian Society in 1775, and was long known to the literary world as the first person who encouraged the unhappy Chatterton to publish the poems which he declared he had copied from the originals by Rowley, in the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, at Bristol. Many of these MSS. were in the possession of Mr. Barrett, and he states in the preface to his history that he intends to leave them to the public library in that city. He died at Higham, in Somersetshire, 15th Sept. 1789. (Gent.'s Mag.)

BARRETT, (George,) an English landscape painter, born in Dublin, about the year 1730. He was apprenticed to a stay-maker, but soon abandoned this employment for the arts. Barrett had the honour to be among those who planned the Royal Academy, and was one of its first members. He died at Paddington, near London, in 1784; and his pictures are held in considerable estimation. He was a chaste and faithful delineator of English landscape, which he viewed with the eye of an artist, and selected with the feelings of a man of taste. He had two decided manners of painting, both with regard to colour and touch; his first was rather heavy in both; his latter, much lighter. Scarcely any painter equalled him in his knowledge or characteristic execution of the details of nature. His attention was chiefly directed to the true colour of English scenery, its richness, dewy freshness, and that peculiar verdure, especially in the vernal months, which is so totally different from the colouring of those masters who have formed themselves on Italian scenery, or Italian pictures. This strong desire sometimes tempted him to use colours both rich and beautiful when first applied, but which no art could render permanent, and which, in some of his slighter works, prevailed to such a degree as to leave scarcely any traces of the original colouring. As a man, he was remarkably kind and friendly, and was much respected, not only by his brethren in the art, but by his patrons, who were pleased by the vivacity of his disposition, and the urbanity of his manners. In the latter part of his life, he enjoyed the place of master-painter to Chelsea hospital—an appointment conferred upon him by his friend, Edmund Burke, during his short-lived administration. Barrett also painted much in water-colours; he drew well in chalks and black-lead; and etched with considerable spirit. His most esteemed plate is a view in the Dargle, near Dublin.

BARRETT, (John,) a brave British naval officer, born at Drogheda, in Ireland, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1793, who, after much active

and gallant service, perished in 1810, with his ship, the *Minotaur* (74), and the greater part of his crew, in consequence of the ignorance of the pilot. The *Minotaur* was in charge of the homeward-bound convoy from the Baltic, and after she had struck, when little or no chance of escape for any on board remained, an officer, in the eagerness of exertion, occasioned some disturbance. Captain Barrett said to him, "Sir, true courage is better shown by coolness and composure; we all owe nature a debt, let us pay it like men of honour."

BARRETT, (the Rev. John, D.D.,) vice-provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and professor of the oriental languages in that university. He died on the 15th November, 1821, at an advanced age, leaving the bulk of a large property, accumulated by penurious habits, to charitable purposes. The eccentricities of Dr. Barrett, and his want of worldly knowledge, were fruitful subjects of amusement to the students of Trinity college; but he was a profound scholar, and distinguished himself by the following publications:—In 1800, An Enquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac, and the Uses they were intended to promote; and in 1808, An Essay on the earlier Part of the Life of Swift, with several original Pieces ascribed to him.

BARREYRA, (Joaõ,) a Portuguese mathematician and astrologer. He wrote, Repertorio dos Tempos, Coimbra, 1579 and 1582, 4to. (Anton. Bibl. Hisp.)

BARREYRA, (Fr. Isidoro,) born either at Lisbon, or near Villa de Thomar, in Portugal. At the latter place he entered the military order of Christ, in 1606, and became a famous preacher and a learned man. "He never held any superior rank in the order, satisfied always to obey, and never to command," says Machado. Antonio, Cardosa, and Soares, mention him with high eulogium. He wrote, amongst other books, Tratado das significaçoens das Plantas e Flores referidas na Sagrada Escriptura, Lisb. 1622; and left in MS. a Comedia famosa de Santa Maria Egypciaca. (Bibl. Lusit.)

BARRI, (Gabriello,) historian and antiquarian, born at Francica, in Calabria Ulteriore, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, died some time after 1577. He took early the clerical habit, and went to Naples, and then to Rome. In 1554, he published his small, but sensible little work, Pro Lingua Latina, lib. iii.; de æternitate Urbis, and De laudibus Italiæ. Of those works, a second edition was published by order of the senate of Rome in 1571. The former of them has become notorious on account of a sort of malediction, which Barri (enthusiastic for the Latin language) has darted against those who should translate his books into Italian. "Quare ego illis, qui hos, aliosque meos libros Latine a me editos, in vulgarem sermonem vertere audebunt, jam nunc Dei iram imprecor ne exigent annum." A book, however, dilating especially on Calabria, was at that period still wanted in Italian literature, and Barri supplied this deficiency. He published in the same year, (1571,) De antiquitate et situ Calabriæ, Romæ, in 8vo. This work went through several editions, till that edition made by the author was replete with minor inaccuracies, which he took much care to emend in copious marginal notes. Death, however, surprised him. The copy thus previously corrected was deposited in the Vatican, and edited in 1737, folio, in Rome, by Aceti, with his own corrections and those of Sesterio Quatromani. It is also pretty certain, that Barri wrote, Vita del B. Gioacchino Abate di Flora in Calabria, prefixed to the Vaticinij of that author. (Venice, 1589.) Wadingus makes two different persons of Gabr. Barri. (Biographie degli Uomini Illustri del Regno di Napoli.)

BARRIENTOS, (Bartholomeus,) born in Grenada, and afterwards a professor of humanity and mathematics at Salamanca. He wrote several works, amongst which are, In Christophori Calveti Stellæ Aphrodisium expugnatum notæ, Salam. 1566, 8vo; De Cometarum explicatione atque predictione, *ibid.* 1574, 8vo. (Antonii Bibl. Hisp. Nova.)

BARRIERE, (Jean de la,) the founder of the congregation of the Feuillants, born of a noble family at St. Ceré, in Querci, in 1544. In 1562, he was named abbot of Feuillant, in the diocese of Rieux. In 1573 he began to introduce his reforms, consisting chiefly of the practice of extreme austerities, into the order of Citeux; and after much opposition, obtained in 1586, the sanction of pope Sixtus V. to his new order, for which Henri III. built a house in the Rue St. Honoré. La Barrière was faithful to that prince till his death, and his constancy in not joining the Ligue drew upon him persecution and disgrace. He was, however, restored before his death, which happened in 1600. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRIERE, or LABARRE, (Pierre,) a boatman of Orleans, who afterwards turned soldier, and has become notorious by his design to assassinate Henri IV. of France. He was discovered, seized at Melun, as he was on the point of putting his design in effect, and executed on the 25th of Aug. 1593, declaring that he had been urged to the attempt by some catholic priests. His history was published at Paris, 8vo, 1594. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRIERE, (Dominique,) a French engraver, born at Marseilles about the year 1622. His principal residence was at Rome, where he engraved a considerable number of plates, in a very agreeable style, after Claude and other landscape painters, as well as other subjects. They are neatly etched in the manner of Stephen della Bella. He sometimes signed his plates with his name, Dominicus Barrière Massiliensis, sometimes with a cypher, formed of a capital D, and a B within the straight line of the D, forming that also of the B, which is the mark used by Dominico del Barbiere, which has frequently occasioned mistakes, although their styles are extremely different. (Bryan's Dict.)

BARRIN, (Jean,) a dignitary of the cathedral of Nantes, who published at Paris in 1676, a translation of Ovid's Epistles and Elegies into French verse, which was reprinted at the Hague in 1692 and 1701. In 1704 he published the Vie de la Bienheureuse Françoise d'Amboise. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRINGTON, (John Shute,) lord viscount Barrington of the kingdom of Ireland, an eminent political character in the early part of the eighteenth century, the leader of the party among the protestant dissenters, called the liberal or the rational, and a writer in theology, was born at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, in 1678, being the youngest son of Benjamin Shute, a merchant and wholesale linen-draper in London, who was the youngest son of Francis Shute of Upton, in Leicestershire, Esq., which Francis was a son of Christopher Shute, a baron of the exchequer in the reign of Elizabeth. The mother of the nobleman of whom we have to speak, was a daughter of Caryl, a nonconforming minister, the author of the large comment on the Book of Job. The occasion of Mr. Shute taking the name of Barrington, may be mentioned thus early in the article devoted to him: it was in consequence of Francis Barrington, of the ancient house of Barrington in Essex, who was in no other way connected with him than by having married his cousin-german, Elizabeth Shute, settling upon him his estate in that county, and he thereupon assumed, by act of parliament, the name and arms of Barrington. It is remarkable that he had a considerable estate in the county of Berks, left to him by another gentleman with whom there was no family connexion, and but slight acquaintance, John Wildman of Becket, Esq.

Mr. Shute studied in the university of Utrecht, where many of the dissenting youth of that period received their education. He passed four years in that university with great credit. Three academical theses were printed by him in 1697 and 1698, which gave a promise of future eminence. On his return to England he became a student of the Inner Temple, with a view to the practice of the law; but like many other persons, he soon turned aside to politics. The questions to which he at first principally applied himself were those connected with the political position of the religious community to which he belonged, and having thus early in life become acquainted with Locke, and having imbibed both his theological and his politico-religious opinions, he appeared as a strenuous defender of the rights of true inquiry, and consequently of a full toleration. He published in reference to these questions two, if not more pamphlets, at this early period of his life. But he was soon brought more decidedly into connexion with the administration of the day, for the union with Scotland having been determined on, it was considered a matter of importance to bring the English presbyterians to a cordial approval of the measure, in the expectation that their opinions might have some influence on the presbyterians of Scotland; and Mr. Shute was specially engaged to visit Scotland, as a kind of representative of the body to whom he belonged, and to use his influence in bringing the Scotch to an acquiescence in it. He acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the ministry, and on his return was appointed a commissioner of the customs, and when the earl of Wharton was going lord-lieutenant to Ireland, Mr. Shute was spoken of as likely to be the secretary. His character and position at this period of his life may be collected from the few following words of Swift, in a letter dated November 30, 1708. "One Mr. Shute

is named the secretary to lord Wharton. He is a young man, but reckoned the shrewdest head in England, and the person in whom the presbyterians chiefly confide; and if money be necessary towards the good work, it is reckoned he can command as far as 100,000*l.* from the body of dissenters here. As to his principles, he is a moderate man, frequenting the church and meeting indifferently." On the change of administration in 1711, he lost his place of commissioner, and we find little respecting him till the accession of George the First in 1714; except that he published in those excited times, a pamphlet which had considerable influence, entitled, a Dissuasion from Jacobitism.

He was elected for Berwick-upon-Tweed to the first parliament called by George the First. In this parliament he was chiefly distinguished by his zeal in favour of the repeal of the Schism Act, and Occasional Conformity Act, which had been passed in the latter year of the reign of queen Anne. He acted in this on the principles of the most liberal toleration, opposing the introduction into the repeal bill of a clause directed against such as held not the doctrine of the Trinity; and in the great disputes in the body of the dissenters themselves in 1718 and 1719, in relation to this doctrine, and particularly on the propriety of requiring from ministers among them subscription to it, he appeared warmly on the side of those who opposed the subscription, and by his private influence and published tracts, he is supposed to have done much to secure the decision of a majority of the dissenting ministers of that time against the requiring subscription.

In 1717 he had a reversionary grant of the office of master of the rolls in Ireland; in 1720 he was created an Irish viscount, and in 1722, again returned to parliament for Berwick. Now followed a disastrous event. He was much concerned in the scheme for improving the port of Harburgh, in the German dominions of the king. The history of the proceedings in this affair are intricate; but finally, the House of Commons came to a resolution that he had been concerned in that fraudulent undertaking, and he was expelled. This vote was passed February 15, 1722-3. The measure was supported by Sir Robert Walpole. He proposed himself again for Berwick, but lost the election by a majority of four.

He survived this event eleven years, which he appears to have spent in retirement, associating for the most part with persons who were engaged in theological studies, to which he had always inclined, and now almost exclusively devoted himself. In 1725 he published Miscellanea Sacra, or a New Method of considering how much of the History of the Apostles as it is contained in Scripture, is an Abstract of their History; an abstract of that Abstract; and four Critical Essays. This is considered his principal work. In 1732, he published a Discourse of Natural and Revealed Religion, and the relation they bear to each other. He died on the 14th of December, 1734, and was buried in the church of Shrivenham, where is a monument to his memory, with a long inscription written by himself, in which having spoken of his offices and honours, he proceeds thus: "As he does not expect the reader will form a character of him from this part of his story, so it is to be hoped he will not draw it from the unprecedented censure which he unjustly underwent. While he pretends not to have been distinguished by such talents, virtues, or attainments, as might call for imitation, if they had not been attended with his failings and imperfections, he yet professes to have been governed by an earnest and steady love of truth, liberty, his country, and mankind, in all the different periods of his life; together with an esteem or disregard of all men, whatever their stations, characters, or denominations were, in proportion to the degree of good or ill which they expressed towards those things which ought to be the chief objects of any man's pursuit." We copy this from Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, 1754, vol. iii. p. 278, and make this reference because we find an entirely different inscription in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. vi. p. 448.

Lord Barrington married a daughter of Sir William Daines, by whom he had five memorable sons: William lord Barrington; John, a major-general in the army; Daines, justice of Chester; Samuel, an admiral; and Shute, who died bishop of Durham, in 1826. On each of these in their place.

BARRINGTON, (William-Wildman, lord viscount,) the eldest son of John Shute lord Barrington, an eminent political character of the eighteenth century, whose life has been written at large by his brother, the bishop of Durham, 8vo,

1814. He was born in 1710; was elected member for Berwick in 1739; in 1745, appointed one of the commissioners of the admiralty; and in 1754 master of the great wardrobe. In that year he was first chosen for Plymouth, which borough he continued to represent for twenty-four years. In 1755 he was appointed secretary at war; in 1761, chancellor of the exchequer; in 1762 treasurer of the navy; and in 1765 secretary at war, in which office he continued till December 1778. He then retired from public life, but lived to the year 1793, when he deceased without leaving issue.

BARRINGTON, (John,) a major-general in the British army, younger brother of William, second viscount Barrington, was born about the year 1720. His colonel's commission is dated the 25th of June, 1759; and he became major-general on the 25th of May, 1756. He accompanied the expedition which left this country in November 1758, to reduce the French islands in the West Indies. Previous to the departure of the expedition, lord Barrington wrote to general lord Ligonier, expressing his apprehensions that his brother was "in danger of being second in command, and whoever is second," he added, "may soon be first. I use the term *danger*, because nothing is so unfortunate as being placed at the head of a great enterprise to which one is not equal. Though colonel Barrington served all the last war, it was as captain, aid-de-camp, or volunteer. He has a good understanding, and is very much resolved to do his duty; but I do not think him qualified for the important office of a commander-in-chief, much less when that command has been declined already by major-general Martyn and lord Albemarle, as thinking themselves unequal to it." The event anticipated actually took place, and Barrington, on the death of general Hopson, commander-in-chief, succeeded to the command on the 27th of February, 1759, and pressed the siege of Guadaloupe with so much judgment, that the colony capitulated on the 1st of May. Hardly was the capitulation signed, when a French squadron under M. Bompart appeared before the island, and landed 600 troops, 2000 buccaneers, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Had general Barrington exercised less activity, the whole object of the expedition would probably have been defeated. Barrington died in 1764, aged forty-four. (Ann. Reg. for 1759. Bishop Barrington's Life of Lord Barrington.)

BARRINGTON, (the Hon. Daines,) a lawyer and writer in natural history and English antiquities, was the third of the five memorable sons of John, the first viscount Barrington. He was brought up to the bar, studying at Oxford and the Temple, and became king's counsel, a bencher of the Inner Temple, recorder of Bristol, marshal of the high court of admiralty, which he resigned on being appointed secretary for the affairs of Greenwich-hospital, a Welsh judge, and commissary-general also of the stores at Gibraltar. He retired from the bench in 1785, being then fifty-seven years of age, and from other public employment, meaning to devote himself for the rest of his life to the more interesting and elegant pursuits in which indeed he had long before begun to indulge himself. He died on March 11, 1800, and was interred in the Temple church.

His first publication appeared originally in 1766, and is entitled, Observations on the Ancient Statutes. It is a bookfull of curious information on the state of English society in the middle period, conveyed in a very pleasing manner, and has been frequently reprinted. In 1767 appeared his Naturalist's Calendar; in 1773 his edition of the Saxon translation of Orosius, ascribed to king Alfred; and in 1775, his tracts on the probability of reaching the North Pole. It was at his suggestion that the voyage was undertaken, of which captain Phippe had the direction. In 1781 he republished these tracts, together with several others, some of which had been communicated to the Royal Society in a volume which he entitled, Miscellanies on Various Subjects. Many of them relate to curious questions in Natural History. But these miscellanies contain by no means all the contributions to historical or natural knowledge, which Mr. Barrington made in the form of tracts or brief treatises, too small to be called volumes; but we must content ourselves with referring to The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, and the Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries, where in the indexes his particular contributions will be found specified. There is also an essay by Mr. Barrington, on the Language of Birds, in the third volume of Pennant's British Zoology.

BARRINGTON, (Honourable Samuel,) a British admiral, an officer emi-

nently distinguished for his valour and *tactical* ability in battle. He was the fifth son of the first lord viscount Barrington, of the kingdom of Ireland. Educated expressly for the royal navy, he entered the service at an early age, worked his way in the several subordinate stations, and ultimately attained his "post commission" in 1747. In the same year, when in command of the *Bellona*, a small class frigate of inferior force, he captured, after a protracted chase, terminating in a close and well-contested action, *Le Duc de Chartres*, French Indiaman, carrying 30 guns and 195 men.*

Although subsequently, in his capacity of captain, Barrington had participated in one or two encounters with the enemy,† still it was not till 1759, the year preceding that which terminated the stirring and eventful reign of George the Second, that opportunity was afforded him to achieve one of those proud and enviable triumphs which, in all wars, have so seldom fallen to the lot of officers in command of ships of the line.‡ At this period Barrington was serving as captain of the *Achilles* of 60 guns. Unaccompanied by other vessels of war, this battle-ship was especially detached from the fleet, and directed to cruise some fifty odd leagues westward of Finisterre. In this vicinity Barrington fell in with, on the 4th of April, (the event merits chronological precision,) the French two-decker, *Le Comte de Florentin*, a ship represented as somewhat superior to his own in men and metal. To enter into a minute recital of the close conflict that ensued between these adverse vessels of the line, would occupy more space than our limits allow; suffice it to say, that from the bold and masterly manner in which Barrington brought the enemy to battle, added to the superior skill and seamanlike dexterity he displayed as the action advanced, in placing his ship in every possible position best calculated to punish his opponent, whilst at the same time, rendering comparatively innocuous the returning fire of the foe, he ultimately compelled—after two hours' obstinate resistance—his dismasted and shattered antagonist to strike her colours, and surrender to the victor a powerless and helpless hulk.§ The number of killed and wounded on board *Le Comte de Florentin*, clearly shows that the Sieur Montaye, her gallant but ill-fated commander, defended his ship to the last. Whilst 116, including the brave Montaye, (mortally wounded,) fell upon the *Florentin's* decks, Barrington, according to Hervey and other authorities, obtained the victory, at "the comparatively trifling expense" of three‖ slain, and twenty-three wounded.

It is not necessary in a work of this nature to pursue the subsequent services of this gallant and quick-sighted seaman when officiating afloat in the command of a single ship, nor can we here do more than allude to the flattering, though singular circumstance of his becoming, in the year 1768, the chosen preceptor of the duke of Cumberland, preparatory to the royal noviciate's promotion to the *rank* of *rear-admiral* of the Blue.¶

* In this action, which was fought in the vicinity of Ushant, the enemy had *twenty-five* killed, and eighteen wounded. The *Bellona* had only three slain and seven wounded.

† In 1757 he served in the unsuccessful expedition against Rochfort; and, in 1758, he assisted in the capture of the *Raisonable*, after that ship had been severely shattered by the *Dorsetshire*, captain Dennis. See the name.

‡ Cases of capture resulting solely from combats *singly* contested between ships of the line, have ever been of rare occurrence. "Single actions" between vessels of this force have been brought about from the headmost ship of a pursuing squadron, or division of a fleet *out-sailing* their companions in chase; but in such cases, when it becomes manifest that succour follows the attacking vessel, the fugitive so assailed fights under every disadvantage. There are not *three* cases on record in which single ships of the line have met and fought under circumstances and situations of total equality. There are "points" and considerations connected with such "single actions," which appear to have escaped the notice of all our naval chroniclers and recent historians. Nor is there a solitary authority who has bestowed a passing remark upon the singular fact, that though comparatively few have been the singly-contested combats between ships of the line, yet it will be found in such actions, both the French and English have had severally engaged vessels bearing the heroic and classic names of *Achilles*, *Mars*, and *Hercules*. By the following statement, which for the *first* time appears in print, and which we place in chronological order, it will be seen that, whilst the *Mars* and *Achilles* of the British have each, in their respective contests, become the victors, *L'Achille*, *Mars*, and *Hercules*, of the French were, one and all, fated to experience the reverse of fortune. The British *Hercules* was not so fortunate as to capture her opponent:—

1. *Mars* (64), French, taken in 1746 by the *Nottingham* (64) English, Capt. P. Saumarez.
2. *Achilles* (60), English, Capt. Barrington, captures, in 1759, the French *Le Comte de Florentin* (64).
3. *Hercules* (74), British, Capt. P. H. Porter, engages, in 1759, the *Florissant* (74), French, escapes by crippling her opponent.
4. *Achille* (64), French, taken in 1761, by the *Thunderer* (64), English, Capt. Proby.
5. *Mars* (74), British, Capt. Hood, captures, in 1798, the *Hercule* (78), French.

§ It was with difficulty Barrington brought his prize into Falmouth.

‖ Some authorities return only *two* slain.

¶ According to the following extract, it will be seen that during the interval of a few *months*, the preceptor and the pupil respectively changed their

In January 1778, Barrington obtained his flag-rank, and was appointed chief in command of the West India station. The rupture with France transpiring in the ensuing summer, commodore Hotham was purposely despatched from North America with a small squadron, consisting of two ships of 64 guns, three of 50, and a bomb-ketch, having under convoy fifty-nine transports with troops on board to reinforce admiral Barrington, who, till then, had only under his orders his own ships, the *Prince of Wales* (74), the *Boyne* (70), with two or three small class frigates, and pitiable sloops.

On the very day that commodore Hotham departed Sandy-Hook, the French admiral, Le Comte d'Estaing sailed from Boston with a large naval and military force, for the express purpose of making conquest of the British West India isles. Hotham and D'Estaing were in the near neighbourhood of each other, and for several days, as subsequently ascertained, were steering the same course. Ignorant of each other's intent, a heavy gale of wind caused the two forces, though at all times out of sight of each other, to increase their distance, and alter their relative positions. Finally, the French fleet became dispersed, whilst the British squadron, more fortunate in "keeping together," arrived safe at Barbadoes on the 10th* of December, where it formed a junction with the small force under the immediate orders of admiral Barrington. On this junction, the subject of our sketch took command of all, and without permitting the troops which were embarked under major-general Grant to land, at once determined upon the reduction of St. Lucia. General Grant's force being increased by a few troops, under brigadier-generals Meadows and Prescott, the admiral instantly put to sea, steering straight for St. Lucia. On the 13th, Barrington reached the Grand Cul de Sac, the troops were promptly landed on the same evening, and general Prescott succeeded in taking up a position which "commanded the environs of the bay." Barrington, upon the success of the troops, had intended to have removed the transports into the Carenage Bay, as a place of much greater security than the Cul de Sac. This intention, however, was frustrated by the sudden appearance of the French fleet. On the night of the 14th Barrington took the precaution to remove, by means of the tedious operation of "warping," all the transports to a position of security in the bottom of the Bay, while the vessels of war placed themselves in line-of-battle at the entrance of it, the better to resist the attack of Le Comte d'Estaing's formidable fleet.

Barrington's inferior force consisted of the following vessels; the *Prince of Wales*, (74), bearing his own flag; the *Boyne*, (70); the *Preston*, commodore Hotham; *St. Alban's* and *Nonsuch*, of 64; the *Centurion* and *Isis*, of 50 guns each; and three small frigates. Barrington's line was defended in its most vulnerable point (to leeward) by his own ship, and flanked at each extremity by a powerful battery. The *Isis*, supported by the frigates, guarded the in-shore approach to windward. "Such was the masterly disposition of this little band, when the French fleet commenced its attack." (Correspondent of Admiral Ekers.)

D'Estaing, after being "painfully convinced" that St. Lucia was no longer in possession of the French, having on his approach to the shore, suffered materially from the galling fire of one of the British batteries, bore down with ten sail of the line on Barrington's squadron; when a warm conflict ensued—the British ships being supported by the newly-possessed batteries on shore.

"Coolness, firmness, and resolution,' says a professional writer, "were never more conspicuous in repulsing the enemy; but D'Estaing, forming a new disposition, renewed the attack at four in the afternoon with *twelve* sail of the line, and

relative positions—the *midshipman* becoming *admiral* in the immediate command *over* the captain. "In 1768," says the author of the Biographia Navalis, "he," Barrington, "was appointed (captain) of the *Venus* of 36 guns, at that time esteemed the finest vessel of her class in the British navy. His royal highness, the late duke of Cumberland, entered at the same time as a *volunteer*, or *midshipman, with him preparatory to his advancement to the rank of a flag officer.* Captain Barrington," continues Charnock, "quitted this command for a short time in the month of October, for the purpose of giving his royal highness the rank of post-captain, but immediately resumed it; and the duke having been, not long afterwards, *advanced* to be *rear-admiral* of the blue, Mr. Barrington *accompanied* him as his *captain* to Lisbon." Our late "sailor-king" was not so fortunate in finding this short royal road to promotion. The duke of Clarence had to serve six years in a *cockpit*—the preparatory school of all the best and bravest of British admirals.

* In this date Charnock is in error—he says, "a junction was happily formed on the 10th of *November*." Unhappily for this author's reputation, as a correct chronicler, Barrington, in his official letter, detailing his proceedings to the secretary of the Admiralty, reports the junction to have taken place "on the 10th instant," the admiral's public despatch being dated—"H.M. ship *Prince of Wales*, Grand Cul de Sac, St. Lucia, December 23, 1778, at night."

directed his principal efforts from the British admiral in the rear to the centre." Thus engaged, the conflict on both sides was maintained for a considerable time. The cannonading from the enemy was heavy and concentrated; but nothing could shake the firmness and determination of the British force: After a long and warm contest, the French fleet fell into disorder and retired, without having made any effectual impression on the English line.

The judicious line of defence which Barrington, on this trying occasion, had so promptly adopted, entitles him to be remembered by maritime men as one of the most skilful and quick-sighted tacticians the naval service of England has ever produced.

Shortly after his rencontre with D'Estaing at St. Lucia, Barrington again distinguished himself in battle with the enemy. In Byron's general engagement with the French fleet, July 1779, he signalized himself in an eminent degree. "The spirited example of admiral Barrington," says Byron, in his official letter, detailing the account of this undecided contest, "exposed his division to a severe fire in making the attack." On board the *Prince of Wales* alone seventy-two men were killed and wounded; among the latter was Barrington himself, though only in a slight degree.

In the year 1782, admiral Barrington accepted a command in the Channel fleet. He hoisted his flag on board the *Britannia*, a first-rate, and was immediately sent out with a squadron for the purpose of intercepting a French convoy bound to the East Indies, which, according to accurate information received by the Admiralty, was then ready to sail from Brest.

The vice-admiral, says Charnock, was fortunate enough to fall in with the object of his pursuit on the 20th; and after a chase of some hours, one ship of 74 guns, the *Pegasse*, was captured by the *Foudroyant;** as was also the *Actionnaire*, and several transports and store ships which were in company when the convoy was first discovered. In the ensuing autumn admiral Barrington commanded the van-division of the main fleet, sent under Lord Howe to relieve the fortress of Gibraltar, and consequently was concerned in the indecisive skirmish which took place with the combined fleets of France and Spain; in which, short and distant as was the action, the *Britannia* had twenty men killed and wounded. The subsequent commands of this officer afloat are undeserving of note. In 1785, he was appointed a member of the Board of Land and Sea-officers, appointed to investigate and report upon a projected system of national defence; and in 1794 he appears to have attained the rank of admiral of the white. Admiral Barrington died at Bath, on the 16th August, 1800.

BARRINGTON, (Shute,) an English prelate, was the youngest of the sons of the first viscount Barrington, and left an infant at his father's death; was raised to the bench at an early age by the powerful interest of his family, joined to his own personal claims, being consecrated bishop of Llandaff on October 2, 1769, having been before a canon of Christ church, and residentiary of St. Paul's. In 1782, he was translated to Salisbury, and in 1791 to Durham, where he continued to the remainder of his life, dying at a very advanced age in 1826.

The bishop contributed to the enlarged edition of Bowyer's Conjectures on the New Testament many valuable notes. He published in the course of his long episcopate, various occasional sermons and charges, which have been collected in a volume. He also published an edition of the Theological Writings of his father, and prepared the Political Life of his brother, William, the second viscount Barrington, which was published in 1814.

BARRIOS, (Michael,) born at Mantilla, in the kingdom of Cordova, was first a Portuguese captain. He became subsequently a Jew at Amsterdam, and assumed the name of Daniel Levi. His various memoirs are cited, at times, as if they were different works, nay, as if they belonged to different authors. But they are contained all in the collection made in 1683, 8vo. The main title is, Triumpho del Govierno Popular de la Antiquitad Holandesa. In these works he became an apologist of the Jewish creed, and was moreover one of the first supporters and advocates of modern democracy. Under the title, Luzes y Flores de la Ley divina en los caminos de la Salvacion, he especially descants upon the final triumph of democracy. A poetical work by him is entitled, Coro de las Musas,

* The noble author of Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the Time of George the Third, says, "Nelson *could* not have *fought this battle!*"—Why not?—This is *mere* assertion, and carries little weight with professional folk, and people competent to pronounce a correct opinion upon the matter.

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Brusellas, 1672, 12mo; amongst which there is, Panegirico a las inclitas y sober Magest. de la Gran Bretaña Carlos Secundo. Barrios has given some accounts of his family in an epistle prefixed to the Triumphal carro. (Basnage. Ersch und Gruber, Encycl.)

BARRIS, (Pierre Jean Paul, 1759—1824,) a French magistrate, native of Montesquiou, in Gascony, who spent his youth in travel, and who was distinguished under the revolution and the empire by his moderation and firmness. Barris studied at Toulouse, and after his return from travel exercised the profession of an advocate. In 1790 he was appointed commissary of the king at the tribunal of Mirande; and was subsequently elected deputy to the legislative assembly, where he distinguished himself by his skill in preparing in the committees all measures relating to jurisprudence or civil law. He was obliged to conceal himself during the reign of terror. In 1796 he was named judge at the court of cassation; Bonaparte, when he became first consul, made him one of the counsellors at the same court; and he was, in 1806, made president of the section criminelle. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARRODUCCEO, (A.,) the name of an engraver, the date of whose birth and death are alike unknown. Mr. Strutt says, he finds his name inscribed to some small upright plates, representing the liberal arts and sciences, executed in a stiff, dry style, entirely with the graver. The heads and other extremities of the figures are very incorrectly drawn. These plates were published by the artist himself. (Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

BARROIS, (Jacques Marie,) a Parisian bookseller, who died in 1769, at the age of sixty-five, celebrated for the great extent of his biographical knowledge, and for much general learning. He published many catalogues of books, which are highly valued, particularly the catalogue des Livres de Falconnet, 2 vols, 8vo, 1763. (Biog. Univ.)

BARROS, (Joaõ de, 1496—1571,) one of the most celebrated historians of Portugal, was educated at the court, under the eye of good masters; and on reaching a proper age, was made one of the gentlemen in waiting. His addiction to study attracted the notice of the king, who frequently inspected his progress, and gave him occasional aid. Notwithstanding the distractions of the court, he began to write; and though he was never sure that he should be able to finish one sentence, he had learned the value of *minutes*, and was resolved not to lose them. His first effort he presented to the king in 1520, and the monarch encouraged him to proceed, assuring him that his labour should not be lost. This was an historical attempt; and Barros hoped that, by the royal encouragement, he should one day be able to write the history of the Portuguese empire in the East. The death of Manuel, however, suspended the undertaking, and Barros amused himself with writing a romance, the Emperor Clarimond, which has no other merit than that of style. By Joaõ III. he was made governor of the Portuguese colonies on the coast of Guinea, and some years agent-general for those regions—an office merely ministerial. The duties of this post he discharged thirty-two years, with great credit to himself. In 1539 he was promised the government of Maranham, on the condition of his reducing it to the obedience of the mother country. This task he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of his sovereign.

The great work of Barros,—that on which he spent most of his leisure during a long life,—is his Asia; dos feitos que os Portuguezes fizeram no descobrimento e conquista das mares e terras do Oriente, Primeira Decada, Lisboa, 1552, fol.; Seg. Dec. *ibid.* 1553; Terc. Dec. *ibid.* 1563. This is considered the best and most correct edition. The fourth Decade Barros had mostly written himself, and the MS. was bought after his death by Philip III. of Spain, and continued by T. B. de Lavanha. Still later, a further continuation was added by Diego de Conto; consequently it has become very voluminous. The edition published at Lisbon in 1779 extends to 24 vols, fol. Copies of the first Decades, especially, are now exceedingly rare, as well as an Italian translation of the first two Decades, made by A. Ulloa, Venice, 1562, 4to. This was a most important and most useful undertaking, one for which the genius and occupations of the author alike qualified him. It is deservedly considered a treasury for the history of discoveries and civilization in the East; and it will transmit his name to posterity as one of the most laborious and most accurate writers of his age. Besides this great work, a Portuguese Grammar, and the romance we have mentioned, Barros published ten moral treatises, and left in MS. several valuable essays on the commerce and geography of the Indies.

BARROS, (Blasio de,) a Portuguese of Braga, entered the order of the monks of St. Jerome in 1516, and on his return from Louvaine, where he had taken his degrees, was charged with the improvement of the rules of the Canonici Regulares. In 1545, he received from Paul III. the bishopric of Leiria; and in consequence of his counsels, the university of Coimbra was founded. He resigned his bishopric in 1551, and died in the convent of his order in 1559.

BARROS, (Joaõ de,) born, according to Cunha, at Porto, or, as Faria says, at Braga. He studied the law at Coimbra, and after having been ouvidor of the archbishop of Braga, and escrivao da camara of king D. Joaõ III., about 1546, and finally dezembargados dos aggravos in 1549, he received from the king (in conjunction with D. R. Monteiro, and the Vereadores of Lisbon) the order to revise the old taxes of the realm, and to frame new ones. The cardinal D. Henrique, being administrador of the convent of Pedrozo, ordered him also to revise the archives of a great many convents—both which offices of trust he filled with great justice and zeal. He wrote, Espelho de cazadas em que se disputa quaõ excellente seja o cazamento, Porto por Vasco Diaz do Frexenal, 1540, 4to; Descripcaõ de Entre Douro e Minho, MS. in folio, which treats of the antiquities of that province, and the peninsula in general; Dos Nomes proprios de todas as Provincias de Espanha, MS. in 4to; Livros das Escrituras Authenticas, e bens do Mosteiro de Pedrozo, ordered to be written by D. Henrique; Carta escrita ao Cardinal D. Henrique, part of which is printed in Cunha, Hist. Eccles. de Brag. (Machado.)

BARROS, or BARREIROS, (Caspar de,) brother of Johannes de Barros, the historian next mentioned. An account of him has been already inserted under the head Barreiros.

BARROS, or BARRIOS, (Juan de,) historiographer and counsellor of the emperor Charles V., and teacher of theology at Toledo, was appointed bishop of Assumpcion in America in 1550; but his health not suffering him to discharge the duties of this appointment, he was created bishop of Cadiz. He died, however, shortly after his election. He wrote a history of Ferdinand and Isabella, parts of which are given in Matthæi Analecta Veteris Ævi, tom. iii.

BARROS, (Alfonso de,) a Portuguese mathematician, born of a noble family at Segovia, about 1552, was general quartermaster under Philip II. and Philip III., and died at Madrid in 1604. He wrote, Proverbia Moralia (in verse), Filosofia Cortesa Moralizata; of the improvement of Tactics; and Desengaño de Cortesanos.

BARROS, (Thomas de,) a Portuguese Jesuit, entered the society at Goa in 1610, taught belles-lettres and theology there, was rector of the mission to the kingdom of the Mogul, and of several colleges, and died in 1658. He left behind him Annuæ Literæ ex Æthiopia anni 1621. (Jöcher Gelehrten-Lexicon.)

BARROS, (Andre de,) born at Lisbon, where he entered (very young) the order of Jesuits in 1691. He studied subsequently at Coimbra, in which place, as well as in the college of St. Antaõ of Lisbon, he became a public teacher. He preached with great applause at Evora and Lisbon, and was consequently made professor of moral theology. Finally, he became rector, and master of the Casa do Noviciado of Lisbon, and prepositus of the Casa professa de S. Roque, which were celebrated educational places of the Jesuits in Portugal. He was one of the first fifty members of the Academia Real da Historia Portugueza, where he was elected to write the Ecclesiastic Memoirs of the Bishopric of Algarve. He gave regular accounts of his labours (dos suos Estudos Academicos), which were published in the Collecçaõ dos Documentos da Academia Real, Lisboa, folio, from 1723 to 1732. He wrote likewise, Voz em Roma, Ecco em Lisboa na Canonizaçaõ de S. Joaõ Francesco, Lisboa, 1739, 4to. Barros published also, Vozes saudosas da Eloquencia of P. Antonio Vieyra, Lisboa, 1736, 4to. (Machado.)

BARROS FERREIRA, (Joaõ,) a Portuguese jurist, and one of the authorities of the ecclesiastic law of that kingdom. He wrote, Demonstraçaõ legal, e concludente das Igrejas, que no Reyno devem Quidennios, e das que estaõ izentas, &c., Lisboa, 1705, fol. (Machado.)

BARROSO, (Miguel, 1538—1590,) a Spanish artist, born at Consuegra, and, according to Palomino, was the scholar of Gaspar Becerra, and distinguished himself both as an architect and as a painter. He was employed by Philip II. in the Escurial, where he painted in the principal cloister the Resurrection, Christ appearing to the Apostles, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, and St. Paul preaching. His compositions are copious, and

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his design correct, with great knowledge of light and shadow. He spoke many languages, and amongst others Greek and Latin, and was a good musician. He died at Madrid. The date of his birth is given by Mr. Bryan as above; but M. Durdent, in the Biographie Universelle, states it to be two years later. (Bryan's Dict. Biog. Univ.)

BARROW, (Henry,) a nonconformist in the reign of queen Elizabeth, having adopted the principles of Robert Browne, and being one of the persons then called Brownists. He studied at Cambridge, and was a lawyer of Gray's inn, and intimately acquainted with John Greenwood, a clergyman who set up a separate congregation in London, on the plan which the Brownists proposed for general adoption. They were taken notice of by government in 1586, and committed to prison. Curious accounts exist of Barrow's examinations before the high commission for ecclesiastical affairs, which may be read in Brook's Lives of the Puritans, 8vo, 1813, vol. ii. pp. 24—34. As they refused to retract any of the opinions which they held, or to make any change in their religious practice, they were kept for four or five years in close confinement, and subject to very severe usage. In that time, however, they and their friends did not cease to disperse very offensive pamphlets against the church and episcopacy; and, finally, they and others were indicted under the statute of 23 Elizabeth for writing and publishing sundry seditious books and pamphlets tending to the slander of the queen and government. They were found guilty on March 21, 1592, and sentence of death was passed upon them on the 23d of March. On the last day of the month, with what appears to have been a refinement of cruelty, Barrow and Greenwood were taken to Tyburn, under the expectation of being executed; but it was intended only to terrify them into a recantation. They continued resolute, and after being exposed for some time at the place to the people, they were brought back to Newgate. As there was no prospect now of their recanting, on the 6th of April they were taken a second time to Tyburn, and then executed. The tone in which his controversial writings are conceived may be collected from the title of that which is the principal of them: Brief Discovery of the False Church; as is the Mother, such the Daughter is, 4to, 1590.

BARROW, (Isaac,) a very eminent divine and mathematician, was the son of Mr. Thomas Barrow, a citizen and linendraper of London, but descended from an ancient family in Suffolk. He was born at London, in October, 1630. Although at the Charter-house, where his education commenced, he gained no reputation, and was remarkable only for fighting and idleness, yet his subsequent application and literary progress in a school at Felstead, in Essex, were such as to retrieve his character, and to induce his master to recommend him to the office of private tutor to a young nobleman under his care. In 1643 he was admitted a pensioner at St. Peter's college, Cambridge, under his uncle, Mr. Isaac Barrow, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, and then fellow of that college; and in February, 1645, he was entered a pensioner of Trinity college; his uncle having been ejected, together with others who had written against the covenant. The ejection of his uncle, and the losses sustained by his father on account of his attachment to the royal cause, involved our young student in difficulties, and he was indebted to the liberality of Dr. Hammond for his chief support. Such were the sweetness of his disposition, and his respectful conduct towards his superiors, that he preserved their esteem and goodwill, though he steadily adhered to the cause for which his family had suffered, and refused to take the covenant. His reputation increased, and his merit was so universally acknowledged, that he was elected, notwithstanding the obnoxiousness of the party to which he belonged, fellow of his college in the year 1649; and then perceiving that the circumstances of the times were unfavourable to persons of his opinion in matters of church and state, he determined to devote himself to the medical profession. With this object in view, he directed his attention to anatomy, botany, chemistry, and other kindred studies; but upon further consideration, aided by his uncle's advice, he resumed the study of divinity, in connexion with that of mathematics and astronomy. It is said that he also gave some attention to poetry, for which he had imbibed a strong taste. In 1652 he took the degree of master of arts, and was shortly afterwards incorporated in that degree at Oxford. When Dr. Duport resigned the chair of Greek professor, he recommended his pupil, Mr. Barrow, for his successor, who, in his probationary exercise, had shown himself equal to fulfil the duties of the

chair; but being suspected of favouring Arminian principles, he was not elected to the professorship. This disappointment was probably the principal reason for inducing him to quit his college, and travel abroad; but his finances were so low, that he was obliged to part with his library to enable him to prosecute his design. He accordingly left England in 1655, visited France and Italy, and in 1656 set sail from Leghorn to Smyrna; and in the course of his voyage he had an opportunity of manifesting his natural intrepidity by standing to his gun, and defending the ship on which he had embarked against the attack of an Algerine corsair, and of beating off the enemy. From Smyrna he proceeded to Constantinople, where he read over with peculiar care and satisfaction the works of St. Chrysostom, who was once bishop of that see, and whose works he always preferred before any of the other fathers. Having remained a year in Turkey, he returned to Venice, and in 1659 he passed through Germany and Holland into England. Soon after his return, he was episcopally ordained by bishop Brownrigg; and when the king was restored in 1660, it was naturally expected that his attachment to the royal cause would have been rewarded by some considerable preferment; but he was disappointed. On this occasion, Barrow wittily remarked in one of his Latin epigrams—

"Te magis optavit rediturum, Carole, nemo,
Et nemo sensit te rediisse minus."

"Thy restoration, royal Charles, I see,
By none more wish'd, by none less felt, than me."

He wrote also an ode on his majesty's restoration, in which he introduces Britannia congratulating the king on his return. In the same year (1660), he was chosen professor of Greek at Cambridge, and commenced the duties of his appointment with lectures on the rhetoric of Aristotle. In July 1662, on the recommendation of bishop Wilkins, he was chosen professor of geometry in Gresham college, in which station he not only discharged his own duty, but also supplied for a time the absence of Dr. Pope, who was then the professor of astronomy. About this time he declined a valuable preferment which was offered to him, from scruples of conscience, because it was annexed to the condition of educating the patron's son, which Barrow considered as a kind of simoniacal contract. In 1669 he determined to exchange his mathematical studies for those of divinity; and accordingly, as soon as he had published his Lectiones Opticæ, he resigned his professorship at Gresham college to the afterwards illustrious Newton. In 1670 he was created doctor of divinity by royal mandate; and in Feb. 1672 he was nominated to the mastership of Trinity college by the king, who observed that he had bestowed it upon the best scholar in England. To the patent of this appointment was annexed a clause which allowed him to marry; but as this privilege was inconsistent with the statutes of the college, he insisted on the clause being erased. In 1675 he was chosen vice-chancellor of his university, and his life was shortly afterwards terminated, occasioned by a fever in London, May 4th, 1667, in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was interred in Westminster abbey, where a monument, adorned with his bust, was soon after erected, by the contribution of his friends.

In all subjects which exercised his pen, Dr. Barrow was a writer of clear perception, fine imagination, sound judgment, profound thought, and close reasoning. He had nothing, however, in his person or external appearance, that was likely to command any degree of attention and respect. He was of a low stature, and of a meagre, pale aspect; and he was singularly negligent with regard to his dress. His theological works were published by Dr. Tillotson, in 1683, in three folio volumes, and several of his sermons still remain in MS. in the library of Trinity college. Several anecdotes are related of him, characteristic of his wit, activity, and humanity. In mathematical science, Dr. Barrow was deservedly eminent, and perhaps no man has ever exercised more influence on the rising mathematical talent of the country than he did in the middle of the seventeenth century. At Cambridge he was the star in his early career, and in public he commenced by an edition of Euclid's Elements and Data; books which, however excellent in their nature, showed an extreme fondness for introducing legerdemain reasoning and erroneous simplications, a custom which has been, with the exception of Newton, adhered to up the present time by the mathematical writers of that university. On geometry, as a platform, he paved the way, with his theory of infinitesimal, for the discovery of the Fluxional and Differential Calculi by Newton and Leibnitz. Barrow originated the idea of what has been called *the incremental triangle*, and

showed the error of his predecessors in affirming that a portion of a curve may be taken so small that it may, in calculation, be considered as a straight line. This notion, although one which the mind readily admits, is utterly untrue, and contradictory to the first principles of geometry. In point of fact, the idea really at the basis of such expressions is, that a straight line is the *limit* to which a portion of a curve continually diminished approaches. But adopting the incorrect, but more convenient phraseology, the small increment of the curve, and the corresponding increments of the abscissa and ordinate, form a small triangle. If, from the relation of the two latter, we express that of their *infinitely small* increments, we have, upon the principles of plane trigonometry, the position of the hypothenuse, or the direction of the tangent to the curve. On the 20th May, 1663, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, in the first choice made by the council after the grant of the charter, the election at that time not devolving on the members of the society at large. He was the first to encourage Newton, while an undergraduate at Cambridge, and it appears that the latter had, as early as the publication of his geometrical lectures in 1670, unfolded to him the first glimpse he had of the fluxional method, (Halliwell's Life of Sir Samuel Morland, p. 31.) The subject of colours in the refraction of light, had also attracted his attention; but it must be confessed, that the theory which he gave was very unsatisfactory and unphilosophical. He treated, however, of the mathematical parts of optics with his usual powerful ability, and discussed some of the most difficult problems relating to the subject, which then engaged the attention of geometers, in his lectures delivered in 1668, and published in the following year. It is highly probable that its promulgation may have been the immediate occasion of directing the attention of Newton to the subject. In 1675 (4to, Lond.) he published a collection of the Theorems of Apollonius, Archimedes, and Theodosius, Novo Methodo illustrata, et succincte demonstrata; these, as intimated in the title, were not done in Euclid's style of reasoning, but are more nearly allied in form to the works of the modern French school of geometers. In 1678 appeared his Lectio in qua Theoremata Archimedis de Sphæra et Cylindro per Methodum indivisibilium investigata, ac breviter investigata, exhibentur, 12mo, Lond., which contains an application of his semi-fluxional method mentioned above. Independently, however, of his technical works, Barrow is the author of a work which, in the eyes of sober-minded mathematicians, will always be as classically dear, as the στοιχεια of Euclid were to the School of Alexandria; we mean his Mathematicæ Lectiones, perfect models in the hands of those who are attached to the reasoning of sound geometry. These lectures were delivered at Cambridge during the year 1664, and subsequent years; and were first published at London in 1683, and afterwards translated into English by the Rev. John Kirby. This translation is not well made, and does not by any means do justice to Barrow's original work. Besides these works, Barrow left many papers on mathematical subjects in MS., which were sometime the property of William Jones, the author of the well-known Introduction to the Mathematics, and were by him communicated to Dr. Ward for his Lives of the Gresham Professors; and a minute account of them may be seen in that book, in the life of Barrow. These papers are now, we believe, in the possession of the earl of Macclesfield, who also owns some original letters of Barrow, some of which will shortly be published in a collection of letters now in the press, by the Rev. S. J. Rigaud, of Exeter college, Oxford. Several of Barrow's autograph manuscripts are in the library of the Royal Society, including the originals of his optical and geometrical lecture; a particular account of them may be seen in Halliwell's Catalogue of the Manuscripts in that library.

BARROW, (William,) an amiable dignitary of the church of England, who was born about the year 1754, was a native of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and received his education at Ledbergh school and Queen's college, Oxford. In 1778 he obtained the chancellor's prize for an English essay on the right improvement of an academical education, and in the same year graduated bachelor of arts; in 1783, master of arts; in 1785, bachelor and doctor of civil law. From 1782 to 1799, he was master of a school in Soho-square, and in the spring of the latter year, preached the Bampton lectures before the university of Oxford, and which, on being published, sold very rapidly. Retiring to Southwell, he published an Essay on Education, and during the

years 1806 and 1807, was selected preacher to the university. In 1808, he preached a sermon on Oriental Translations, which was afterwards published. In 1814, without solicitation, he was presented with a stall in the collegiate church of Southwell, and shortly afterwards with the living of Farnsfield; and in 1821 was elected by the chapter of Southwell vicar-general of their peculiar jurisdiction. This office he resigned on being appointed in 1829 archdeacon of Nottingham, a charge his infirmities induced him to relinquish in 1832, and on the 19th of April, 1836, he died. (Gent.'s Mag.)

BARROW, (John,) an English compiler, who is known as author of a Geographical Dictionary, and who published, although anonymously, A Chronological Abridgement or History of Discoveries made by Europeans in different parts of the World, London, 1756. He presented in 1765, with his name, a new edition of this work, in which he gave an account of many other important discoveries; and it is but just to record that the success which attended this publication in England induced Targe to publish a French translation, which appeared under the same title, Paris, 1766. The first and second volumes contain the voyages of Christopher Columbus, Vasco de Gama, Alvarez Cabral, and Fernando Cortez, from 1492 to 1523; and the last two, the voyages of Ulloa, Anson, Ellis, and the wreck of the *Dodington*, from 1735 to 1755. The other volumes are confined to the voyages of Pizarro, Soto, Magellan, Raleigh, Thomas Rowe, Nieuhoff, Baldæus, Dampier, Wafer, Rogers, and about a dozen others, on which the author has not descanted so extensively.

BARROWBY, (William,) a physician, a native of London, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, at which university he took the degrees of M.A. Oct. 2, 1706, B.M. March 13, 1709, and M.D. July 18, 1713. He afterwards was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and practised in London. He translated Astruc's work on Venereal Diseases, in 1737, in 2 vols, 8vo; and he also published Syllabus Anatomicus Prælectionibus annuatim habendis adaptatus, London, 1736, 8vo.

BARRUEL, (the abbé Augustin,) a French Jesuit, born in 1741, at Villeneuve-de-Berg, in the Vivarais. At the suppression of the Jesuits, his opposition to that measure obliged him to quit France, and he went into Moravia and Bohemia, and was afterwards made professor of rhetoric at the Theresian college at Vienna. He returned to France in 1774; was made almoner to the princess of Conti; and became one of the collaborateurs of the journal called the Année Littéraire. In this period of his life, Barruel began to distinguish himself as one of the most zealous opponents of the antichristian philosophy which was then flourishing in France. His most remarkable work was a series of letters entitled Les Helviennes. He afterwards carried on the Journal Ecclésiastique; but after the massacre of the priests in Sept. 1792, he made his escape to England, where he was kindly received by Burke. At London he published several works, particularly his Histoire du Jacobinisme. In 1802 Barruel was permitted to return to France, and was made honorary canon of Nôtre-Dame. He died in 1820. His letters, mentioned above, went through many editions. Among his other works the most important are his Collection Ecclésiastique, or collection of works relating to the clergy in those troubled times, 12 vols, 8vo, 1791—1793; and his Histoire du Clergé de France pendant la Révolution, first printed at London, in 1794, but afterwards frequently reprinted and enlarged. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARRUEL-BEAUVERT, (Antoine Joseph, comte de,) born at the castle of Beauvert, in Languedoc, in 1756, of a family of Scottish origin, was by profession a soldier, and rendered himself in some little degree remarkable by his loyalty during the French revolution, but much more so by his vanity and self-conceit. Although constantly on the list of persons proscribed, he still contrived to remain in Paris undiscovered by the police till 1800, when he was imprisoned, but obtained his liberty in 1802. After the restoration, his disappointment at not receiving the rewards and honours which he imagined to be his due, led him to publish several pamphlets, for which he was obliged to leave Paris, and went to Italy. He died at Turin 1817. He was the author of many political pamphlets, of no merit. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARRUS, or FIMBARRUS, (Saint,) said to have been bishop of Caithness, in the reign of Malcolm III. A list of his writings may be found in Dempster.

BARRY, (Robert de,) a native of Wales, who distinguished himself in the conquest of Ireland. He was the eldest son of William de Barri, and his wife Angareth, and in 1169 accompanied

Robert Fitz-Stephen into Ireland, to assist Dermoid, king of Leinster, to regain his kingdom, for whom he did great service against the people of Wexford, and Donald, king of Ossory, and was the first man wounded in the reduction of Ireland. Being a young knight of great resolution and courage, and mounting the walls of Wexford with the foremost, he received a stroke upon his helmet with a large stone, which tumbled him from the wall into the ditch, where he had perished, if he had not been timely relieved by his men, who ventured their lives to save his; and we are told, through the violence of this blow he lost all his great teeth about sixteen years after. Upon the reduction of Wexford, by which a way was opened for the settlement of the English, Sir Robert Barry endeavoured to improve the Irish, on which account he gained such repute among them, that they gave him the title of Barrymore, or the Great Barry, as Giraldus Cambrensis writes, who also honours him by the following noble character: "He was a young knight, that for his worthiness cared not for his life, and was rather ambitious to be really eminent than to seem so;" and remarks that he was the first that ever manned a hawk in Ireland. After his services there, he is said to have settled at Levington, in Kent; but however that may be, he returned to Ireland about the year 1185, and was killed at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

BARRY, (Giraldus de,) better known by the name of *Giraldus Cambrensis*, was a younger brother of the preceding. He was born at the castle of Manorbeer, between Tenby and Pembroke, about the year 1146. He was, probably, in his youth, one of the numerous students who then crowded the English universities. He was sent to complete his studies at the more famous university of Paris. From thence he returned to England in 1172, and soon made himself known by his literary acquirements and his ambition of distinguishing himself. His uncle, David Fitz-Gerald, being bishop of St. David's, he soon obtained several benefices. On the death of the bishop, Giraldus was elected by the chapter to succeed him; but the king, Henry II., opposed his appointment. This was in 1176; and Giraldus, in disgust, returned again to Paris, and gave himself up wholly to the study of theology and the decretals. In 1179 he was named professor of canon law in the university of Paris; but he declined that place, and returned to England in 1180, and was charged by the archbishop of Canterbury with the administration of the see of St. David's, the bishop having been driven away by the people and clergy of the diocese. In 1184 the bishop was restored to his see, and Giraldus was called to court by king Henry, who made him his chaplain. In 1185 he was sent to Ireland as secretary and privy counsellor to prince (afterwards king) John; and disapproving of the prince's conduct there with regard to the Irish church, he refused two bishoprics which were offered him. During his visit to Ireland, he collected the materials for his Topographia Hiberniæ, which he composed in three books, and after his return to England, he read it publicly at Oxford in 1187, on three successive days, giving one book each day. He gave a public feast each day: on the first day to the poor of the town; on the second, to all the doctors and to the scholars of high reputation; and on the third day, to the less distinguished scholars, with the burgesses, soldiers, &c. In 1188 Giraldus accompanied archbishop Baldwin to preach the crusade to the Welsh, and published afterwards his interesting Itinerarium Cambriæ, in two books. Giraldus had himself taken the vow, but when king Richard set out for the Holy Land, he gave him an employment in the administration of the kingdom, and he was released from his vow by the pope. Disagreeing with the chancellor, he retired to Lincoln in 1192, and occupied himself with study and literature. In 1198 the bishopric of St. David's being again vacant, he was advised by his friends to offer himself as a candidate, but he returned the memorable answer, "virum episcopalem peti non petere debere." The next year he was again elected by the chapter, but king Richard was also opposed to this appointment, and Giraldus went to Rome to appeal to the pope, but he only met with annoyance and disappointment. Giraldus, like his friend Walter Mapes, and many of the scholars of the time, made himself remarkable by his enmity to the monkish orders, which was, perhaps, the cause of some of his disappointments. He is said to have been in the habit of adding to the end of his litany the paragraph, "a monachorum malitia libera nos, Domine." We know little of the concluding years of his life. He is said by some to have attained at last to the bishopric of St. David's, and having died some time after

1220, to have been buried in his own church.

Giraldus was one of the bright stars of a flourishing period of middle-age literature. The writer of his life in the Biographie Universelle has given a strangely prejudiced and incorrect account of his works. His writings, whether historical or theological, are full of anecdotes of the times and curious information; there are few of them which are not amusing, as well as interesting. His pictures of the times are minute and correct. The works of Giraldus are very numerous, but they have been unnecessarily multiplied by the older bibliographers. Some of his writings are undoubtedly lost. A very full list of all that he wrote, or that is attributed to him, is given in Tanner, not, however, without errors. The Topographia Hiberniæ, and the History of the Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland, (Historia Vaticinalis de Expugnatione Hiberniæ,) with the book De Illaudabilibus Walliæ, and the Itinerary of Wales, were printed by Camden in his folio collection of English Chronicles. The Itinerary was translated into English with notes by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. Abridgements of it are given in Bachmann's Literary History of Ancient Travels, and in Malte-Brun's Annales des Voyages. What remains of the autobiographical work of Giraldus, entitled De Rebus a se gestis, in 2 books, was printed with his life of St. David, &c. in the Anglia Sacra of Wharton. Unfortunately this autobiography was preserved only in one MS., in which about one half of the work had been destroyed or lost, which makes it very imperfect. Of another valuable book by this writer, entitled De Institutione Principis, large extracts relating to contemporary history are printed in Dom Bouquet's Collection of French Historians. The Speculum Ecclesiæ, which is equally worthy of attention, is now preparing for publication. A complete edition of the works of Giraldus would be a most desirable undertaking.

BARRY, (Philip de,) brother of Robert de Barry, upon whose death, in 1185, he proceeded to Ireland, with a choice company of men, to assist his uncle, Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Raymond le Grosse, in the preservation of the kingdom of Cork. Soon after 1206, he built the castle of Barry's Court, in the county of Cork; and in 1229 he endowed the friary of Ballybeg, in the same county, "in memory whereof," we are told that "his effigies on horseback was cast in brass, and set up there."

BARRY, (Thomas de,) a Scottish poet, who flourished about the year 1390, was a canon of Glasgow, and the first provost of Bothwell. He wrote a Latin poem, commemorating the battle of Otterborne, copious extracts from which will be found in Fordun's Scoti-Chronicon, by Bower, lib. xiv. cap. 54. These verses are, as Dr. Irving remarks, "of the Leonine kind, and sufficiently barbarous." (Fordun. Dempster. Irving.)

BARRY, (David Fitz-James, viscount Buttevant,) was one of the lords of the Irish parliament, convened by Sir John Perrot in 1585, but who afterwards took an active share in the rebellion of the earl of Desmond, for which he received a pardon in the government of lord Grey. From that time his fidelity to the crown was untainted, and he was appointed one of the council to Sir George Carew, lord-president of Munster, in which capacity he did great service against the rebels in that province, as may be seen by his answer to Tyrone's letter of invitation to join him, and of which a full account is given in the Pacata Hibernia. In 1601 he was made general of the provincials, and assisted in raising the siege of Kinsale; and, after the defeat of the Spaniards, his lordship, at the head of his forces, attacked O'Sullivan, and routed him with great loss, which victory, with some prudent measures employed at the same time, reduced the insurgents to complete submission. In 1613 the king intending to hold a parliament in Dublin, and understanding that there might arise some debate whether his lordship ought to have a seat in the upper house, his elder brother, to whom it was alleged the right belonged, being still alive, his majesty, to prevent the delay such debate might occasion, declared that "in regard the lord Barry had been always honourably reported of, for his dutiful behaviour to our state, and hath enjoyed, without contradiction, these many years, the title of honour and living of his house; and that his brother, who is said to be elder, is both dumb and deaf, and was never yet in possession of the honour or living of his house; we are pleased to command you, if this question concerning his right to sit in parliament be stirred by any person, that you silence it by our command; and that you do admit him according to his degree, to have voice and place in parliament, not taking knowledge of

any doubt which may be moved of his legal right thereto." He was accordingly present in that parliament, and died April 10, 1617, at Barry's Court, county of Cork.

BARRY, or BARRI, (Paul de,) a French Jesuit, born at Leucate, in the diocese of Narbonne, in 1585, rector of the colleges of Aix and Nîmes, and provincial of the province of Lyons. He died at Avignon in 1661, and left a number of devotional treatises, of a very mystical character, which were ridiculed by Pascal in his Lettres Provinciales, and of which only one, entitled Pensez-y-bien, has escaped oblivion.

His contemporary, *Réné Barry*, was historiographer to the king, and wrote in Latin a life of Louis XIII. He was also the author of several rhetorical treatises. (Biog. Univ.)

BARRY, (Lodowick,) a dramatic author of the reign of James I., who wrote one good and humorous play: it is called Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks, and it was printed in 1611 and 1636, 4to, with the name of the writer, Lo. Barry, upon the title-page. Anthony Wood (Athen. Oxon. by Bliss, ii. 655,) either misread "Lo," as an abridgement for "Lord," or his printer committed an error which has been perpetuated; and a good deal of conjecture has been indulged upon the point why Wood ennobled Barry, (*vide* Dodsley's Old Plays, v. 363, edit. 1825, where Ram Alley is reprinted, and Biogr. Dram. i. 22, edit. 1813,) when there can be no doubt that it was a mere blunder. Lodowick was not by any means an uncommon christian name at that date, and we have Lodowick Briskett, the friend of Spenser; Lodowick Lloyd, a voluminous pamphleteer, and several others. Lodowick Barry is said to have been of Irish extraction, if not an Irishman, and of a good family; but there seems no evidence beyond supposition founded upon the name of Barry, which is borne by several ancient houses in the sister kingdom. The dates of his birth and death are alike unknown; but Isaac Reed was of opinion that he did not long survive the year 1611. It should seem from some lines near the end of the prologue to Ram Alley, (a title taken from a court in Fleet-street, where the scene is chiefly laid,) that the author intended to follow it up by other performances of the same kind. Either he never produced them, they were never printed, they have been lost, or they came from the press anonymously.

BARRY, (James,) lord of Santry, was born in Dublin, in 1598, which city his father represented in parliament. Having made the law his profession, he rose through all its gradations, until he became lord chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland. He was a firm friend of the great but ill-fated earl of Strafford, and died 1673. He published, The Case of Tenures, &c. in folio, 1637, republished in 12mo, 1725.

BARRY, (David Fitz-David,) first earl of Barrymore, grandson of David Fitz-James, viscount Buttevant, whom he succeeded in his estates. He was born in 1605, and was married in 1621 to Alice, eldest daughter of the first earl of Cork, through whose influence he was created earl of Barrymore, in 1627. In 1639 lord Barrymore served against the Scots; and in 1641, when the Irish insurgents offered to make him their general, he rejected the proposal with the utmost disdain. "I will first take an offer," said he, "from my brother Dungarvan to be hangman-general at Youghall." Incensed at this, the Irish insurgents threatened to destroy his house at Castle Lyons, on which he sent them word that "he would defend it while one stone stood upon another;" at the same time desiring them to trouble him no more with their offers, for that he was resolved to live and die a faithful subject of the English crown. He afterwards placed a body of Englishmen in his castle of Shandon, near Cork, for which service he received the thanks of the government; and by his care and courage, in conjunction with Edmund Fitzgerald, seneschal of Iniskilly, he preserved that part of the country free from the incursions of the rebels, and thus insured the passage between Cork and Youghall. In 1642 his lordship, with Lord Dungarvan, pursued the Condons, and took the castle of Ballymac Patrick, (now Careysville,) and executed upon the spot the whole of the survivors of the garrison, upwards of fifty. In July of the same year, he took Clouglea castle, near Kilworth, in the county of Cork; and was subsequently joined in commission with lord Inchiquin to the civil government of Munster. He headed a troop of horse and two hundred foot, which he maintained at his own charge, at the battle of Liscarroll, on the 3d Sept. 1642, and died on the 29th of that month. He was interred in the earl of Cork's tomb at Youghall, and left behind him the cha-

racter of great generosity, humanity, (notwithstanding his conduct at Ballymac Patrick,) and christian charity. And we are particularly informed that he had sermons at Castle Lyons twice a day on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

BARRY, (Garret,) a native of the south of Ireland, who wrote A Discourse on Military Discipline, &c. Brussels, 1634, for the instruction of his countrymen, as he says. He served several years as a captain in the Spanish army in Flanders.

BARRY, (Sir Edward,) a military physician. He studied at Leyden, under Boerhaave, and took his doctor's degree in 1719; his thesis being, De Nutritione. A languid consumptive habit of body, he tells us, induced him to direct his attention to the subject of consumption, and in 1726 he published a Treatise on Consumption of the Lungs, with a previous account of Nutrition, being the subject of his thesis enlarged, and of the Structure and Use of the Lungs, Lond. 8vo. It was again published in 1727 and in 1759. In 1759 he published a Treatise on the three different Digestions and Discharges of the Human Body, and the Diseases of their principal Organs, London, 8vo. This was reprinted in 1763. He practised at York, and afterwards in Ireland, where he was made professor of medicine in the university of Dublin, and physician-general to his majesty's forces in Ireland. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was created a baronet. In 1775 he published his chief work, Observations on the Wines of the Ancients, London, 4to, by which he is well known as a scholar and an ingenious man. Until a very recent period, it was the only book on the subject in the English language. He died March 29, 1776.

BARRY, (Spranger, Nov. 20, 1719—Jan. 10, 1777,) an eminent tragic actor of the English stage, was born in St. Warburgh's parish, Dublin. He was brought up for the business of his father, a silversmith, in which he remained four years; but from expensive habits and a passion for acting, which induced him to neglect his occupation, he became bankrupt, and adopted the stage as a profession. In 1744 he appeared in Dublin as Othello, with perfect success, played afterwards at Cork, and removed to London in 1746. Here he was engaged at Drury-lane, and performed both in tragedy and polite comedy, in the latter of which, particularly as Lord Townley, he attracted the notice of and received high compliments from the prince of Wales. In 1749 he was engaged at Covent-garden, where he became the rival of Garrick, and in the character of Romeo is said to have decidedly been his superior. He played the parts of Lear, Othello, Essex, and Jaffier, with the highest applause. In 1758 he joined with Woodward in building the Crow-street theatre, Dublin; but the speculation failing, Barry returned in 1766 to London, bringing with him Mrs. Dancer, whom he subsequently married. He and his wife soon after became members of the Drury-lane company, at a joint salary of 1500*l.* a year. In 1774 he removed to Covent-garden, and though growing old, still sustained his reputation in many characters. He died of an attack of hereditary gout, from which he had suffered many years. The great characteristic of Barry as an actor was the power he possessed of portraying grief and tenderness, both in his voice and countenance. Hence he is said to have possessed greater control over the feelings of an audience than any man who has since appeared upon the English stage.

BARRY, (James, 11th Oct. 1741—22d Feb. 1806,) a distinguished painter, was born at Cork, between which town and England his father carried on the business of a coasting trader. The son was for a time similarly employed, but disliking the occupation, he ran away from the vessel, and returned home. He was noted amongst his schoolfellows for his capacity and application, and he would consume whole nights in practising drawing. In 1763 he went to Dublin, where he exhibited at the Society of Arts a picture of the Arrival of St. Patrick in Ireland, which caused his introduction to Mr. Burke, who soon after took him to England, and the year following sent him to study at Rome, where he remained five years, wholly at the expense of his liberal friend. Early during his residence in that city, he embroiled himself in disputes with both artists and connoisseurs; but this did not retard his application to the study of his art, though it continued during his whole sojourn, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of his munificent patron. He was elected a member of the Clementine academy at Bologna, on which occasion he painted and presented to that institution a picture of Philoctetes in the island of Lemnos, and in 1770 returned to England.

On arriving in London, he painted Venus rising out of the Sea, which was exhibited in 1771; and the year afterwards, Jupiter and Juno, both beautiful works, but they did not at the time attract much public notice, though he was soon elected an associate of the Academy. His next picture was the Death of Wolfe, but having thought fit to represent the warriors undraped, the performance excited general ridicule, notwithstanding the intrinsic merit which, as a composition, it undoubtedly possessed. About a year afterwards, he warmly joined in a project which had been formed by Sir Joshua Reynolds and other leading artists, for the decoration of St. Paul's cathedral with paintings from scriptural subjects, in which he selected for the exercise of his pencil Christ rejected by the Jews. The offer made by the several artists was to execute these works gratuitously; but the authorities connected with the cathedral discountenanced, and ultimately rejected the proposal. In 1775 he published An Enquiry into the real and imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England, in which he traces and points out with clearness the true causes, political as well as otherwise, which have impeded the progress of the arts in this country, and successfully confutes the dogma of Winckelman, that the climate of Britain unfits its inhabitants for attaining high eminence in the fine arts. In this work he denounces our antiquarians and connoisseurs with great virulence, and bitterly inveighs against the success of portrait painters, whom from first to last he unsparingly abuses, as inimical to the progress of historic art. In 1777 he was elected a royal academician, and the same year he proposed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in the Adelphi, to paint, gratuitously, a series of pictures, illustrating the position, that the happiness of mankind is promoted in proportion to the cultivation of intellect and the attainment of knowledge. This magnificent offer was accepted; and the works, which occupied seven years in completion, now decorate the great room of the institution. They consist of six pictures, namely, Orpheus reciting his verses to the wild inhabitants of Thrace; a Grecian Harvest-home, or Thanksgiving to Ceres and Bacchus; the Victors at Olympia; Navigation, or the Triumph of the Thames; the Distribution of the Premiums by the Society; and Elysium, or the State of Final Retribution. On the completion of his labours, he published an elaborate dissertation on the subjects he had chosen, but which contained some sarcasms at English artists.

The performance of this truly great undertaking is at once a proof of Barry's eminence as a painter and his undaunted perseverance; for during a great portion of the time he was engaged, he was in a state of pecuniary destitution. The society presented him with two donations of fifty guineas each, voted him a gold medal, and lastly two hundred guineas. The pictures were also publicly exhibited for his benefit, which produced about five hundred pounds; and a subscription for a set of engravings of them, etched by himself, brought an additional two hundred pounds. With a portion of these sums he secured himself an annuity of sixty pounds a year, and having, in 1782, been elected professor of painting to the Royal Academy, he was placed in comparative ease.

The acerbity of his temper led him into continual disputes with the academicians, and he lost no opportunity of launching his invectives against them. This at length grew to such a height, that having been robbed of a sum of money, he openly accused the members of having instigated the theft; and soon afterwards he published, in 1797, a letter to the Dilettanti Society, in which he accused the academy of dissipating its funds, and proposed that in future their votes should be given on oath. On the appearance of this work, he was removed from his professorship, and expelled the academy. The earl of Buchan, however, set on foot a subscription, which, in no long time, amounted to a thousand pounds, with which an annuity was purchased of Sir Robert Peel; but Barry did not long live to enjoy it, for on the 6th of Feb. 1806, he was attacked with a cold fit of pleuretic fever, whilst at an ordinary, where he usually dined. He was carried to his home, but some mischievous persons having stopped up the keyhole, no entry could be obtained, and he was taken to the house of his friend, Mr. Bonomi, in the neighbourhood. For forty hours he locked himself up, and when prevailed on to accept medical aid, it was too late. His remains lay in state at the great room of the Society of Arts, and were interred in St. Paul's cathedral, where a tablet to his memory is placed, Sir Robert Peel having contributed two hundred pounds for that purpose.

Of Barry's character, it will have sufficiently appeared that he was morose and violent, yet he was not deficient in generous feeling. When Sir Joshua Reynolds died, he pronounced in the academy a splendid eulogium upon him, both as an artist and as a man, although the two painters had lived upon terms of unconcealed hostility. His eccentricity in living wholly alone had probably a fatal effect upon him; for had he been at once taken to his own bed, he might have been prevailed on earlier to allow of medical attendance. In religion he was a Roman-catholic, a church of which his mother was a member, but his father was a protestant.

We come now to the much more agreeable task of speaking of Barry as an artist; and whatever defects there may be in his works, it must be on all hands admitted that the conception of the series in the Adelphi, and the execution of at least one of them, could only proceed from the brain and the hand of an artist of the highest order. If the costumes in the Elysium are incongruous, let us turn to the Victors at Olympia, and the mind is immediately impressed with the conviction that it is a noble example of pictorial skill. The drawing shows that Barry had an intimate knowledge of the human figure. This work elicited very strong expressions of approval from the celebrated Canova, when he visited this country. Amongst his other pictures may be enumerated Mercury inventing the Lyre, Stratonice, and Chiron and Achilles, and a portrait of Burke.

Enthusiastic in his admiration of the antique, and devoted to the principles of high art, Barry would not condescend to employ his talents on inferior subjects; and as he made himself the voluntary sacrifice, still labouring in the endeavour to elevate the native school of painting, it were unjust not to award him the highest praise for intention, even in those cases where the severity of criticism compels us to admit that he failed in execution. A lapse of five-and-thirty years should be sufficient to obliterate the rancour of personal hostility, however righteously provoked; and Barry should be hailed as an ornament and an honour to the British school. His works are collected in 2 vols, 4to, 1809, amongst which are his lectures. (Life prefixed to his works. Bryan's Dict.)

BARRY, (Marie Jeanne Vaubernier, comtesse du,) was born at Vaucouleurs, the native place of Joan of Arc, in 1744, Her father, or reputed father, was an exciseman of the name of Vaubernier. At his death, she went with her mother to Paris, where her mother obtained the situation of a servant, and she, by the interest of M. Dumonceau, her godfather, was placed in a convent, which she soon left; she obtained employment at a school of corruption, with a fashionable milliner; and became known to the public by the name of Mademoiselle Lange, at a disreputable house. There comte Jean du Barry-Ceres, a fashionable rake, without principle, commonly known by the sobriquet of La Roué, took her under his protection, and speculated upon her beauty. He introduced her to Lebel, valet-de-chambre to Louis XV. She was then very young, extremely handsome, with an air of candour, a tone of familiarity, or rather vulgarity, that captivated the old licentious monarch. Wishing to give her an appearance of respectability, count Guillaume du Barry, brother to count Jean, offered to marry her, and she was soon after presented at Versailles in 1769, as comtesse du Barry, by Madame la comtesse de Bearn.

From this moment there was no limit to the power of the Du Barry, and to the licentiousness of the court. Every thing was sold, every thing was obtained through the means of profligate women. The duke of Choiseul, who would not bend to the power of the favourite, lost his place of prime minister, and was exiled; and at the instigation of chancellor Maupeou, she had a great share in the dismissal and banishment of the parliament in 1771. Indeed, the scenes and facts recorded in the memoirs of the times are almost incredible, for corruption, profligacy, and mismanagement of public affairs.

At the death of Louis, Madame du Barry was shut up in the convent of Pont-aux-Dames, near Meaux, where she showed signs of great respect towards religion. Not long after Louis XVI. allowed her to come out, restored to her the residence of Luciennes, which the old king had built for her, and allowed her a pension. There living in retirement, forgetting the court, she endeavoured to atone for her past life; and her conduct was in every way regular and laudable, encouraging and protecting the arts, and assisting the needy and the unfortunate.

When the revolution broke out, though abandoned by all those who had flattered her and profited by her protection, she

did not imitate them in regard to gratitude. The interest she felt and showed for Louis XVI. and the royal family, induced her to spread a report that she had been robbed of her diamonds, in order to come to England, as she did in 1793, to sell them; intending to employ the money for the use of the queen and her children, who were then prisoners in the Temple. On her return to France, she was arrested in July of the same year; and on the November following she was condemned to death, and executed, for being a conspirator and having in England worn mourning for the death of the tyrant. The absurdity and injustice of the sentence excited public indignation and pity even in those who had been her enemies. On her way to the scaffold she cried much, and was the only woman condemned by the revolutionary tribunal who showed so great a want of courage.

Her brother-in-law, the comte Jean du Barry-Ceres, perished in the same manner at Toulouse, about three months after her. Her husband narrowly escaped the same fate, and lived till 1810.

BARRY, (George,) born 1747, died 1804, was a native of Berwickshire, and educated in the university of Edinburgh. He was afterwards translated to the island and parish of Shapinshay, where he distinguished himself by his fidelity and zeal. His name was first rescued from that obscurity in which it was placed by local situation, in consequence of a publication by Sir John Sinclair of his statistical account of the two parishes of which he was minister, under the title of a Statistical Account of Scotland, drawn up from the Communication of the Ministers of the different Parishes, Edinburgh, 1792—1799, 8vo. He afterwards employed the major part of his time in public instruction, in the prosecution of which, as well as in advancing the progress of Christianity, he displayed such unremitting attention, that the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland chose him one of their members, and gave him the superintendence over their schools in Orkney; and soon after the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Edinburgh. He applied himself for several years in composing a civil and natural history of all the sixty-seven islands of Orkney; and the result of his labours was a work entitled The History of the Orkney Islands, &c., illustrated with a Map of the whole islands, and with plates of some of the most interesting objects they contain, Edinburgh and London, 1805, in 4to. Although this production may contain much that can be interesting alone to the inhabitants of the Orkneys, yet it embraces many circumstances of a general interest which had been but cursorily treated by other writers; while from its great research, its accuracy of narration, and its distinguished elegance of composition, it cannot fail to transmit the name of the writer to distant ages with celebrity.

BARRY, (Henry,) born about the year 1750, was a colonel in the British army, and distinguished himself while in India. He acted as aide-de-camp and private secretary to lord Rawdon in America, and penned some of the best despatches which have ever appeared. He left the army previous to the French revolutionary war, and died at Bath on the 2d of November, 1823. (Ann. Biog.)

BARRY, (Edward, D.D.) an English divine, born about the year 1759, and educated at Bristol school and the university of St. Andrew's, where he graduated M.D., but preferring theology to physic, took orders, and for some years acted as curate in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, London. He relinquished this cure, and retired to Reading; after which he obtained the living, first of St. Mary's, and afterwards of St. Leonard's, Wallingford, where he died on the 10th January, 1822. His sermons and a few pamphlets by him have been published. (Ann. Biog.)

BARRY, (Sir David,) an eminent physician and physiologist. He was a native of Ireland, born March 12, 1780, in the county of Roscommon. He was distinguished by his classical and mathematical acquirements, and having completed his medical education in his native country, he entered the army as assistant-surgeon of the 87th regt. March 6, 1806. After three years' service, he resigned his medical appointment, and entered as an ensign in the same regiment, which was then serving in Portugal. He was, however, soon dissatisfied by the change he had made, and he returned to medical duty as assistant-surgeon of the 58th Foot, on the 1st of February, 1810. This regiment was also serving in Portugal, and Barry had the good fortune to render some important service, in the shape of surgical aid, to the field-marshal Beresford, when wounded at the battle of Salamanca, which attached that distinguished officer

to his interests. He was made surgeon to the Portuguese forces, March 25, 1813, and staff-surgeon of the British army, Sept. 25, 1814. At the close of the war, he was named staff-surgeon of the district of Braganza, and he resided in this capacity for some years at Oporto, where he married Miss Whately, the sister of the present learned archbishop of Dublin. Upon the breaking out of the revolution in 1820, he returned to England, and shortly after obtained a diploma of doctor of medicine from one of the Scottish universities. He then became an extra-licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He was most zealously attached to medical science, and in the pursuit of this, and the furtherance of some physiological views he entertained, he proceeded to Paris in 1822, where he remained four years, attending regularly the various schools and hospitals in that capital, and he took a degree of doctor of medicine in the university in 1827. The physiological views entertained by Dr. Barry, before alluded to, were developed, and laid before the Royal Institute of France and the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris. They relate to the circulation of the blood in the veins, and the function of absorption, the practical part of which is applied specially by him to the treatment of poisoned wounds. His researches were reported upon by Cuvier, Dumeril, and Lannaec. They were afterwards published, together with the reports and translations of them, at London, in 1826, in 8vo, under the title of Experimental Researches on the Influence exercised by Atmospheric Pressure upon the Progression of the Blood in the Veins, upon that function called Absorption, and upon the Prevention and Cure of the Symptoms caused by the Bites of Rabid or Venomous Animals. Without admitting all the inferences drawn by Dr. Barry upon this subject, the work must be allowed to be very important, and to display great ability on the part of the author. It excited considerable interest both at home and abroad, and occasioned continued discussion in the medical societies, where Dr. Barry was always to be found warmly and eloquently defending his positions. His experiments relative to the absorption of poison, and the means of counteracting it by the application of cupping glasses, are highly worthy the attention of the members of the profession.

In 1826 Dr. Barry determined upon settling in practice in London; but his activity of mind was well known to the government, and in 1828 he was sent in an official capacity to Gibraltar, to investigate the nature of yellow fever, which had appeared in the garrison of that place. He was promoted to the rank of physician to the forces, Nov. 5, 1829, and returned with that rank to London in 1830. He published the results obtained in this mission, and by his inquiries in the Medical and Physical Journal; also in a letter addressed to Sir Jas. M'Griger, bart., director-general of the medical department of the army, On the Sanatory Management of the Gibraltar Fever, which abounds with valuable suggestions, particularly relating to the means of checking and suppressing this fatal epidemic. In June 1831, he was appointed by the government, in conjunction with Dr. afterwards Sir Wm. Russell, bart., to proceed to St. Petersburgh, to inquire into the nature of the cholera, which then threatened to visit our shores. Upon his return, he was made a deputy-inspector of hospitals, and upon the appearance of the disease in this country, he was nominated a member of the board for the investigation of the epidemic. He printed various notices in connexion with this subject, and received, in acknowledgment of his services, the honour of knighthood from his sovereign; he having been previously distinguished with the order of the Tower and Sword for his services in Portugal, and that of St. Anne of Russia.

In 1833 he was made one of the commissioners for inquiring into the health of children employed in the British factories; and in 1834 he was nominated one of a commission to investigate the state of the poor and the medical charities in his native country, Ireland. In all these important situations, Sir David Barry gave great satisfaction by the knowledge and tact he displayed on all occasions; and it was whilst revising his papers, the produce of his last inquiry, that he was suddenly carried off by the bursting of an aneurism of the thoracic aorta, on Nov. 4, 1835, deeply regretted by the profession and a large circle of friends.

BARSEBAI, or BOURSBAI, (Malek-al-Ashraf Seif-ed-deen,) a celebrated Mamluke sultan of Egypt and Syria, the eighth of the Circassian or Borgite dynasty. He had been a slave of sultan Barkok, (see Barkok,) the founder of the Circassian power, and after passing through various

gradations of rank, mounted the throne on the deposition of Mohammed, the son of Thatar, A. D. 1422, (A. H. 825.) After subduing some opposition which was at first made to his elevation, he turned his arms against Cyprus, then ruled by the kings of the family of Lusignan, whose fleets frequently insulted and ravaged the coasts of his dominions. The first expedition, in 1425, contented themselves with the capture and sack of Famagosta; but a more formidable armament, which sailed in the following year from Damietta, after defeating a Cypriot squadron at sea, disembarked a force by which the whole island was overrun and subdued, and the king, John II., defeated and taken prisoner. The royal captive was carried in triumph to Cairo, and presented to the sultan, who released him only on his submitting to hold his kingdom as a dependency of the Mamluke empire, paying a ransom of 200,000, and an annual tribute of 20,000 pieces of gold. These terms were faithfully observed; and on the death of John II. in 1432, his successor John III. received investiture as a vassal of the sultan, from the Egyptian ambassador; while the grand master of Rhodes, alarmed at the appearance of Egypt as a maritime power, effected an accommodation with the court of Cairo. The Turkoman chiefs of Upper Syria, the princes of Yemen and Maskat, and even the negro rulers of Darfour and Kordofan, (called by the Arab writers Tokrouris,) now acknowledged the supremacy of Barsebai, whose extent of power surpassed that of any preceding Mamluke sovereign; when he was surprised, in 1435, by receiving an embassy from Shah-Rokh, the son of Timur, who reigned at Samarkand, demanding a renewal of the homage and tribute which his father had extorted in 1400 from Faraj, the feeble son of Barkok. The indignant letter of Barsebai in answer to this summons has been given to the world by M. de Sacy, (Chrest. Arab. ii. 71. second edit.) and he was endeavouring to effect a league with the Ottoman sultan Mourad II. for the purpose of attacking in arms the son of the common enemy of both empires, when his death, at the age of sixty, put an end to his schemes of vengeance, A. D. 1437, (A. H. 841.) He is said by Jemal-ed-Deen to have excelled in power, virtue, and clemency, all the other Circassian monarchs, and this commendation appears fully borne out by history; and the internal peace which his realm enjoyed during his reign, forms a contrast to the scenes of discord which usually marked the Mamluke rule; he was also a lover of learning, and founded several colleges in Cairo and Damascus. His son Yusef occupied the throne only a few months. (The Maured-al-Latafet. De Guignes. D'Herbelot. De Sacy, l. s. c.)

BARSONY DE LOVAS BERENY, (Georgius,) born at Péterfalva in Hungary. Having first studied in his native country, he went to Italy, and finished his studies at Vienna. He went subsequently through the usual clerical degrees in Hungary, and became bishop of Varasdin, and an imperial counsellor in 1663. He very soon afterwards made a tour through his bishopric, drove the ministers of the Augsburg and Helvetic Confessions away, and replaced them by catholic priests. Siding entirely with the papistic tendencies of the Austrian court, he wrote, Veritas toto mundo declarata, argumento triplici ostendens S. C. Regiamque Majestatem non obligari tolerare in Hungaria Sectas Lutheranam et Calvinianam, Cassoviæ, 1681; and at Vienna, 1682, 12mo. Such an invidious assertion created naturally a strong reaction, and Barsony was soon answered by another work, Falsitas Veritatis toto mundo declaratæ, &c. His opinions were also answered in a German publication. (Zwittingeri Spec. Hungar. Litter. Horányi.)

BARSOV, (Alexis Kirilovitch,) director of the printing office in the Zaikonospassky monastery at Moscow, translated from the Greek Apollodorus' treatise on the Heathen Divinities, published at Moscow, 1725.

BARSOV, (Anthony Alexievitch,) son of the preceding, was born at Moscow, about 1730, being at the time of his death, Jan. 21 (O. S.) 1791, about the age of sixty. On the university in that capital being first opened in 1755, he was appointed professor of philosophy and the liberal arts; and in 1761, (June 21,) professor of eloquence, on the death of Popovsky. He assisted in drawing up the new code, and was commissioned by the empress to compose a digest of the ancient Russian Chronicles, from the year 1224. His publications relate chiefly to the grammar and study of the Russian language, for which he endeavoured to establish what he conceived a better system of orthography, but without success. He also printed, in 1788, a collection of the various public orations and discourses delivered by him on particular occasions

at the university. But the most valuable of all his literary performances, is his Sobranie Poslovitz, or Collection of 4991 Old Russian Proverbs; all of them, indeed, do not exactly answer to the idea of proverbs, many being rather *gnomæ* and reflections; they nevertheless add greatly to the interest of the work, and many curious sayings and remarks are thus preserved, which would otherwise have now been lost. This collection was first published in 1770, and a third edition of it appeared in 1787.

BARSUK-MOISEEV, (Thomas Ivanovitch,) a native of Little Russia, entered the university of Moscow in 1788, and took his degree there as doctor of medicine 1794. He published several professional works, including a translation of Blumenbach's Physiology, 1796; and a treatise on the Influence of Climate and Seasons on Health, 1801. His death happened in 1811.

BARSUMA, a Syrian priest and archimandrite, born in 435, embraced the opinions of the Monophysites, took the part of Eutychis, after his condemnation, and after assisting at the second council of Ephesus, was condemned at that of Chalcedon. He died in 458. He is not to be confounded with two others of the same name; the one metropolitan of Nisibis, and the restorer of Nestorianism in Syria; the other an Egyptian, surnamed Nudus. (Jöcher.)

BART, (Jean,)* a brave and enterprising mariner of France, who flourished in the reign of Louis XIV. With the exception of the author of the *Biographie Maritime*, in whose pages improbability † and vaunting exaggeration seldom appear, there is not extant a single publication purporting to record the achievements of this *marin célèbre*, in which the future historian can place the least reliance.

Bart was born at Dunkirk in the year 1650, and was the son of a "fisherman," or, as some authorities have it, a privateersman of that port. After the death of his father, he proceeded to Holland, entered the Dutch navy, and served under the celebrated admiral De Ruyter. On the war breaking out with France and Holland, he returned to his native town, and embarked in the profitable business of privateering.

During his early career, particularly when in command of "corsairs" pertaining to the *armateurs* of Dunkirk, he constantly encountered the Dutch vessels of war; and the assailant captured more than one ship of the enemy by following up his favourite system of "boarding," trusting more to the cutlass than to the "*coup de canon*." Still we may be permitted to dispute the accuracy of the statement put forth by his biographer, when he asserts that by this mode of attack, Bart became master of the *Schedam* Dutch frigate of thirty-six guns, a vessel *triple* in force to that of his own,—"Bâtiment d'une force triple du sien,"—because the action in question, which took place in 1678, was *not* a contest between single ships; Bart was supported by vessels belonging to his squadron. Indeed, when he became entrusted with the command of a squadron of fast-sailing frigates, he was too keen and judicious a cruizer to seek battle, or risk an action, unless he fell in with a force inferior to his own.‡

* The older English authorities commonly style him Du-Bart, and some French writers spell the name Barth.

† The following ludicrous and improbable tale appears in a Parisian work, entitled Vies des Marins célèbres, anciens et modernes:—"Il fit (Jean Bart) rencontre, à Bergues *en* Norwège, d'un capitaine de vaisseau anglais, qui manifesta le désir de se mesurer avec lui. Jean Bart y consentit, et l'avertit qu'il met à la voile le lendemain. L'Anglais répond qu'ils se battraient lorsqu'ils seraient en pleine mer, mais qu'étant dans un port *neutre*, il doivent se traiter avec amitié; il l'invite à déjeûner sur son bord. "Le déjeûner de deux ennemis comme vous et moi," répond le marin français, "doit être des coups de canons et des coups de sabre." L'Anglais insiste; Jean Barth, sans défiance, accepte, et se rend sur le vaisseau anglais. Après avoir pris un peu d'eau-de-vie et fumé une pipe, il veut partir. "Vous êtes mon prisonnier," dit le *perfide* Anglais; "j'ai promis de vous ramener en Angleterre." A ces mots, Jean Barth se lève furieux: "A *moi*," s'écrit-t-il, en même temps, allumant sa mèche, *il renverse* quelques Anglais, et s'élance sur un baril de poudre qu'on avait tiré de la Sainte-Barbe (magazine). "Non, je ne serai pas ton prisonnier," dit-il; "le vaisseau va sauter" (blown up).—Tout l'équipage, saisi d'effroi, demeure interdit et immobile. Cependant, les Français ont entendus le cri de leur capitaine; ils entourent le vaisseau, monteant à la bordage, hachent les Anglais qui résistent, font les autres prisonniers, et s'emparent du vaisseau. En vain le lache (cowardly) capitaine anglais *représenta-t-il qu'il était dans un port neutre.* Jean Barth l'emmena, et le conduisit à Brest." We have copied this improbable tale in the original language, lest a translation of it might not be entitled to the credence of the English reader.

‡ Possibly the circumstance of Bart losing company with De Torben, being captured by a British force equal to that of his own, and taken into Plymouth, from which port, when in captivity, he ultimately escaped, induced him for the future to follow the more cautious plan in his system of cruizing. Burchet makes the following "observations" upon Du Bart's meeting with king William on his passage to Holland:—"His majesty had with him no other than foul ships of any strength, whereas Du Bart had several just come out of Dunkirk clean, with which he lay by for some time, not much beyond the reach of gun-shot, without daring to gain himself the reputation of giving our ships one broadside, although he might, at pleasure, have run round them, without exposing himself to any

His dexterity in eluding the vigilance of commodore Benbow, who long sought to blockade him in Dunkirk, and put a stop to his depredations in the British Channel, went far to increase his fame, and in some measure to gain for him the especial favour of his sovereign, Louis XIV. who ultimately brought him into the royal navy, and employed him as *chef-d'escadre* in the execution of several services fraught with national import. His recapturing from a Dutch force a convoy of upwards of one hundred sail of vessels laden with corn, when France was threatened with famine, contributed much to increase his naval name.

To commemorate this fortuitous event, a medal was struck, and Louis XIV. conferred on the "popular favourite," honorary distinction.

The most successful exploit recorded of Bart, appears to have followed his fortunate departure from Dunkirk, during a dense fog. Avoiding the British blockading force, he steered straight for the Baltic, and in that sea attacked a large Dutch convoy, escorted by five frigates. This attack, though on the subject of date historians materially differ, would seem to have taken place some time in May 1696-7. Bart captured the whole of the enemy's frigates, as also one-half of the merchant traders; but on his return home with his prizes, he fell in with the Dutch Baltic fleet, outward bound, which according to Hervey, was escorted by thirteen ships of the line. Unable to contend with so formidable a force, "he was compelled to burn four of the captured frigates, to turn the fifth adrift, together with the majority of merchant vessels he sought to retain. He succeeded, however, in bringing into Dunkirk fifteen of the richest traders.

The majority of the numerous biographers of Bart have described him as "a rough, uncouth, and uneducated seaman." Many anecdotes are related of his coarse and vulgar deportment at court; and of the terse, simple-minded, and sometimes self-complacent replies, made by him to kind interrogatories put to him by his sovereign, Louis XIV.* In 1702, when examining a squadron for sea, he was seized with a pleurisy, and died at Dunkirk, in the fifty-second year of his age. The memory of this celebrated seaman is likely to be handed down to the latest posterity. The largest vessels of war have been called after him, and possibly the finest three-decker the French now possess is named *Le Jean Bart.*

BARTA, (Balthazar,) born at Szobalsz in Hungary, became a senator at Debreim. He wrote, in Hungarian, Chronicon Urbis Debrecinensis, Debrec. 1766, 8vo. (Horányi.)

BARTAS, (Guillaume de Saluste du,) a French poet, of a noble family, born near Auch about 1544, and bred to the profession of arms. He was a protestant, and warmly attached to the person of Henri IV. whom he served as gentleman ordinary of the chamber, and by whom he was sent as envoy to Denmark, Scotland, and England. James VI. of Scotland desired to retain him in his service, but in vain. He was present at the battle of Ivry, wrote a song on the occasion, and died four months after, in July, 1590, in consequence of his wounds. His poems are long and numerous, and mostly of a religious cast; although they enjoyed a most extraordinary reputation at the time, they are now only quoted as examples of the bad taste of the age. The one most celebrated was entitled, La Semaine, or The Week: in less than six years it passed through thirty editions, and was translated into Latin, Italian, Spanish, German, and English, the latter by Joshua Sylvestre. The works of Du Bartas were published at Paris, in 2 vols, fol. 1610, with the commentary of Simon Goulard of Senlis. (Biog. Univ.)

BARTEI, or BARTHEUS, (Padre Girolamo,) born in Arezzo, became at the beginning of the seventeenth century general of the Augustine order in Rome. He wrote, Responsor. Fer. 5, 6, et Sabb. major. Hebdom. 4 par. voc. Venet. 1607; Misse a 8 voc. con B. cont. Romæ, 1608. Baini mentions a third work, Il primo e secondo libro delli converti, &c. Romæ, 1618, in the preface of which Bartei says this was his eleventh work; showing clearly how rich the literature of music in Italy was in those times, and how little we now know of. (Elsii Encomiast. Augustinianum. Baini, Notizia de' Contrappuntisti e Compositori.)

BARTELDES, (Frederic Conrad,) a German physician, born at Hanover in

great danger. But blows being not his business, he reserved his squadron for some better opportunity of advantage on merchant-ships, or such as could not make any considerable resistance."

* When Bart was last at home, at the court of Louis XIV., the king addressing him expressed himself in the following complimentary strain:—"Je voudrais avoir dix mille hommes comme vous." "*Je le crois bien,*" was the only response the unsophisticated seaman thought proper to return to his sovereign.

1695, studied at the universities of Jena, Hameln, and Halle, at the latter of which he took his degree in medicine, and afterwards settled in practice in Minden, where he died March 24, 1734. He had an extensive practice, and published a dissertation on Peripneumony, and a popular work on the Pyrmont Waters.

BARTENSTEIN, (John Christopher de,) born in 1690, died 1766, vice-chancellor of Austria and Bohemia, and long secretary of state, is known as the author of numerous able manifestos published by the emperor, of which the most remarkable was, the declaration of war against France, in 1741.

BARTENSTEIN, (Laurent Adam,) born, in 1717, at Heldburg, was preceptor of two counts of Auersberg, at Burgstall in Austria, rector of the school of Coburg in 1743, and professor at the gymnasium in the same town, where he died in 1796. He published two or three books of a scholastic character.

BARTH, (Godfrey,) a lawyer of Leipsic, born in 1650, who took the degree of doctor, at Basil, in 1686, and died at Leipsic in 1728. His Hodgeta forensis, civilis, et criminalis, was once much esteemed. (Biog. Univ.)

BARTH, (Joseph,) was born at Malta in 1745, and displayed great attachment at an early period to the study of anatomy, to cultivate which he went to Rome, and afterwards to Vienna, where in 1773 he was appointed professor of anatomy in the university, and three years afterwards named oculist to the emperor Joseph II. In 1791 he retired from public life. He died April 7, 1818, having enjoyed great reputation in his particular branch of surgery. He published the two following works, which have been deservedly esteemed, Anfangsgründe der Muskellehre, Vienn. 1786, folio; Etwas über die Auszeichung des Graven Staars, Vienn. 1707, 8vo.

BARTH, (Johann August,) born at Königsworthe in 1765, died at Breslau in 1818. He distinguished himself not merely by the great improvements introduced in the establishment of the town and university press of Breslau, but even those effected in that art in general. His father destined him for commerce, but he followed his penchant for typography, for the improving of which he worked from 1790 to 1797 in Holland and England. Having acquired in 1800 the above establishment, he assimilated it as much as possible to the standard of British printing-offices, particularly by introducing the washing of the forms with a cold solution of alkali. The printing of music and the casting of type had been much neglected in Silesia; he invented, in the first instance, a press on which eight large medium pages of music could be printed at once, and his stock of type was so diversified, that when the universities of Frankfort and Breslau were united, he published in 1811 a congratulatory address in twenty different languages and dialects, printed on asbestos paper. At the conclusion of the peace of 1816, he determined to commemorate this event in as many languages as are possessed of regular letters. He engaged on that account German and foreign literati, and the work alluded to is unsurpassed by any thing of the kind. The silver letters of the Runic characters, copied after the silver MS. of Ulphilas, were especially admired. He also introduced lithography into Silesia, and his lithographs altogether vie with the best ever printed in any part of Europe. His active and patriotic mind was bent on new schemes for the advancement of typography and the arts connected with it, when death surprised him. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARTHE, (Nicolas Thomas,) a French minor poet, born at Marseilles in 1734, and educated by the Pères de l'Oratoire at Juilly. He first signalized himself as a writer of comedies, and obtained considerable success, but some of his latter pieces having been ill received, he quitted the stage, and applied himself to poetry. He had begun a poem entitled l'Art d'Aimer (in imitation of Ovid), fragments of which were highly praised by Laharpe, but it was never completed. He died in 1785. His Œuvres choisies were published in 1811. (Biog. Univ.)

BARTHEL, (Jo. Casp. 1697—April 8, 1771,) a celebrated German canonist, was the son of a fisherman at Kitzingen, where he was born. Having laid the foundations of learning at the school in his native town, he became a student at the Jesuit college of Würzburg. In 1721 he was appointed governor of the bishop's pages, and, two years after, chaplain to the Julier hospital. By the favour of the prince bishop, whose goodwill he had acquired, he obtained the means of proceeding to Rome. The two years of his stay there were devoted to the study of canon law, in which he was aided by the instructions of cardinal Lambertini, afterwards pope Benedict XIV. During his absence, he was appointed governor of

the seminary of St. Kilian at Würzburg, where he returned in 1727, having been first made doctor of canon law. Immediately on his return, he was chosen professor of canon law in the university of Würzburg, and was the following year nominated to the post of ecclesiastical counsellor to the bishop. To these were added other honours. In 1729 he was created doctor of theology; in 1738, canon of the collegiate chapter of Haug, in Würzburg; in 1744, privy counsellor to the prince bishop; and in 1754, vice-chancellor of the university, and dean of the chapter. These accumulated honours were the well-merited reward of his great acquirements in canon law. Not content, like his predecessors, with commenting on the decretals, and controverting the pretensions of the papal court founded on them, he strove to bring the law into harmony with the history of the church and the constitution. Above all, he directed his attention to the ecclesiastical polity of Germany, and the peculiar principles on which it was founded; to the settled relations subsisting between the Roman see and the fundamental laws of the empire; to the privileges of the German churches, and their relation to each other and to the state. The intense hatred of protestants displayed by Barthel,—an hatred which has seduced him into the maintaining extravagant positions, alike contrary to the treaty of Westphalia, and rejected by catholics themselves,—when viewed in connexion with his unceasing zeal against the pretensions of the Roman lawyers, has led many to suspect that he has been animated rather by the love of his country than of truth in the conduct of his investigations. Barthel's principal works are,—1. Historia et generalia Pacificationum Imperii circa Religionem sistens. 2. De Concordatis Germaniæ. 3. De Jure reformandi antiquo. 4. De Jure reformandi novo: 5. Canonica Episcoporum Germaniæ Constitutio. 6. De Jure et Jurisdictione Abbatum spirituali et temporali. 7. Dissertatio historico-canonico-publica de Pallio. 8. De eo quod circa Libertatem exercitii Religionis ex Lege Divina et ex Lege Imperii justum est. All these are collected in his Opuscula Juridica, 3 tom. 4to, Bamberg, 1771. 9. Opera Juris publici ecclesiastici ad Statum Germaniæ accommodata, 4to, Bamberg, 1780.

BARTHEL, (Marchio,) a statuary, born in Saxony, but who studied at Venice in the school of Justus le Curt, and subsequently settled in that city. He imitated Bernini, but did not attain the skilful choice of forms of that master. Barthel made the statues of the monument Pesaro, in the church Dei Frari, and several other works. Ticozzi mentions him, without stating the exact year when he flourished. (Nagler, Lex.)

BARTHEL, called also FRIEDRICH, or BARTEL, (Johann Christian Friedrich,) a painter and engraver, born at Leipsic, in 1775. He executed first sixty-seven engraved plates, amongst which the castle of Heidel, after Primavesi, may be considered the best. He made afterwards several pictures for the chateau at Brunswick. He was also one of those who applied Kant's Criticism to the study of arts, and published, Eumorphea, oder Anleitung zur Geschmacksbildung für die zeichrenden Künste, &c. Leipzig, 1807, 4to, with plates. (Meusel, Deutscher Künstler Lex. Nagler.)

BARTHELEMY, (Jean Jacques,) an eminent French writer, was born at Cassis, near Aubagne in Provence, on the 20th January, 1716. At twelve years of age he entered the college of the Pères de l'Oratoire, at Marseilles, and under Father Renaud, a man of considerable learning, he laid the foundation of his future eminence. Being sent afterwards to the seminary of the Jesuits, he studied philosophy and theology, and received the tonsure, applying himself at the same time to the acquirement of the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic languages; in which latter he was taught by a young Maronite, educated at Rome, then one of his fellow collegians, and by whose advice he committed to memory several Arabic sermons, which he preached at a congregation of Arabian and Armenian catholics, who were unacquainted with the French language; and not long after he studied numismatics under the celebrated Cary, and astronomy under father Segaloux. At this time a Jew made his appearance at Marseilles, pretending to be a rabbi, learned in all the oriental languages, asking for charity, and insisting on having his assertion investigated by any oriental scholar. Being brought before Barthelemy, he, with the greatest effrontery, began by repeating the first psalm in Hebrew; Barthelemy, who recognised it, upbraided him by some colloquial phrases of the Arabic grammar. But the Jew, by no means abashed, repeated the second verse, and Barthelemy some more Arabic phrases; so they went on till the end of the psalm,

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and Barthélemy not wishing to deprive him of some charitable aid, said to those who had brought him, though not without a proper respect to truth, that he saw no reason why the poor fellow should not be assisted.

In 1743 Barthélemy went to Paris, made the acquaintance of Gros de Boze, secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, and keeper of the king's cabinet of medals, who in 1745 took him as an assistant in the cabinet; and after De Boze's death in 1753, he succeeded him in the office of the keeper, having previously, in 1747, been elected associate of the Academy of Inscriptions, on account of the great reputation he had acquired by the publication of several dissertations on ancient coins, and on the Phenician, Samaritan, and Palmyrene characters; and in the following year, 1754, he was sent to Italy by count D'Argenson, to collect medals for the king's cabinet at Rome. The French ambassador, M. de Stainville, who became afterwards duke of Choiseul, and first minister, introduced him to Benedict XIV. The duke, together with his lady, were extremely kind to him, and decided his future destiny. At Naples he formed the acquaintance of Mazocchi, who was then unfolding the MSS. found at Herculaneum.

On his return to France, the duke, who had conceived for him a sincere esteem, loaded him with pensions, made him treasurer of St. Martin of Tours, and secretary to the Swiss and Grison regiments, which alone was worth twenty thousand francs per annum. In 1760, he published a dissertation on the mosaic of Palestrina, and the Academy of Inscriptions received him as a member, in which character he furnished many dissertations to their Memoirs. In 1766 he published, Lettres sur quelques Monuments Phéniciens et sur les Alphabets qui en resultent, with other works; and at last, in 1788, the Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce, in seven volumes, 8vo.

Notwithstanding the unfortunate time, the beginning of the French revolution, at which this work appeared, the labour of thirty years which the author had bestowed upon it was fully appreciated by the public, and its success surpassed even his expectation. It went immediately through three editions, and was translated into different languages, and procured him the second offer of a seat in the French academy, which he had refused before, but accepted now.

The French revolution deprived Barthelemy at once of his income of 25,000 francs, which reduced him to great difficulties; and though he did not murmur, gloomy despondency seized him when he saw his best friends led to prison and to the scaffold. He became subject to fainting fits, which lasted for hours, and in this state, although eighty years old, on the 30th August, 1793, whilst at Madame de Choiseul's, he, with his nephew and six other persons belonging to the public library, were led to prison, under pretence of aristocracy, where he found Barbié du Bocage, Chamfort, Desaulnais, Baillie, Malesherbes, and others, who had preceded him, and hastened to pay him every possible respect. Such was the sensation which his arrest had produced, that the Jacobins themselves were ashamed of it; and Danton, the celebrated terrorist, procured his release during the night, and he was carried back to the house of Madame de Choiseul, who had exerted herself for his liberation.

To atone in part for this inhuman outrage, citizen Paré, then minister of the interior, offered him, on the execution of Carra, the place of chief librarian of the royal, now national library, which he refused. He now felt weary of life. Simple and single-hearted, says one of his biographers, he had judged of men after himself, and his disappointment at the sight of the dark secrets of the human heart, laid bare by that great political convulsion, was death to him. He used to say that the *revolution* ought to be called the *revelation*, meaning that it had revealed the wickedness of men. He died on the 30th, Mr. Chalmers says the 25th, of April, 1795, in the arms of his nephew, reading the 4th epistle of the 1st book of Horace.

Besides the works we have mentioned, the Œuvres diverses of Barthélemy, 2 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1798, contain a life of the author, a catalogue of his works, notes taken during his journey in Italy, dissertations on the antiquities of Herculaneum, and the Tables of Heraclea, reflections on some Mexican paintings, and researches on the distribution of booty in the wars of Greece and Rome. These were the result of a correspondence which he had with Mr. Stanley, a member of our house of commons, all containing a great stock of erudition and amusement. In 1802 another posthumous work of Barthelemy was published at Paris, 8vo, under the title of Voyage en Italie, imprimé sur

les Lettres originales écrites au Comte de Caylus.

BARTHEZ, (Paul Joseph,) a celebrated French physician, born at Montpelier, December 11, 1734. He was the son of a distinguished mathematician and engineer at Narbonne. He was educated with great care, and displayed extraordinary inclination for study, which characterised him throughout life, and led him to avoid society in general as much as possible. Anecdotes are reported of his career in early life, the courage he displayed, and his love of truth. He endured the amputation of a portion of one of his fingers without an expression of suffering, and submitted to the operation only upon the condition of not being debarred from prosecuting his studies. At the college of Narbonne, where he was educated, he was always at the head of his class, employed in reading all day, and often during part of the night. At ten years of age he is reported to have been well acquainted with the principal poets and historians of antiquity, and to have acquired the elementary knowledge of mathematics and the physical sciences. Having detected a solecism on the part of the regent of the college, and having imprudently made it known, he was removed to Toulouse, where he made rapid progress in rhetoric and philosophy. His desire was to enter the church; but his father had resolved that he should embrace the profession of medicine. At sixteen years of age he was, therefore, sent to Montpelier. He studied under Magnot, Haguenot, Lasernal, Fizes, Sauvages, and Serane. His attention at Montpelier was equal to that which he had shown in the earlier part of his education, and it attracted the notice of the baron de Durre, who possessed a fine library, to the use of which he admitted Barthez. In 1753 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, not having then completed his twentieth year, and went through examinations more than ordinarily severe on account of his youth, with great éclat. In the following year he went to Paris, was patronized by Falconet, consulting physician to Louis XV., admitted to the use of his extensive library, consisting of 45,000 volumes, and to the friendship of the president Henault, Mairan, Caylus, D'Alembert, and Barthélemy. From D'Alembert and Barthélemy he derived great assistance. Falconet also recommended him to the minister D'Argenson, who, notwithstanding his youth, named him physician in ordinary to the Army of Observation then in Normandy. At Contances he had to encounter a severe epidemic of a very fatal character, the description of which he furnished to the Royal Academy of Sciences. Here he became acquainted with Bonté, and contended for and obtained a prize proposed by the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. In 1757 he was appointed consulting physician to the army in Westphalia, where he exerted himself to allay a pestilential fever which was then ravaging the troops. He fell ill, and was obliged to depart for Hanover, where he was placed under the care of Werlhorp. Upon his recovery he returned to Paris, and by the interest of his friends Falconet and Mairan he obtained from the president Lamoignon Malesherbes the appointment of censor royal, with a salary of 1,200 francs annually; and he composed a commentary on the works of Pliny, which was appended to an edition of the writings of that naturalist, and published in twelve vols, 4to, in 1771. This gained for him other literary employ; for being deprived of assistance from his parents, he had only to depend upon the exertion of his own talents for his support. He was made co-editor for the medical department of the Journal des Savans, and he also wrote a number of articles for the Dictionnaire Encyclopédique. He sustained a concours of the severest description for a chair vacant by the advancement of Imbert to the office of chancellor of the university of medicine at Montpelier. He composed, printed, and defended twelve theses in the space of ten days, and was unanimously chosen, February 21, 1761, and installed in April following, at which time he was little more than twenty-six years of age. His lectures attracted a large class of pupils, and the foundation of his reputation was laid. He was desirous of establishing a clinical school at the hospital of St. Eloy; but he was opposed by his colleagues, and did not succeed in obtaining it. In some other intended improvements he was also thwarted, for genius and great learning have always excited envy among contemporaries. Disappointed in his views of improvement, and disgusted by the opposition offered to his proposals, he resolved upon quitting Montpelier. He prepared and arranged the materials for a course of practical medicine, to develop more fully his physiological opinions, and their application to practical medicine. Senac, first phy-

sician to Louis XV. died in 1770, and Imbert, the chancellor, was named in 1772 a member of the commission for the inspection of the hospitals of Paris. Barthez was instituted to Imbert's place, with the emoluments attaching to it, during the chancellor's absence. His reputation was also much increased at this time by a cure he had effected upon the count de Perigord, who had been attacked with hæmoptysis. In 1773, he printed his Discourse on the Vital Principle in Man; and in the following year, his New Doctrine of the Functions of the Human Body; to which succeeded, in 1778, his Elements of the Science of Man. His writings furnished abundant exercise for the pen of many writers, who spared him not in the severity of their remarks; yet he had the praise of D'Alembert, Hermann, Dubreuil, Spielman, Poupart, Voullone, Tissot, Desperrières, and others, of great ability and competent judgment. During the period of his joint chancellorship he delivered a course of lectures on physiology and botany. In 1778 he had taken a degree of bachelor, and had become a licentiate of Montpelier. In 1780 he sustained some public theses, and acquired by these and right of office the title of counsellor to the court, where he obtained for his father titles of nobility, thus exercising an ambition beneath his genius and talent, which as a physician, a botanist, a naturalist, and a philosopher in general, sufficiently ennobled him. In 1781 he quitted Montpelier for Paris, whither his fame had preceded him, and upon his arrival he was named physician to the duke of Orleans. By a cure of madame Montesson the prince was much delighted, and Barthez came rapidly into vogue. His success excited the envy of Bouvart, who, speaking of him, ironically remarked, that "versed in all the sciences, he even knew a little of medicine." The rivals met in consultation, they disputed, epigrammatized each other, and at length openly quarrelled. Secret measures of a disgraceful character were employed to injure Barthez, but the powerful protection of the duke of Orleans rendered the efforts of his enemies unavailing. D'Alembert died in 1783, and Barthez was accused of not having understood his disease, and the patient had strictly forbidden any examination of his body to be made. The presence, therefore, of a calculus or not, upon which the charge was based, could not be ascertained. From 1783 to 1788 Barthez inserted in the Journal des Savans a series of papers on the mechanism of the moving powers of man and animals. He gave also to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres some papers on the art of sculpture in metals with the hammer, and on some passages in Homer relating to physiology. In 1785 he was, upon the death of Imbert, named chancellor of the university of Montpelier. He was also associated with the members of the academies of sciences of Berlin, of Stockholm, of Göttingen, and of Lausanne; of the Academy of Medicine of Madrid; and during his residence in Paris he was made a free or honorary member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, also of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, and an ordinary associate of the Royal Society of Medicine. He received two pensions from the society as an associate and as a man of letters, and he was named consulting physician to the king, physician in chief to the dragoons, member of the Council of Health, and, to crown all, he was named a counsellor of state. The vanity which characterised him had led him to seek the latter distinction, the title of which was granted; but he was never permitted to perform any duties attached to such a position. The archbishop of Sens opposed him in this respect, and thereby incurred his animosity. The revolution was now making progress in France, and Barthez declared himself in favour of the separation of the nobility from the clergy and the nation in the assembly of the States General. Upon the re-union of the three orders he quitted Paris, in November, 1789, for Narbonne, and lived there, and at Carcassone, at Toulouse, and at Montpelier, upon the fortune he had amassed, giving, at the same time, his care to all the poor who needed his advice and assistance. In 1798 he collected together all that he had written upon animal mechanics. In the year 8 of the Republic he was named a member of the Royal Institute; and in the following year he printed in the Magasin Encyclopédique a memoir on the Theatrical Declamation of the Greeks and Romans. Villoison attacked him, and he replied, in 1805 and 1806. He was named professor of the new school of medicine of Montpelier; but he would only be honorarily such, which was granted, and he was called upon during his residence here to pronounce the discourse upon the inauguration of the bust of Hippocrates. Napoleon Bonaparte,

when first consul in 1802, nominated him physician to the government, along with the celebrated Corvisart. He afterwards became a member of the Legion of Honour, and consulting physician to Napoleon. His irascibility often led him into disputes with his contemporaries, and served to embitter his life. In 1804 his housekeeper died; she had lived with him forty years, and his distress was very great. To divert his melancholy, he went to Paris in June 1805, with the intention of printing some new works; he published a new edition of his Elements of the Science of Man, in which he did not change a word from the former impression. Although originally of a good constitution, he was disposed in early life to a scorbutic affection, and was, in the course of years, liable to attacks of hæmorrhage from different parts of his body. He began now to manifest symptoms of the stone. He resisted the entreaties of his medical friends to undergo the operation, and was highly excited by their proposals. He submitted only to such means as were likely to allay irritation, and he died, Oct. 15, 1806. He bequeathed his library to the School of Medicine of Montpelier, and his MSS. to his friend M. Lordat. He was buried at the cemetery of the Magdalen, whither his body was accompanied by deputations from the Institute and the School of Medicine. Dr. Desgenettes pronounced his eulogy, and did not fail to proclaim his merits in the presence of some of his enemies, who would gladly have denied to him that which was justly his due. In person he was of short stature, and his countenance, though expressive, was composed of features very irregular. He was not happy in his temperament or disposition. He unjustly regarded Bichât as a young man without talent. He was involved in many disputes with Dumas, Cabanis, Cuvier, and Richerand. He was unquestionably a man of great talent and remarkable probity, giving evidence of this in the scrupulosity with which he always acknowledged the opinions of others in his writings. He was most impatient of contradiction, and disposed to despotism among his colleagues. His memory was very tenacious, and his passion for study constant. He was familiar, not only with the Greek and Latin languages, but also with most of those of modern Europe. In the delivery of his lectures he was not animated, nor was he very particular as to the choice of words, and his voice was not agreeable; but the variety of matter, and of the mode of treating his subjects in the several courses he delivered, occasioned him to be much sought after by the pupils. As a practitioner he was very successful. His opinions have exercised much influence in the medical schools of France, although great diversity of opinion has been expressed concerning them. His doctrines are to be found in the numerous works he published, of which the following is an enumeration: Observations sur la Constitution épidémique de l'année 1756, dans la Cotentia. This is to be found in the third vol. of Memoirs of the Acad. des Sciences; it is full of learning upon the subject. Dubia circà potestatis Medicamentorum, Montp. 1762, 4to; Oratio de Principio Vitali Hominis, *ib.* 1773, 4to; Nova Doctrina de Functionibus Corporis Humani, *ib.* 1774, 4to; Nouveaux Elémens de la Science de l'Homme, *ib.* 1778, 8vo; Paris, 1806, 2 vols, 8vo; Nouvelle Méchanique des Mouvemens de l'Homme et des Animaux, Carcassone, 1798, 4to. This was translated into German by Sprengel, in 1800, and published at Halle. It is the most popular and generally approved of all the works of Barthez. Discours sur le Génie d'Hippocrate. Montp. 1801, 4to; Traité des Maladies Goutteuses, Paris, 1802, 2 vols, 8vo, translated into German by Bischoff, Berlin, 1803, 8vo. After the death of the author, were published Traité du Beau, Paris, 1807, 8vo; Consultations de Médecine, Paris, 1810, 2 vols, 8vo. The memoirs printed in the Transactions of the Medical Society of Emulation, in the Journal des Savans, in the Encyclopædia, and other journals, are too numerous for insertion in this place.

BARTHEZ DE MARMORIERES, (Guillaume,) the father of the preceding, was born at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and gained considerable reputation by his exertions as ingénier des ponts et chaussées of the province of Languedoc. He was the author of several works on subjects connected with his profession. His brother, an advocate at Narbonne, was the author of a romance, entitled Callophile, and some poems. The baron Barthez de Marmorières, elder brother of the physician, born at St. Gall in 1736, where his parents happened to be residing, was a soldier and a diplomatist, and also the author of several works of imagination. He died in 1811. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARTHIUS, (Caspar,) was born June 22, 1587, at Custrim, in the state of Brandenberg, and was descended from a

family whose antiquity few could equal; for one of his ancestors had signalized himself as a follower of the emperor Louis in 856, in the war against the Vandals, where he commanded the cavalry, and was killed. After the death of his father, at Halberstadt, in 1597, Caspar's mother retired to Halle, and the son was sent to study at different universities in Germany, and afterwards to travel in the south of Europe to learn modern languages; in which he became such a master as to be able to put Les Mémoires de Philippe de Comines into Latin, and to do as much for thirty romances written in Spanish and Italian, of which, however, only three were ever printed. The prodigious rapidity with which he acquired also a thorough mastery over Latin versification is shown by the fact of his having translated seventeen of the Psalms into different kinds of Latin verse before he was twelve years old, and by his publishing in 1607 a considerable collection of Latin poems, all written before his nineteenth year; and it was from the perusal of these that his young friend Eustathius Swartz was led to borrow his other poems in MSS., and to have them printed at Hanov. 1612, under the title of Opuscula Varia. These were reprinted at Francfurt, 1623, but would have been suppressed, had it not been for the importunities of the author's friends. "There are many," says Barthius, "I am unwilling to acknowledge, and especially those written in abuse of Scioppius and the other opponents of Joseph Scaliger," whose part he had taken in early life, misled by the syren voice of flattery; for it appears that Scaliger, who was a very niggard in praise, had said of the young Barthius that there was now one genius more born for eternity, and should he live, sound learning would still survive for a time. Amongst the pieces to be found in the Opuscula Varia, three deserve particular notice—a metrical version of Theognis; a prose one of Cebes; and his translation of the Æsopic fables, on which he seems to have prided himself, and not without reason; for he has fully equalled Gabriel Faerni, and more than surpassed the Pseudo-Phædrus. His first appearance as an editor was in 1608, when he published at Amberg his commentary on the Ciris of Virgil, of which Taubmann did not disdain to make use, although it was the production of a boy of eighteen. This was succeeded in 1612 by his Claudian, of which the second edition appeared in 1650, in a form more full, but as regards the Greek quotations not quite so correct. The works by which he is best known are the Adversaria, Francf. 1624, and the partly posthumous edition of Statius, where, from the mere inspection of the indices, we may see the wondrous extent of reading of a man who knew by heart the contents of works, whose very titles most men would be puzzled to remember.

His greatest enemy was Reinesius; who, says Bayle, had detected too many of the mistakes of Barthius not to make him angry; and yet, he adds, it was scarcely possible for a person not to fall into some errors who wrote as Barthius did, trusting almost entirely to his memory, and scarcely ever correcting before it was printed, what he had once put down upon paper.

About the latter part of his life he gave up the study of profane authors to prepare his mind for the great subject of salvation; and such was his zeal in this work of holiness, that though he had lost the use of one side by a stroke of the palsy, he was still wont to turn over daily his Soliloquia, that ran through twenty books, published in 1654—a work, says Spenzel, that abounds with thoughts worthy of St. Augustine himself; on whose treatise De Civitate Dei, Barthius says, in the preface to his notes on Claudius Rutilius, he had written a copious commentary, supposed to be no longer in existence, although a specimen of it is said to have been published by Lenz, about 1716. The most complete list of the printed works of Barthius is given in Niceron, or Mémoires pour servir l'Histoire, &c. tom. vii.; and the fullest account of the Adversaria, and of the fate of Barthius's MSS. is furnished by Peter Paul Just, in his Observat. Critic., published at Vienna in 1765, as remarked by Peerlkamp, who, in Biblioth. Crit. Nov. T. 2, reviewed the publication of Fiedler, who printed at Visal, 1827, the sixteen last books of the Adversaria, of which Barthius had printed only sixty out of the hundred and eighty he had written.

By his first marriage in 1630, he had a great fear that a family so old would become extinct in his own person—a fate prevented by his second marriage in 1644, by which he left a son to perpetuate the honours of a knight of the Roman empire. His last work, for the greater part of the Statius appeared ten years after his death, which took place on

Sept. 19, 1658, was his edition of Æneas Gazæus, Lips. 1654.

BARTHIUS, (Frederic Gotlieb.) Of this editor of Propertius, whose volume appeared at Leipsig in 1777, 8vo, little more is recorded than that he was born at Wittemberg, Aug. 5, 1738, and died at Pforte, Oct. 6, 1794; that he published some notes on Anacreon, printed at Naumbourg in 1777; a German and Spanish Grammar at Erfurth, 1778; and some selections from English poetry in the same year and place.

BARTHOLDY, (Jacob Solomon, 1779—1825,) born at Berlin of Jewish parents, a diplomatist, much employed in secret missions. He studied at Halle first the law and then philology, which became his favourite pursuit. He went afterwards to Paris and Italy, and made with the designer Gropius a visit to Greece. He published in 1805 Mémoires pour servir à la Connaissance de la Grèce, et de la Répub. Ionienne, Berlin, 4to. It is but a superficial work, yet it contributed towards fixing the general attention on this then enslaved land. At his return he misled the Academy of the Arcadians, by sending them Italian water and honey, and stating it to be from the Castalian spring and mount Hymettus. In the same year he went to Dresden, where he became connected with Reinhard, and was baptized by this celebrated protestant pastor. The result of the Prussian campaign of 1806 inspired him with an extreme hatred toward Napoleon. He ran through Germany preaching against the emperor, and in 1809 took service in a troop of Austrian militia. He fought bravely, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Ebersberg. In 1813 he obtained a high office in the chancellerie of state of Prussia under Hardenberg, and was employed in the *rédaction* of the famous edict concerning the Landsturm (the arming of the people). In 1814 he followed the allies to Paris, and was thence despatched on a secret mission to London, and on his passage became acquainted with cardinal Consalvi. In the business of the congress of Vienna, Bartholdy took also a part, which is said to have been important, but the nature of which is not yet well ascertained. In 1815 he was sent on the part of Prussia as consul-general to Rome. Subsequently, missions at Florence and Naples were allotted to him, and when the constitutional movement of 1820 took place in the latter state, he contributed by his book on Carbonarism to put down the constitution of Nola. In 1822 he returned to his ancient office at Rome, but in 1825 the mission was done away with, and Bartholdy put upon a pension of 150*l.* a year, with the condition to spend it in Prussia. Still he chose to remain at Rome, where he devoted his time to archæological studies. The previous death of his friends Hardenberg and Consalvi had such an effect upon him, that his health became enfeebled, and an inflammation of the intestines brought on his death. Bartholdy was of a very repulsive exterior, but his physiognomy proclaimed talents, and his many secret negotiations bid fair to obtain for him a conspicuous place in the future history of our age. The ministers of the Holy Alliance, Hardenberg, Metternich, &c. kept up a continual correspondence with him. As a patron of art, Bartholdy was a man of sterling worth, and the fresco paintings made in his mansion by men like Catel, Cornelius, Overbeck, and Schadow, show that he appreciated those great artists many years before the world did. He possessed also very extensive collections of ancient coloured glass, antique vases, and oil paintings, the former being now in Berlin, the latter in England. He wrote, The War of the Tyrolese, Berlin, 1814, 8vo; Character of Cardinal Consalvi, Stuttgard, 1825. He contributed also many articles to the Allgemeine Zeitung, which bear the stamp of the party he served. (Biog. Univ. Suppl. Allgem Zeit. 1825.)

BARTHOLET, (Fabricius,) a physician, and native of Bologna, born in 1588. He occupied the chairs of logic, medicine, and anatomy, in his own country; afterwards went to Pisa and Mantua, and delivered lectures with great éclat. He is said to have been the first to deliver lectures at the latter place. He fell a victim to the plague on his return to his native country, and died in 1630, at the age of forty-two. He published Anatomica Humani Microcosmi Descriptio, Bonon. 1619, fol. Encyclopædia Hermetico-Dogmatica, sive Orbis Doctrinarum Medicarum Physiologiæ, Hygieinæ, Pathologiæ, Semeioticæ, et Therapeuticæ, *ib.* 1619, 4to. De Hydrope Pulmonum, *ib.* 1629, 4to. Methodus in Dyspnœum, *ib.* 1633, 4to.

BARTHOLIN, or BARTOLINI, (Richard,) an Italian Latin poet of the fifteenth century, very much esteemed in his own time. He was born at Perugia, and was still alive in 1519. His prin-

cipal works (valuable in a historical point of view, but remarkable only for bad taste,) are, 1. De Bello Norico. 2. Hodæporicon, id est Itinerarium Cardinalis Gurcensis. 3. De Conventu Augustensi concinna Descriptio. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BARTHOLIN, (Caspar,) a celebrated physician, was born at Malmoe, or Malmuylin, in Scandinavia, February 12, 1585. His father was a minister of the Lutheran church. Nature was prodigal to him of her gifts at a very early period, for he is reported to have been able to read at the age of three years. Brockmann, the rector of the university of Copenhagen, states that at thirteen he could compose Greek and Latin orations. At eighteen he was sent to the university, whence he removed to Rostock in 1603, and quitted that place for Wittemberg, where he devoted three years to the study of philosophy and theology. He took the degree of master of arts in 1607, and then determined to travel. He went through the greater part of Germany, the Low Countries, England and Italy. He had resolved when at Wittemberg, to embrace the medical profession, and he therefore devoted himself to its study, and acquired from the various universities he visited additional information. He was offered a professorship of anatomy at Naples; and he was also invited to accept of a chair for the Greek language at Sedan; both of these he declined from attachment to his own country. He travelled through the whole of France to the frontiers of Spain, and thus re-entered Italy, when he settled at Padua, to make himself perfect in anatomy. He took the degree of doctor of medicine at Basle, under the presidency of Caspar Bauhin, in 1610; after which he removed to Wittemberg, and practised for some time. In 1612, Christian IV. appointed him to a professorship of Greek in the university of Copenhagen, which in 1613 he exchanged for a chair of medicine, as more congenial to his taste and pursuits. He filled this office eleven years, when he fell ill of a serious disease, and vowed that should he recover, he would attend to no other study than that of divinity. He faithfully fulfilled his determination. He renounced the practice of medicine, and resigned his chair. In 1624 he solicited and obtained a chair of divinity, vacant by the death of Conrad Aslach, and the king gave to him the canonry of Rotschild; and in 1626, he was created a doctor of divinity. He died July 13, 1629 at Sora, leaving a family of six sons, all of whom distinguished themselves in their different professions. His body was removed to Copenhagen for interment.

The celebrity of Bartholin appears to have arisen chiefly from the diversity of his knowledge: he was eminent in philosophy, in letters, in theology, in medicine, in anatomy, and also in poetry. He published various works, among which are Paradoxa Medica, Basil, 1610, 4to. Anatomicæ Institutiones Corporis Humani, Wittemb. 1611, 8vo. Rostoch, 1626, 8vo. Argent. 1626, 12mo. Goslaviæ, 1632, 8vo. Oxon. 1632, 8vo. It has also been abridged, and several times published under the title of Anatomia Reformata Problematum Philosophicorum et Medicorum Exercitationes. Wittemb. 1611, 4to; Opuscula quatuor, Hafniæ, 1628, 8vo.

BARTHOLIN, (Thomas,) son of Caspar Bartholin, born at Copenhagen, Oct. 20, 1616; and unquestionably the most celebrated member of a highly gifted and learned family. He entertained at an early period a great taste for anatomical science, and a powerful inclination to the study of medicine. Having received in his native country the rudiments of his education, he travelled to obtain knowledge; and in the first place visited Holland, where he studied philosophy, philology, theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and the Arabic language, which he learnt under the celebrated Golius. He remained in Holland three years, and then departed for France; abiding for various periods at Paris and Montpelier; and he afterwards went to Padua, where he studied for three years, and made such extraordinary progress at the university, that he was named a counsellor of the German nation in 1642, and admitted into the academy of the Incogniti, then recently established at Venice by J. F. Loredano. He quitted Padua, passed through Italy, then into Sicily and Malta. At Basle he took a doctor's degree in 1645, under the presidency of the celebrated Bauhin. In the following year he returned into Denmark, where in 1647 he was appointed to the chair of mathematics, vacant by the death of Christopher Longomontanus; and in the ensuing year, he was also made professor of anatomy. He was elected perpetual dean of the faculty in 1654, by the College of Physicians, which situation had been previously occupied by his maternal

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grandfather, Thomas Finck. He filled this office until 1661, when he withdrew to Hagestaedt, near Copenhagen, having the title of honorary professor bestowed upon him. In 1670, a fire destroyed his house, his library, his manuscripts, and all his effects; yet his spirit sustained him under so grievous a loss. Christian V. upon this event, appointed him his first physician, and exempted him from the payment of all taxes. The academy made him inspector of their most extensive library; and in 1675 he was again named assessor of the upper council. He died December 4th, 1680, having been four times rector of the university.

Bartholin is to be looked upon as the most celebrated physician of his day. He was acquainted with almost all branches of knowledge; but anatomy was his chief delight. He asserted his claims by his own pen, and by that of some of his contemporaries, to the discovery of the lymphatic vessels; but the best judges have assigned this merit to Olaus Rudbeck. Haller has collected together all that is interesting in this controversy, which was carried on with great asperity for a considerable period. Bartholin does not appear to have seen the vessels in dogs until December 15th, 1651, and January 9th, 1652; at which time Rudbeck had published his observations respecting them; and he is also far more accurate in the account he gives of this system of the human frame. Bartholin, however, excelled in physiological researches. He completely succeeded in abolishing the opinion entertained from the time of Galen, relative to the office of sanguification being performed by the liver; he adopted and defended with earnestness the discovery of Harvey of the circulation of the blood; and his views relative to the structure and functions of the heart and lungs are worthy of perusal even at the present time. They display great originality of mind, united to powers of acute observation and generalization. He proved the bladder to be a muscular organ; and he gave an excellent account of the suprarenal capsules. He also showed that the epidermis was unorganized; and he regarded this substance as the product of transpiration, condensed by the action of the atmospheric air. He contended for the secretion of the adipose matter by the blood-vessels; and he gave an excellent description of the anatomy of the pancreatic duct; and made many other important additions to the knowledge previously entertained of the structure and functions of the human body. He rendered great service to medical science, in the attention he paid to morbid anatomy, or pathology, for he omitted no opportunity of making examination of fatal cases, and may almost be looked upon as the founder of pathological anatomy. He partook, however, of the failing general in his time: he was too credulous, and has therefore been described by Haller as Vir facillimus in recipiendis historiis et mirè credulus. He did not neglect the aid of comparative anatomy to elucidate human physiology. He published an account of his discoveries and his researches in various works, the number of which is stated to be greater than that of the years he lived; and the principal of which can therefore only here be recorded. They will be found to give Bartholin a claim to the veneration of posterity:—Anatomia ex Casp. Bartholini, &c. Lugd. Bat. 1641, 8vo; *ibid.* 1645, 8vo; *ibid.* 1651, 8vo; *ibid.* 1673, 8vo. In the third edition, the name of his father is omitted. The work has gone through many editions, and has been translated into German, French, Italian, &c. Anatomica Aneurysmatis dissecti Descriptio, Palerm. 1643, 4to. De Monstris in Naturâ et Arte, Basil, 1645, 4to. De Luce Animalium, lib. iii. Lugd. Bat. 1647, 8vo. De Lacteis Thoracis in Homine Brutisque, Disputat. Copenh. 1652, 4to. Vasa lymphatica nuper Hafniæ in Animalibus inventa, et Hepatis Exequiæ, Copenh. 1653, 4to. Vasa lymphatica in Homine nuper inventa, Copenh. 1654, 4to. Hist. Anat. et Med. Rarior. Cent. i.—vi. Copenh. 1654—1657, 4to. De Integumentis Corporis humani, Copenh. 1655, 4to. De Usu Thoracis et ejus Partium, Copenh. 1657, 4to. De Hepate defuncto, Copenh. 1661, 8vo. Epist. Medicinal. Cent. i.—iv. Copenh. 1663—1667, 8vo. De Medicina Danorum, Copen. 1666, 8vo. De Medicis Poetis, Copenh. 1668, 8vo. De Biblioth. Incendio, Copen. 1670, 8vo.

BARTHOLIN, (Erasmus,) another son of Caspar Bartholin the elder, born August 13th, 1625, at Rotschild. Great attention was paid to his education, after which he travelled from 1646 to 1657 in England, France, Italy, Germany, and Flanders. He remained three years in Leyden, and eighteen months at Padua, where he was made vice syndic, and counsellor of the German nation, and

received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1654. He returned to Denmark, was named professor of medicine and geometry, and afterwards assessor of the consistory, and member of the upper council. He made many researches, and some physical discoveries. He published these, was highly esteemed, and died November 5th, 1698, at the age of seventy-three years. De Figuris Nivis Dissertatio, Hafniæ, 1661, 8vo. De Cometis anni 1664 et 1665, *ibid.* 4to. De Naturæ Mirabilibus, *ibid.* 1674, 4to. De Poris Corporum et Consuetudine, *ibid.* 1674, 4to.

BARTHOLIN, (Thomas,) the son of the preceding anatomist and physician, was born May 29th, 1659. He studied medicine at Copenhagen, and afterwards travelled to Leyden, Oxford, London, Paris, and Leipsic, in imitation of his predecessors. He selected jurisprudence for his profession, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of history and antiquities. He was appointed professor of history and civil law in the university of Copenhagen, assessor to the consistory, antiquarian to the king of Denmark, and keeper of the royal archives. He died November 5th, 1690, having published the following works:— Observatio de variis Miris circa Glaciam Islandicam, Copenh. 1670, 12mo. De Vermibus in Aceto et Semine, Copenh. 1671, 12mo. Antiquitates Danicæ, Copen. 1689, 4to.

BARTHOLIN, (Caspar,) a physician, born in 1669, grandson of the elder Caspar, and like him he travelled through the greatest part of Europe, making acquaintance with the most celebrated men of his time, Swammerdam, Ruysch, Sylvius, Drelincourt, Malpighi, Benvenuti, and Duverney, in Holland, Italy and France. He studied at Padua, and afterwards at Florence and Bologna. His anatomical knowledge was, however, acquired principally under Duverney, who united with him in making various researches relating particularly to the ovaries. He returned to Denmark, took the title of doctor of medicine, and in 1690 was appointed professor of medicine at the university, although he had not then reached his twenty-sixth year. He was afterwards attached to the court; but he died shortly after receiving the appointment, leaving many works, of which the following are principally worthy of notice: Exercitationes Miscellaneæ varii Argumenti, imprimis Anatomici, Lugd. Bat. 1675, 8vo. Epistola de Nervorum Usu in Musculorum Motu, Paris, 1676, 8vo. Diaphragmatis Structura nova, *ib.* 1676—1682, 8vo. De Ovariis Mulierum, &c., Romæ, 1677, 8vo. De Olfactûs Organo, Copenh. 1679, 4to. De Ductu Salivali, hactenùs non descripto, Observatio Anatomica, Copenh. 1684, 4to. There are many articles from his pen in the Acta Hafniensia.

BARTHOLINUS, (Ricardi,) or Ricardus Bartholinus Perusinus (?), a Polish author, who wrote an account of the meeting between the emperor Maximilian I. and the kings Vladislaus, Sigismund, and Ludwig, Vien. 1515, 4to, and some other tracts. (Hoppius de Scriptor. Hist. Polon.)

BARTHOLOMÆUS, (de Martyribus,) archbishop of Braga, in Portugal; was born in 1514, of parents in the middle rank of life, and received his name from the church in which he was baptized. He entered the order of St. Dominic in 1528, and was distinguished by his talent in study and zeal in theological duties; was appointed doctor of theology, definitor of the Portuguese province of his order, instructor of a natural son of the Infant Don Antonio, and after holding this last employment two years, at the court of Evora, he was elected prior of the convent of Benfiga, near Lisbon, to which his pupil followed him. In 1559, he was appointed archbishop of Braga, the highest ecclesiastical honour in Portugal; one which he is reported to have long declined with an anxiety and earnestness which caused in him a serious illness: but once entered upon the duties of his office, he discharged them with a zeal, diligence, and boldness, which were as surprising, as they were in those days unusual. A distinguished opportunity of showing these qualities offered itself in the convocation of the council of Trent, in which he represented the clerical establishment of Portugal; and where he spoke in favour of the reform of the clergy, the granting of the cup to the laity, the residence of the bishops, the curtailment of the papal claims, and other important subjects, with a boldness which astonished, while it commanded the respect of all ranks of the clergy, and extorted from one of them the confession that he was a bishop out of the first ages of Christendom. While in Italy he formed a strict friendship with the afterwards celebrated cardinal Borromeo, the pope's nephew, then a young man; a friendship which the pope hoped

to use as a means of inducing the archbishop to abate the rigour of his requisitions; but private friendship was not suffered to interfere with the conscientious discharge of his duty, and he brought back important concessions from the council. His bishopric was distinguished by incessant labours of discipline and charity; the severity of the former raised his clergy against him, and the people were taught to insult their benefactor with the public accusation of Lutherism. This, and the disturbed state of the kingdom, were additional reasons for repeating the petition he had already preferred to be allowed to relinquish his office; a request which was at length granted in 1582, when he retired to the convent of Viana, which he himself had founded. He died in 1590. His most famous work is the Stimulus Pastorum, which has often been printed and translated. His works were printed collectively, (in Latin,) Rome, 2 vols, fol. 1727.

BARTHOLOMÆUS was the name of many eminent men who lived during the middle ages.

Bartholomæus, an English philosopher of the twelfth century, born at Exeter, bishop of Exeter and dean of Chichester. He became bishop of Exeter in 1161, and died probably in 1182, though there is some difference about the date of his death. He was the author of a curious Pœnitential, still preserved in MS., of some letters, and several philosophico-theological treatises, which are also preserved, particularly one De Fatalitate et Fato. (Tanner.)

Bartholomæus Brixiensis, born in 1178 at Brescia, whence he derived his name. He was in great repute in his native town, which he assisted on every occasion with word and deed. He was slain in 1258, when Ezzelini took possession of Brescia. He wrote a commentary upon the five books of Decretalia, entitled Apparatus, printed several times, the last edition being that of Bologna, 1589, folio; and Quæstiones dominicales, a work on law, thus called, because he composed it in his leisure hours on Sundays. (Ersch und Gruber.)

Bartholomæus de Bragantiis, of the order of Preachers, a bishop first in Cyprus, and then at Vicenza, from 1250 to 1270. Ughello mentions his Narratio de Reliquiis Spineæ Coronæ Christi, A. 1260 Vicentiam perlata, which seems to have been printed; and Quetifus enumerates a long list of works on ascetic subjects which were then existing in MS. (Fabricius.)

Bartholomæus de Neocastro, born at Messina, in Sicily, where he was a judge, and regni Siciliæ fisci patronus. James, king of Arragon, sent him, in 1286, to pope Honorius IV. He wrote, in hexameter verse, Messana, sive xv. Libros de Rebus gestis Petri Arrag. Reg. Siculorumque adversus Carolum post Gallorum cladem. an. 1282; and in prose, Historia sui Temporis, ab an. 1250 usque 1294. Muratori published these works in the 13th vol. of his Script. Rer. Ital. It would seem that the work in verse was subsequently fused into that in prose. (Fabricius.)

Bartholomæus de Sancta Concordia, born at Pisa, a friar of the order of Preachers, and a doctor decretorum. He wrote Summa Casuum Conscientiæ, finished in 1338, at Pisa. It was one of the first Incunabula, printed under the title of Bartholina, or Pisanella, or Magistruccia, but without either date or place of impression. It was afterwards reprinted at Paris, 1470; Venice, 1476, 1481, and 1483; Reutlingen, 1484; and in several other places. Amongst his other works, that De Documentis Antiquorum was printed at Treviso, 1601, 8vo. An interesting Chronicon by Bartholomæus, preserved in the library of the Dominicans at Pisa, is mentioned by Jac. Sponius, which, after the death of the author, was continued by Ugolino di Sernovi, and others. In the beginning of this Chronicon, the discovery of spectacles (lenses) at Pisa, about 1313, is mentioned. (Jac. Sponius, Recherches sur l'Antiquité. Fabricii Biblioth.)

Bartholomæus de Bononia, of the order of Preachers. He was sent in 1338 to Armenia as a missionary, and composed with Joannes Antonius Bononiensis some commentaries upon parts of the Gospels. He has been by some authors confounded with Bartholomæus Bisna, also called Bononiensis. (Fabricius.)

Bartholomæus Augustianus, bishop of Urbino from 1347 to 1350. His Milleloquium Augustini ad Clementem VI. Papam, was published at Lyons in 1555, folio. He wrote also Contra Errores qui inventi fuere tempore Ludovici Ducis Bavariæ. (Fabricius.)

Bartholomæus, most commonly cited by the title of *Anglicus*, though his family name was Glanvil, an English Franciscan monk, born of a good family in Suffolk, and flourished about the middle of the fourteenth century. He studied succes-

sively at Oxford, Paris, and, probably, Rome: and was very famous in that and the following centuries, as the author of the popular book of encyclopedic knowledge which bore the title De Proprietatibus Rerum, in nineteen books, the first book treating of God, and the others in succession including the whole circle of created things. This work went through many editions in the early ages of printing, and it is found in numerous manuscripts. There was a translation of it in Belgic printed in 1485. In the following century it was translated into English by Stephen Batman. Other works attributed to this writer are enumerated in Bale and Tanner.

Bartholomæus Albicius, or *Albisius*, who died as a Franciscan in 1401, at Pisa. Waddingus mentions many works of his, mostly of a pious or ascetic character. Amongst them are, Sermones quadragesimales de Contemtu Mundi, sive de triplici Mundo, Mediol. 1488, 4to, and Venice, 1503. It seems also that Albicius is the same with Magister Bartholomeus, whose Declaratio super Regulam Fratrum Minorum, is inserted in the Collectio Rerum Franciscanarum, Brixiæ, per Jac. Britannicum Brixianum, 1502. (Fabricius.)

Bartholomæus Gaetanus, a historian of Brescia, of whom it is only known that he died in 1404, in defending his native country against Pedro Gambara. (Vossius.)

Bartholomæus ab Apona, a Minorite friar, who is said to have persuaded Joannes Palæologus, and Joseph, patriarch of Constantinople, to attend the Florentine council in 1438. Two works of his are mentioned by Waddingus. (Fabricius.)

Bartholomæus Carthusiensis, a prior at Ruremund, in Geldern, died in 1446. Hendreichius and Bostius praise his Summa Vitiorum, Tract. de Esu Carnium Benedicti Regulam professis prohibito. He is most probably the same Bartholomæus Carthusiensis of whom the library of Vienna possesses a MS. on the authority of the council over the pope, in which Magister Bartholomæus is styled doctor of theology and rector studii Heidelbergensis. (Fabricius.)

Bartholomæus Catanius Maioricensis, a Minorite friar in the fifteenth century, and one of the first supports of that order in the island of Majorca. He wrote Homiliæ and Sermones pro universis Anni Diebus. He built the great convent of Sta. Maria in Majorca, where his MSS. were deposited, and died in 1462. (Waddingus, Annales Franciscan.)

Bartholomæus de Novaria, an Italian jurist, a pupil of Joannes Faber, whose commentary on the Institutes was printed under the name and in the works of Bartole. (Pancirolus, De Clar. Seg. Interp. Savign.)

Bartholomæus Coloniensis, thus called because he had resided at the beginning of the sixteenth century at Cologne. He was a fellow student of Erasmus, under professor Hegius, at Deventer, and contributed powerfully towards spreading a taste for classical studies and literature in the countries of the Lower Rhine. For the sake of avoiding persecution, he went to Minden, where he became rector, yet died in great poverty. He published Sylva Carminum, Deventer, 1505, 4to; Dialogus mythologicus, Tubingæ, 1515; De Secta Dyogenis. Montfauçon mentions also some MS. poems of his. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARTHOLOMEO, or BARBATIA, (Andreas de,) sometimes called ANDREA SICULO, an eminent Italian jurist, born according to one opinion at Messina in the year 1400; whilst another considers Noto to have been his birthplace. He studied law at Bologna, under Giovanni da Imola and Giovanni d'Anania, the most celebrated lawyers of the time, and graduated as doctor on the 14th of October, 1439. After this he became professor of canon law at the university of Ferrara, which post he afterwards relinquished for the chair of civil law at Bologna, where he acquitted himself with great applause, and obtained considerable reputation. In 1442 he was created a citizen of Bologna. By his wife, a daughter of a noble family, he had a son named Bartolomeo, who was also a jurist, and who died in 1527. It is supposed that Andrea was present at the council of Basil in 1431, and distinguished himself greatly by defending the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. He was highly esteemed by several royal personages of his time, and was created in 1466 by John king of Arragon his counsellor. He was also knighted. He died at Bologna on the 20th of July, 1479. His works are, 1. Consiliorum Volumina quatuor, Tridini, 1517. 2. Commentarii super prim. sec. et tertiam Partem Decretalium, Ven. 1508-11. 3. Additiones ad Nicolai de Tudeschis Comment. super Decretalibus. 4. Lect. in Clementinarum Compilationem, Ven. 1516. 5. De Testibus ad

C. Testimonium de Testibus, published in the 4th vol. of Tract. Univ. Jur. 6. Tractatus de Præstantia Cardinalium, &c., published in the second part of the 18th vol. of the same work. 7. De Cardinalibus Legatis a latere, published in the same. 8. Repetitiones variæ, Pap. 1496. 9. In Tit. Digest. De Verborum Obligationibus. 10. Super 2 ff. novi et in 1. Infortiati. 11. De Prætensionibus, Bon. 1797. 12. Additiones ad Comment. in Jus Feud. Ubaldi Baldi in Cod. Digest. Feuda et Infortiatum. Lugd. 1545. 13. Super Controversiam an Ecclesia Hæres instituta teneatur ultra vires hæreditatis si non conficiat inventarium.* 14. Additiones ad Bartholum super tribus Libris Codicis.* 15. Tractatus de Constitutionibus.* 16. De Officio Delegati. 17. Decisiones Rotæ Romanæ.* (Mazzuchelli.)

BARTHOLOMEW, (David Ewin,) a captain in the British navy—a brave and meritorious officer, and practical hydrographer of the first order. Bartholomew was a native of Linlithgowshire (N.B.), and went first to sea in the Baltic trade. In the year 1795 he was impressed in London, and subsequently served "before the mast" in some of his majesty's vessels of war: but exemplary conduct, added to his astronomical knowledge and general proficiency upon all subjects connected with nautical science, ultimately procured for him the petty officer's post of master's mate. In 1798 his zeal and superior attainments won for him the especial patronage of Sir Home Popham, who entrusted him with the command of one of the boats employed to cooperate with the British army on the Dutch canals.

Following his patron into H. M. ship *Romney*, he proceeded direct to India, and served actively on that station for upwards of three years.† On the *Romney's* return to England in 1803, he was paid off, and, to employ the homely language of a flag-officer, "found himself a passed midshipman adrift upon the wide world." Failing in every endeavour to obtain that promotion to which he was so justly entitled, he ventured, at the suggestion of a professional friend, an officer of high character and station in the service, to appeal to the first lord of the Admiralty, forwarding at the same time all his "certificates and recommendatory documents."

His first application, which briefly embraces his course of service, we copy entire; particularly as it was the first of a series of letters which led to an unwarrantable proceeding on the part of a personage high in authority—a proceeding publicly denounced in the British senate as "a *most arbitrary* and violent act."

"*No. 9, Prince's-row, Pimlico, June 16th*, 1803.

"My Lord,—Permit me, with all humility, to represent to your lordship that I have been in the naval service since 1794, during which period I have been entrusted with command ashore as well as afloat; nay, volunteered my services in the West-India islands, as also to oppose the insurgents in Ireland. I served on the expedition to Holland, by which I sustained a 'loss of time,'‡ and for two years served in the Red Sea, from which I have but recently returned. I have passed for a lieutenant abroad, as well as at home; consider myself skilled in astronomy, and not a stranger to chronometers. With these qualifications, I tender myself on *any service*§ your lordship may approve, persuaded that promotion from your lordship's hand must flow from merit, and not through the hackneyed channel of recommendation. I therefore throw myself on your lordship's clemency, and have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "D. E. Bartholomew."

"*To the earl of St. Vincent, first lord of the Admiralty, &c.*"

This letter, which was accompanied by the strongest testimonials from admiral M'Dougall, Sir Home Popham, and other officers of rank and distinction, produced a brief reply, recommending Mr. Bartholomew to "offer his services to the captain of one of the ships fitting for sea," and concluding with the consoling assurance that "there could be no promotion while there were 1500 lieutenants seeking employment."

But Bartholomew was not to be diverted from his purpose. Persevering in his epistolary application, *eight* letters, within the short interval of six months, were addressed to the first lord of the admiralty, urging his claims, and setting forth his full title to promotion. His *seventh* letter is a curious and characteristic document.

* Unpublished.

† Including the period employed in the Red Sea.

‡ Meaning servitude.

§ The reader will compare this public tender of service with the statement which will presently appear in Mr. Parker's letter to the regulating captain.

"My Lord,—To party disinterested, in interest void, to my country true, in *its* cause I have tendered my service, and solicited your lordship's aid. If your lordship will deign to say, No, I shall not presume to trouble you again; if Yes, I anticipate the pleasure in discharging a duty (I trust) equally satisfactory to my patron, and serviceable to the nation, as creditable to myself. I have the honour to be, with becoming respect, &c.

(Signed) "D. E. Bartholomew."

Upon the receipt of this letter, the private secretary of the first lord addressed to Mr. Bartholomew the following note:—

"*Admiralty*, 13*th Dec.* 1803.

"Sir,—I am directed by the earl of St. Vincent to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and to desire you will call at the Admiralty any morning except to-morrow, after eleven o'clock. I am, &c.

(Signed) "Geo. Parker."

Flattering himself that he was at length about to receive a lieutenant's commission, Mr. Bartholomew immediately obeyed the secretary's summons; but, to his great disappointment, he was told that "although the *first lord* highly applauded his patriotic zeal, and the *manner* in which he had *written* his letters, yet his lordship was displeased with his pressing importunity upon the subject of promotion; that there was none going on except for brilliant services; and that he had better join a ship going abroad, in which case," Mr. Parker was inclined to think, "his lordship would not forget him."

Under the influence of severe mortification, he shortly afterwards addressed the following, his final letter to the first lord:—

"*Golden Cross, Charing-cross, Dec.* 16*th*, 1803.

"My Lord,—In obedience to your directions, I waited on Mr. Parker, for what purpose I have yet to learn; but my resolution is fixed—to lay my services and my various applications before an impartial public, who will then judge what they are to expect if they embark their children into the navy without interest. I have the honour to be, with due respect,

(Signed) "D. E. Bartholomew."

Nettled by this threat, prompt steps were taken by the noble lord to secure by *impressment* the person of Mr. Bartholomew. Accordingly, the following note was despatched by his lordship's private secretary to captain Richbell, the regulating captain at Tower-hill:—

"*Admiralty*, 16*th Dec.* 1803.

"Sir,—I transmit the *last* of eight letters from a person named D. E. Bartholomew, who appears to have passed in June last, but *declines* serving* *without* promotion. The letters are written in rather a superior style, but in a presuming tone; and lord St. Vincent thinks that this *gentleman's address* will be more *properly deposited with you*. On the other side, you will find the different residences of this *personage*, according to his letters. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "Geo. Parker."

At the top of this letter, captain John Markham, then one of the lords of the admiralty, wrote the following pointed and approving lines:—

"Dear Richbell,—The undermentioned appears to be a *proper subject* for you.—Yours truly, J. M.

"Send him to the Nore as soon as you *catch* him."

To "catch him" was an easy task; for one of captain Richbell's "gang" passing himself off for an admiralty messenger, and calling at Bartholomew's residence, led the deluded man to believe his presence was required at Whitehall, where four stout fellows were in waiting to seize his person as soon as he entered the Admiralty-hall. But this contemptible piece of petty-minded tyranny was not permitted to pass unnoticed. A select committee of the house of commons was empowered "to inquire into the circumstances attending the *impressment* of Mr. Bartholomew." An extract from the parliamentary "report" we here subjoin.

"It does not appear that any case which can be called a precedent for this proceeding has been brought to support it; and on the questions, whether it ought or ought not to be deemed a violation of the usage of the navy, or likely to be injurious to his majesty's service, your committee find it to be the concurring opinion of three naval officers, namely, admiral Berkeley, and captains Carden and Winthrop; which opinion, however, is *opposed* by those of admiral *Markham* and captain *Richbell*" (implicated parties); "that the impressing of Mr. Bartholomew was a violation of the usage of the navy, admiral Berkeley, in particular, speaking of it as a most arbitrary

* Mr. B.'s tender of services shows this statement to be unfounded in fact.

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and violent act, that must disgust all young men who have nothing but their merits to recommend them, and likely, therefore, to be highly injurious to his majesty's service."

But although the "twice-passed" midshipman had been taken in the admiralty trap, and with other "disposable men," had been sent in the Tower tender to the Nore, to join the *Inflexible* (64), in the capacity of foremastman, still it was not long before the captain of that ship "replaced him on the quarter-deck," and restored him to that station in society in which he was destined to shine.

To follow the professional career of this gallant and scientific seaman becomes unnecessary in a work of this nature. Suffice it to say, that in every station he filled afloat, he eminently distinguished himself, and ever brought honour to the British flag. In June, 1815, he was advanced to the rank of post-captain, "for his gallant and judicious conduct while employed under the orders of captain, now admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, during that inestimable officer's brilliant successes and gallant achievements in the river Powtomac. At the close of the same year he obtained "a companionship of the order of the Bath;" and in 1818 he commissioned the *Leven* (24), a vessel purposely fitted for surveying service.

In the *Leven*, at the island of Mayo, captain Bartholomew terminated his mortal career, after surveying the whole of the Azores, part of the African coast, and some of the Cape de Verd islands. He died on the 19th of Feb. 1821. His remains were interred at Porta Praya, St. Jago, in the eastern angle of a small fort fronting the sea; and over his grave was placed a board, which the Portuguese have allowed to remain undisturbed, probably from the circumstance of the *Leven's* officers having taken the precaution, although he was a protestant, to paint under the inscription a cross, similar to those used in Roman-catholic countries. The entire correspondence between Mr. Bartholomew and the private secretary of lord St. Vincent will be found in Marshall's Naval Biography.

BARTHOLUTIUS, (Rufinus,) one of the most ancient contrapuntists in Italy. He was a Franciscan friar, whose fame was widely extended through the towns of Padua, Bologna, and Venice. He is said to have been the first who wrote for two separate choruses. As Hadrian Willaert, who brought this sort of composition to higher perfection, lived about 1540, it appears that Bartholutius must have lived in the preceding century. (Schilling, Lex. der Tonkunst.)

BARTISCH, (George,) a German surgeon, born at Königsberg about the middle of the sixteenth century, the author of a treatise on the Diseases of the Eyes, which was once very popular. (Biog. Univ.)

BARTLEMAN, or BARTHELEMON, (Hypolite, 1741—1808,) one of the most distinguished violinists of the eighteenth century. The authors of the Dictionary of Musicians say that he was a Frenchman, that he resided some time at Paris, and that he composed in 1768 an opera called the River Scamander, for the Italian opera. This last fact is alone credible. Bartleman had produced two operas in London, Pelopeda in 1766, and Oithona in 1768, when he went to Paris, and there represented on the 28th of Dec. in the same year, but with little success, the pastoral of the River Scamander, with words by Renout. He returned to London in 1769, and was more successful. Two other operas, the Judgment of Paris, which he gave the same year, and the Enchanted Girdle, in 1770, were received with enthusiasm, and fixed both his reputation and his fortune. He was appointed director of the music at Vauxhall. In 1777 he visited Germany and Italy, where he married a celebrated singer. The queen of Naples entrusted to his care a letter to the queen of France, her sister. In the Dictionary of Musicians, Bartleman is described as having been born at Bordeaux, and the date respectively of his birth and death are given as above. Soon after his arrival in London, he was engaged by Garrick to set several dramatic pieces for the theatre. He was afterwards engaged as leader at the Italian opera for several seasons. He was greatly admired for his taste and execution, particularly in his adagio movements, and as a performer of Corelli's solos. As an instance of his extreme readiness in setting words to music, it is related that at his first interview with Garrick, whilst the manager wrote down for him the words of a song to be introduced into the Country Girl, Barthelemon looked over his shoulder, and wrote down the notes as fast as the other composed the verses. M. Audiffret, in the Biographie Universelle, considers that the name Barthelemon is the same as that which in

England is known as Bartleman. (Biog. Univ. Dict. of Mus.)

BARTLEMAN, (James, 19th Sept. 1769—15th April, 1821,) a very eminent bass singer, born in Westminster. At an early age, he was received into the abbey choir under Dr. Cooke, who fostered his great abilities, and introduced him to the patronage of a Mr. Roger, who protected him until he could enter on a professional life. In 1788 his name for the first time appeared amongst the bass singers at the concerts of ancient music. On the establishment of the vocal concerts in 1791, he quitted the ancient concerts, where he became, without rival, the greatest bass singer of his day. In 1795 he returned to the ancient concerts, and there continued until compelled by ill health to resign. He died after long and severe bodily suffering, to which his indomitable resolution would not allow him to yield, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey, the inscription over his grave being prefaced by the first notes from Pergolesi's air, "O Lord, have mercy upon me."

The voice of this eminent vocalist, whilst it remained a soprano, was low, approaching to the contralto, but distinguished by fulness, strength, and roundness of tone. His name is unrivalled as an English bass singer. It is not, however, by the superior compass of his voice alone that he soared above his contemporaries and predecessors. His conceptions were still greater than his vocal power; his delineation of each variety of human passion or feeling was true as his intonation. The date of Bartleman's death is variously stated as 1820, 1821, and 1822; but the period stated at the head of this article appears to be correct. (Miss Hawkins's Anecdotes. Harmonicon. Dict. of Mus.)

BARTLETT, (Benjamin, born 1714, died 1787,) a numismatical and topographical writer, was of a Quaker family at Bradford, in Yorkshire, where his father was an apothecary of eminence. He himself was brought up to the same profession, and practised at Bradford, his native town. He removed to London, where he lived in the parish of Saint George the Martyr, but his health declining, he gave up the practice of his profession, and devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1764. He had formed by that time an excellent collection of English coins, with other articles of antiquarian curiosity, such as celts, matrices or seals, &c. He contributed a paper to the Archæologia on the episcopal coins of Durham, and the monastic coins of Reading, minted during the reigns of Edward I. II. and III., and this is believed to be his only publication. But he left in manuscript a History of the Parish of Manceter in Warwickshire, and of several places in its vicinity. This was prepared by him with the intention of presenting it to Mr. Nichols for the Bibliotheca Topographica, which intention was carried into effect by Dr. Combe, into whose hands it fell on the death of Mr. Bartlett. It was published under the title, Manduessedum Romanorum, 4to, 1791. He died at Hertford, March 2, 1787. He married in 1744, at the Quaker's meeting-house, in Chesterfield, Martha, the eldest sister of Gilbert Heathcote Rodes, of Barlborough, in that county, Esq., by whom he left one son, Benjamin Newton Bartlett, who was born at Bradford in 1745, and died a few months after his father.

BARTOCHOWSKI, (Adelbert,) a Polish Jesuit, who addressed king John III. after his victory over the Turks near Vienna, in a panegyrical poem, entitled, Fulmen Orientis, in a vapid style, which however found in Poland many imitators. (Bentkowski, Lit. Polska.)

BARTOLAJA, (Lodovico,) a native of Mirandola, who flourished in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He lived first at Naples, and then at Vienna, where he seems to have been employed at court. For a list of his works, see Mazzuchelli, amongst which we may mention La Circe Maga, Favola Trago-comica, Terni, 1614, 12mo; La Ninfa Cacciatrice, Favola Boschereccia, Venezia, 1602 and 1611, 12mo.

BARTOLDY, (Georg Wilhelm,) a philosophical, political, geographical, and educational writer, was born at Colberg, in 1765; studied at the royal gymnasium of Stettin, from 1780 to 1783; at Halle, till 1787; and lived as private teacher and author at Berlin, till 1797, when he was appointed professor of physics and mathematics at the royal gymnasium of Stettin. In 1804 he was chosen provincial educational counsellor at the school college and consistory of Stettin; and in the next year went as tutor to the royal gymnasium of the same place, which had recently been united to the civic gymnasium. At the same time he was appointed director of the contemplated seminary for the Pomeranian

schools, to be incorporated with the gymnasium. He died in 1815. In conjunction with Zöllner, he produced the Weekly Entertainment on the Characteristics of Humanity, and continued a work begun by Zöllner and Lange, Treatises on the Earth and her Inhabitants; a translation of Bacon's Novum Organon, 8vo, Berlin, 1793; the three Constitutions of France, with an Explanation of their first Principles, 8vo, Berlin, 1794; the Gallery of the World, 4to, Berlin, written by him in conjunction with J. D. F. Rumpf.

BARTOLET. (See FLAMEEL.)

BARTOLETUS. See BARTHOLET.

BARTOLI, (Giovanni,) a goldsmith of Siena, who made in 1369, with G. Marci, by order of pope Urban V., the silver busts of Peter and Paul, in which the skulls of these apostles were placed. On the pedestals are small bas-relievos, all skilfully executed. (Von der Hagen, Briefe.)

BARTOLI, (Cosimo,) an eminent scholar of the sixteenth century, was born at Florence, of a noble family, about the year 1515. From his youth he showed a great partiality for study, and applied himself both to literature and mathematics. In the year 1540 he became one of the early members of the academy of the Umidi, which was so celebrated afterwards by the name of the Florentine Academy, and one of the two commissioners who were selected to draw up its regulations and rules. In 1568 the grand duke employed him as his resident minister at Venice, where he remained for the space of three years. On his return to Florence he was elected prior, and preposito of the great church of St. John the Baptist, in which office he continued to his death, the epoch of which is unknown. His works are many; the most worthy of record are: 1. Marsilio Ficino sopra l'Amore, ouvero Convito di Platone traslatato da lui dalla Greca nella Latina Lingua, ed appresso Volgarizzato nella Toscana, Firenze, 1544, 8vo. It is a curious work, extremely rare, in which he has introduced a new method of spelling to suit the Florentine pronunciation, but which fortunately and justly has not been adopted. 2. L'Architettura di Leon Battista Alberti tradotta in Lingua Fiorentina coll' aggiunta de' disegni, &c. Firenze, 1550, fol. et Venezia, 1565, 4to. 3. Opuscoli Morali di Leon Battista Alberti tradotti e parte corretti. Venezia, 1568, 4to. 4. Manlio Severino Boezio della Consolazione della Filosofia, &c. Firenze, 1551, 8vo. This translation Bartoli undertook on the recommendation of the grand duke, who wished to send it to the emperor Charles V., but Varchi, who had also undertaken the same work for the same reason, succeeded in having his own translation preferred, and even quoted as a text of language in the Vocabolario della Crusca. 5. Modo di misurare le Distanze, le Superficie, i Corpi, le Piante, le Prospettive, le Provincie e Tutte le altre cose terrene secondo le Regole di Euclide. Venezia, 1564 and 1589, 4to. 6. Vita di Barbarossa Imperatore Romano, Firenze, 1566, 8vo. 7. Raggionamenti Accademia sopra alcuni luoghi di Dante con alcune Invenzioni e Significati, Venezia, without date, 4to; and again in 1569 and 1607. At the end of the third of these Raggionamenti there is a Canzone of Bartoli, which has induced Crescimbeni to reckon him amongst the Italian poets.

George Bartoli, the brother of Cosimo, left behind him a work entitled, Degli Elementi del Parlar Toscano, edited by his brother. He died in 1584.

BARTOLI, (Minerva,) a literary lady, born at Urbino, towards the latter end of the sixteenth century. She acquired a name amongst the poets of her time by her rhymes, which are not destitute of merit, and are to be found in many collections, such as the Eglogues of Riccinoli-Urbino, 1594; of Miari, Reggio, 1591; and in the Componimenti Poetici delle più Illustri Rimatrici, published by the countess Louigia Bergalli.

BARTOLI, (Daniele,) a learned Jesuit, born at Ferrara in 1608. In 1650, he was called to Rome for the purpose of writing in Italian the history of the society, in which occupation, together with that of other works, he continued till the year 1685, when he died, on the 13th of January. In this work he followed the events which had taken place in each separate province or kingdom. Having premised the life of St. Ignatius, he wrote three volumes of the history of the society in Asia, in the first of which he gave the account of what the Jesuits had done in the East Indies; in the second, in Japan; and in the third, in China. Then with the same method, in two more volumes, he described their progress in England and Italy, relating their labours in each particular place most minutely, and giving the life of those who had acquired the greatest reputation either for their regularity or for the sanctity of their conduct. The success of this work was great, for many parts of it were translated into

Latin, and reprinted both at Rome and Lyons.

His other works were published at Venice, in 1717, in three vols, 4to: they are, L'Uomo di Lettere, which has been translated into French in 1769, three vols, 8vo. Del Ghiaccio, e della Congelazione; Della Tensione e Pressione; Del Suono dei Tremori Armonici dell' Udito. All these, and particularly the last, though they contain some experiments he had made, show much deference to the Peripatetic doctrine by which he explained all his experiments. In fact, the work on ice was attacked by Giuseppe del Papa, professor of philosophy at Pavia, who had espoused and defended the principles of Galileo. Besides this, Bartoli published some philological and theological works: the latter are little esteemed, and deserve no notice; amongst the former we may mention the Ortografia Italiana, first published in 1670, and often reprinted; and lastly, Il Torto ed il Diritto del non si può, which was written to impeach the academy of La Crusca, for having criticised many of his expressions, by the common saying, "Non si può." In this work Bartoli shows that such judgments are wrong, the condemned phrases and expressions having been used by the academicians themselves, and by authors whose authority they had admitted in the vocabulary.

BARTOLI, (Dominico,) a poet, born in 1629, at Montefegatesi, a village in the mountains of the republic of Lucca, where he died in 1698. He would scarcely deserve any notice, had it not been for two uncommon events of his life; that being the son of a peasant, he was educated at the same schools in Lucca with the sons of the nobility, where he made considerable progress, so as to be able to translate Virgil into Italian; the second for a literary controversy, on account of some errors of language which Loreto Mattei had committed in his paraphrase of the Psalms. Bartoli published his critique upon this work, under the anagram of his name, Nicodemo Librato. Mattei discovered the author, and answered under the anagrammatic name, Oretto Tameti. After the controversy had been carried on with warmth for a year, the two antagonists on a sudden became affectionate friends, and sent each other their portraits; and Mattei suppressed a last controversial tract, which was already in the hands of the printer, and adopted Bartoli's corrections. He wrote some Canzoni, and Rime giocose, both published at Lucca, the former in 1695, the latter after his death in 1703.

BARTOLI, (Sebastian,) a physician of the seventeenth century, born at Montella, in the kingdom of Naples. He enjoyed a great reputation, and was distinguished by his personal accomplishments and his eloquence. He was much esteemed by the viceroy and the nobility of Naples. He died in 1676, having published various works, among which are, Examen Artis Medicæ, Venet. 1666, 4to; Triumphus Spagiricæ Medicinæ-Thermologiæ Arragoniæ prodromus, &c., which appeared after his death, edited by Michael Biancardi, 1700, 4to.

BARTOLI, (Pietro Santi,) a painter and engraver, born 1635, in Bartola, or Braitola, died in Rome 1700, (the dates in Füssli and Adelung being wrong.) He bore also the name of Perugino, but without any reason. He was a pupil of Nicolas Poussin, and it was from him that he acquired his good taste in the design of antiques. Winkelman and Göthe praise him highly. His original pictures are few, as he mostly copied after others, especially after Poussin, which he did with perfect accuracy and much spirit. He held the situation of antiquary to the pope and Christina, queen of Sweden. Besides a number of designs, he left also very valuable literary materials, the more so, as no one was in the habit of collecting them at that period. They have been printed in the Roma Antica, 1741, 8vo; and again in Fea's Miscellanea. Bartoli's chief merit was that of an engraver; his plates do not seem to have given him much trouble: still it is agreed that minute labour could not have added anything to their worth. Their number is very considerable; forming either whole series, or being copied after other masters, and in many instances original compositions. Most of them are made after antique plastic works, and represent the best of them existing then at Rome, executed with much accuracy and spirit. His style, as well as his technical execution, found many followers. His principal works are: Admiranda Romanorum Antiquitatum ac veteris Sculpturæ Vestigia, Romæ, folio, eighty-one plates; Columna Antoniana, *ibid.* fol.; Le Pitture antiche delle grotte di Roma e del Sepulcro de' Nasoni, *ibid.* 1706, 1711, and 1719, fol.; Le antiche Lucerne sepulcrali.—Gli antichi Sepolcri.—Recueil de Peintures antiques, &c. Paris, 1757, gr. fol. Bartoli published several other works of great

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merit. The single plates of this talented and indefatigable master are also numerous, amongst which we may mention, the Adoration of the Kings, after Raphael; John in the Desert, after P. Mola; and others after Julio Romano, Albani, &c. (Göthe, Winkelman u. sein Jahrhundert. Quandt, Entwurf zu einer Geschichte d. Kupperstecherkunst. Nagler. &c.)

BARTOLI, (Francesco da Reggio,) a painter of the Modenese school, who devoted himself to the decoration of theatres. He died in 1779. (Lanzi, iv. 49.)

BARTOLI, (Giuseppe,) a learned antiquary, was born at Padua, in February 1717, and died at Turin in the beginning of the French revolution. He seems to have applied himself closely to study during his youth, and to have been partial to poetry, in which pursuit he was encouraged by Apostolo Zeno. To please his father, he tried the bar, but soon gave it up, for the sake of philosophy and literature; and was first a professor of experimental philosophy at Padua, and afterwards of literature at Turin. Previous to his having received the latter appointment, he visited Bologna, and established an intimate acquaintance with the scholars of that university. From thence he went, in 1742, to Udino, and was occupied two years in instructing the children of Marco Contarini, who was lieutenant there under the republic of Venice. His success at Turin induced the king to confer upon him the title of antiquary royal. He afterwards spent some years at Paris, much esteemed by the *savans* there. His works are not very numerous, or of much general interest.

BARTOLINI, (Simon,) called Bartolini Perugino, one of the greatest musicians of the sixteenth century. He was a singer in the papal chapel. In the year 1545 he had been sent by the pope as director of music to the council of Trent, for the sake of exhibiting the powers of that prince before this assembly, even in an artistical point of view. (Schilling.)

BARTOLINI, (Gioseffo Maria,) an Italian painter of the Bolognese school, was born at Imola in 1657. He is esteemed in his native place for a picture of the Miracle of St. Biagio, and for various works at S. Domenico and in other churches. He opened a school at Imola, and painted throughout Romagna. He was an artist of great facility of execution, partaking in some degree of the manner of Pasinelli, his first master. His tomb-stone is at the Carmine in Imola. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. v. 167.)

BARTOLINI, (Biagio, 1746—1822,) an Italian natural philosopher, a native of Val di-Chiana. He was, at the age of thirty-two years, elected conservator of the Museum of Natural History (the Fisiocritici) at Siena, and he was honoured with several scientific employments by the sovereigns of Tuscany, especially with the task of forming the Botanical Garden of the university. He published several works on botanical subjects, which are praised by De Candolle, Sprengel, and others. See more in Tipaldo, iii. 139.

BARTOLO, the name of a distinguished family of Italian painters at Siena. Lanzi observes that at the beginning of the fifteenth century not only individual painters, but whole families of artists had multiplied, in which the art for a long series of years descended from father to son—a circumstance which he considers contributed greatly to the progress of painting; for the master, who is likewise the father, teaches without any feeling of jealousy, and generally aims at forming a pupil superior to himself. Of these the family of the Fredi, or the Bartoli, became celebrated beyond the rest, and the reputation of Taddeo, who began to be distinguished in the fourteenth century, rose very high. In the records of Siena he is styled Thaddæus magistri Bartholi magistri Fredi, from his father and grandfather, artists of the same name, the former of whom painted an historical fresco in the church of St. Genignano, dated 1356, and in that of St. Agostino a painting in a much better style, executed in 1388. By Taddeo, as the best master of the age, says Vasari, the chapel of the public palace was painted, where some historical pieces representing our Lady are yet to be seen, and in 1414 he ornamented the adjoining hall. The chief merit of the work consists in the dignity of its invention, which was afterwards imitated in part by Pietro Perugino, in the hall of the exchange at Perugia. The portraits are ideal, and they are dressed in the costume of Siena, even when they represent Greeks or Romans, and their attitudes are not happy. His pictures at Volterra and Pisa still exist, and that of the Arena in Padua, in the tribune of the church, is well preserved. In it he displays practical skill, but little variety, and less grace in the heads, and the tone is feeble. He also imitates, but not well, the style

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of Giotto. The artist, however, whom he mostly imitated, was Ambrogio, in which, particularly in the subdued colouring, he is very successful. Domenico Bartoli, his nephew and disciple, who painted in 1436, first pursued the same style as his preceptor, but he afterwards greatly improved it. In the pilgrims' ward of the hospital at Siena are many of his fresco pictures, representing the circumstances of its foundation, and the exercises of christian charity bestowed upon the poor, the sick, and the dying. His design and perspective in these are better than in his former works, and his composition more scientific than the old method. From these pictures Raffaelle and Pinturiccio, while painting at Siena, took many of their ideas of the national costume, and perhaps of some other particulars. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. i. 272, 273, iii. 10.)

BARTOLOCCIUS DE CELLENO, (Julius,) received the latter portion of his name from Celleno, in the Tuscan territory, where he was born in 1613. In 1651 he was chosen professor of Hebrew and the Rabbinical dialect in the Collegium Neophytorum et Transmarinorum at Rome, scriptor Hebraicus in the Vatican, and abbot of the reformed Cistercian order of St. Bernard, as well as of that of St. Sebastian ad Catacumbas. His great work is the Bibliotheca magna Rabbinica de Scriptoribus et Scriptis Rabbinicis, 4 vols, folio, Rome, 1675, 1678, 1683, and 1693. This work was completed and edited after the death of its author by Charles Joseph Imbonatus, a monk of his order, who added to the work a treatise in proof of the advent of the Messiah, against the Jews, and a Bibliotheca Latino-Hebraica, or an account of such writers as have written in Latin against the Jewish doctrines, or on other Hebrew subjects. The merits of Bartoloccius's work are well known, and it is certainly the best existing synopsis of Hebrew literature. It contains, besides an account of the lives of Hebrew authors, and of their works, numerous and copious extracts from the latter, with Latin translations. Bartoloccius wrote also the life of cardinal Robertus de Nobili in Italian. He died of apoplexy in 1687. (Jöcher, Gelehrter Lexicon.)

BARTOLOMEO, a Spanish sculptor of the thirteenth century, who enjoyed a great reputation, and executed the nine statues which embellish the portal of the cathedral of Tarragona. (Nagler.)

BARTOLOMEO DI CAPUA, an Italian jurist, who was in 1284 made by Charles II. of Naples protonotary of his kingdom, in which important situation he continued until his death in 1328. He graduated doctor in 1278. A list of the statutes which he compiled for king Robert may be seen in Giannone, Ist. Civ. del Reg. di Nap. lib. xx. ch. 9, § iv. So highly was Bartolomeo esteemed by the king, that during his lifetime his son Giacomo di Capua was also appointed protonotary, with an annual salary of 120 ounces of gold; but he died before his father. (Giannone.) The works of Bartolomeo are, 1. Singularia. 2. Quæstiones. 3. Glosses on the Constitution of the Kingdom of Naples. (Savigny.)

BARTOLOMEO. See BARTHOLOMEO.

BARTOLOMEO, (Michelozzo di,) a famous architect, sculptor, and brass-founder of Florence, 1395—1465. Many palaces and churches in Florence were built after his designs.

BARTOLOMEO, (Leonardo di,) a native of Palermo, who died in 1450. Amongst the many distinguished politicians and men which Sicily produced in the fifteenth century, he claims a conspicuous part. He formed a copious collection of books, which (all on papyrus or vellum) contained law books and a good number of classics.* In 1431 he and some other noblemen were sent to the court of king Alfonso the Magnanimous, then in Messina, and obtained from him most important privileges for the city of Palermo, which made Bartolomeo very popular among his countrymen. He had a great part in the supreme government, when, in 1436, the viceroy, Simone Ruggiero Paruta, went to Gaeta. In the situation of protonotary of the kingdom, he conferred a great benefit on the state, by obtaining for it the statute called, Ritus magnæ Regiæ Curiæ et totius Regni Siciliæ Curiarum, which was a regular codex of legal procedure, long known under the title of Rito del Re Alfonso. Bartolomeo met his death in a popular tumult, which took place in Palermo in 1450, concerning the administration of public alms. Having appeased this tumult, in returning home, he received a blow on the head from one Tommaso Crispo, of which he died. His biographer, G. L. Prince of Trabia, insinuates that this was done by command of king Alfonso, to whom the popularity of Bartolomeo had become then onerous. The murderer was never punished.

* The original catalogue, dated 12th June, 1450, exists still amongst the family documents in Palermo.

(Blasi, Stor. de' Vicere. Auria Stor. de' Vicere. Testa, Capitula Regni Sicil. Biographia Siciliana.)

BARTOLOMEO, (Dionisio di,) a Neapolitan architect, who studied under C. Cavagni. He built the church and convent of the P. P. Oratorii at Naples, erected from 1586 to 1597, and which is a celebrated work of architecture. (Nagler, Lexicon.)

BARTOLOMEO. See BREENBERGH.

BARTOLOMEO, (Fra.) See BACCIO DELLA PORTA.

BARTOLOMMEI, (Enrico de',) also called Cardinale Astiense, or Enrico di Susa, being born at Susa, in Piedmont. He flourished in the thirteenth century, and studied law under Giovanni Albiganese. Having acquired great celebrity as a jurist and teacher, he was called "Monarcha e fonte degli Leggi." He was also a theologian and preacher, and held in high esteem by pope Alexander IV. He was successively named bishop of Cisteron, Ambrun, and afterwards bishop and cardinal of Ostia and Veletri, and sent with the apostolic legate to England, where the king employed him in important business. Being in the conclave after the death of Clemens IV., he became sick by mere *ennui*, and renounced his right of election; but having left the place, he became better. He died in 1271 at Lyons. He wrote, Apparatus, seu Lectura sup. s. libr. Decretalium, Romæ, 1470, and often reprinted; Summa Aurea totius Jur. Canon. This work, known under the name, Sommo Ostiense, was also first published at Rome in 1470, and often reprinted, being much valued and resorted to by subsequent authors. (Ciacconio, Vitæ Pontiff. et Cardin. Mazzuchelli.)

BARTOLOMMEI, (Giovanni di Bandino de',) a native of Siena, where he was an advocate. He composed a history of his native town, from 1402 to 1422, mostly from a Codex of Uberto Bentivoglia, which has been published in Muratori Script. Rer. Ital. vol. xx. It is said of him, that although he possessed no religion at all, still he always wore the habit of a friar. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARTOLOMMEI, (Hieronimo,) an Italian poet, born in 1584, of a noble family of Florence, wrote L'America, Poema Eroica, fol. Rome, 1650; Tragedies, 12mo, Rome, 1632, 2 vols, 4to, Florence, 1655; Fourteen Musical Dramas, 4to, Florence, 1656; Dialoghi sacri musicali intorno a diversi soggetti, 4to, Florence, 1657; Didascalia, cioè Dottrina comica, 4to, Florence, 1658, *ib.* 1661. This last is a sort of poetics of the drama, containing plans for comedies without love intrigues, and addressed to his son Matthias Maria. This son was afterwards chamberlain to the grand duke Cosmo III., and composed six comedies. Both were members of the Academia della Crusca. The father died in 1662; the son, in 1695. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARTOLOMMEI, (Simon Pietro,) a native of Pergine, near Trento. He studied law at Bologna, and became an advocate in his native town. He published De Tridentinorum, Veronensium, Meranensiumque monetarum speciebus, &c., which was reprinted in another work of his, De Monetis Italiæ, Mediol. 1754, 4to. Another Bartholommeo (Simon Pietro,) has written some ascetic works. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARTOLOMMEO, (Maestro,) an early Italian painter, whose name, Dr. Lami observes, is mentioned in the archives of the chapter of the church of the Servi, in Florence. He painted in 1236. The picture of the Annunciation there is by his hand, and is held in the highest veneration. The picture is retouched in some parts of the drapery, but it possesses much originality, and considering the early age after the revival of painting, is respectably executed. This work appears to have been attributed to Cavallini, a pupil of Giotto; but Lanzi, agreeing with Lami, successfully disproves it. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. i. 11.)

BARTOLOMMEO, (Stanislao da San,) a native of Pavia, and a Carmelite friar. He published, Definitorium Universale Scientiarum, Bononiæ, 1685, fol. one of the earlier attempts in encyclopedical science. (P. Marziale, Bibl. Carmelit. Mazzuchelli.)

BARTOLONI, (Pietro Domenico,) a native of Empoli, in the Florentine, a physician, who accompanied Gio. Gaston de' Medici, grand duke of Tuscany, during his travels in Germany and Bohemia. He wrote, Il Bacco in Boemia, Ditirambo in onore del Vino di Melnich. Praguæ, 1717, 4to. He is also said to have written a History of the Dukes and Kings of Bohemia, in 4 volumes. (D. M. Manni, Osser. sopra i Sigilli. Mazzuchelli.)

BARTOLOZZI, (Francesco, 1730—about 1816,) a very celebrated designer and engraver, was born at Florence, in which city his father carried on the business of a silversmith, for which Francesco was originally intended. He displayed so

much taste with the graver, which he is supposed to have used in his father's business, that he was placed under the care of Ignazio Hugfort Feretti, an historical painter, and of Gaetano Biagio, both of the Florentine academy. After studying three years the art of painting, in which he was very successful, and during which period he formed an intimacy with Giovanni Battista Cipriani, which continued through life, he removed to Venice, and learnt engraving under Joseph Wagner. His first productions were some plates after Marco Ricci, F. Luccherelli, and others, engraved whilst he was in the employment of Wagner. Though he was thus engaged in engraving very numerous plates after the works of inferior masters, he still found time to execute several after his own drawings. His progress was extremely rapid, and though young, he undertook, both at Venice and at Milan, a great number of plates of different subjects, the most noted of which are after pictures of the Lombard school. At the expiration of his term with Wagner, he married a young Venetian lady of good family, and removed to Rome upon the invitation of the cardinal Bottari, where he engraved his five prints from the life of St. Nilus, and the heads of painters for a new edition of Vasari. It does not, however, appear that Bartolozzi met at Rome with the encouragement he expected, as he in no long time returned to Venice, where he worked for book and printsellers until 1764, when he came to England. The cause of his removal was an offer from Mr. Dalton, librarian to George III., in consequence of his approbation of Bartolozzi's engravings after Guercino, to give him 300*l.* a year if he would remove to England and work for him. On his arrival here he completed his beautiful collection of engravings after the master abovementioned, twenty-three of which are from, and in imitation of drawings in the king's collection. Acting on the advice of his countryman Giardini, Bartolozzi terminated this engagement, and worked for the London booksellers, particularly for Boydell. In 1769, he was elected a member of the Royal Academy. For the next three and thirty years he exercised his graver with scarcely any intermission, more particularly in the then new mode of stippling, or engraving in the manner of chalk both in black and in red. Nor was he idle as a designer, for we have a vast variety of opera and musical benefit tickets by his hand. It is said, that Sir Robert Strange had observed, that Bartolozzi could do nothing but benefit tickets, a sarcasm that induced him to produce his Clytie, and a Virgin and Child, from Carlo Dolce. The intimacy with his fellow pupil Cipriani led to their almost invariably working together; and it is somewhat difficult to find the name of Bartolozzi to plates after a modern designer, without at the same time finding that designer to be Cipriani. The most numerous, however, after any other are those from pictures by Angelica Kauffman. The extent of his practice was not sufficiently profitable to meet the extreme liberality of his expenditure and his profuse generosity; hence in November 1802, he was induced to accept an invitation from the Prince Regent of Portugal, to superintend a school of engraving at Lisbon upon a small pension, not exceeding 200*l.* a year, with a house, and it is said, the profits on the engravings executed in the school. It is also said, that he was offered 400*l.* a year to remain in England, but by whom is not stated. At Lisbon he executed some fine plates, particularly the Murder of the Innocents after Guido, in all of which he preserved his delicacy of execution and vigour of touch, notwithstanding his great age. In the Gentleman's Magazine, (vol. lxxviii. p. 1116,) it is stated, that when the French entered Portugal, Bartolozzi had the pension allowed him by the Prince Regent continued by Junot, who subsequently conveyed him to France, and that Bonaparte had since increased his allowance. In some accounts he is said to have died in Lisbon, in 1815 or 1816, but M. Weiss, in the Biographie Universelle, following the Biographie des Contemporains, but upon what authority does not appear, assigns the date of his death as 1819, and states that that event took place in London. He also dates the birth of Bartolozzi in 1725, but we have followed Mr. Bryan in stating it as above. The last named gentleman observes, "Few artists have reached so distinguished a rank in their profession as Bartolozzi, and that in every species of engraving. His etchings in imitation of the drawings of the most eminent painters, represent admirably the fire and spirit of the originals; and he was not less successful in the exquisitely finished plates he has produced in the various styles he practised." His Marlborough Gems, the Musical Tickets, and the plates for Boydell's edition of

Shakespeare, exhibit exquisite proofs of his taste, and bear ample testimony to his power of execution. Of the prodigious number of his works we have room only for an enumeration of a very few of his most celebrated engravings, besides those before mentioned. A set of portraits of illustrious persons of the time of Henry VIII., after drawings by Holbein; two portraits of Henry and Charles Brandon, sons of the duke of Suffolk, after two miniatures by Holbein, executed in colours, very fine; a set of six plates, after the original drawings by the Caracci, in the king's collection, in imitation of the drawings; a large plate of the Death of Chatham, after Copley; the Interview of Edgar and Elfrida, after her marriage with Athelwold, after Angelica Kauffman, a plate which was begun by the unfortunate and misguided Ryland, and was finished by Bartolozzi for the benefit of his widow; and King John ratifying Magna Charta, after Mortimer, engraved by Bartolozzi under the same circumstances. (Bryan's Dict. Gent.'s Mag. Biog. Universelle. Biographie des Contemporains.)

BARTOLUCCI, (Giovanni Battista,) a native of Assissi, who practised medicine at Nocera. He published, Del Bagno dell' Acqua Bianca o Santa di Nocera, Perugia, 1636, 4to. (Giacobilli, Script. Umbr.)

BARTOLUS, an Italian jurisprudent, was born in 1313, at Sassoferrato in Ancona, and hence took the appellation of De Saxoferrato; his family name and origin are unknown. His first employment was that of judicial assessor at Todi; in 1339 he established himself as teacher of law at Pisa, afterwards at Perugia, and lastly at Bologna, where he died in 1359. When the emperor Charles IV. came to Italy he was often consulted by him, and was named by him Comes Palatinus. His writings are distinguished by brevity, decision, and carelessness of style, and are exceedingly practical. He enjoyed a very high reputation, evidenced by the terms pax juris, dux jure consultorum, &c., applied to him. His works appeared first at Venice, in 1475, and the following years, in 8 vols; the last edition was at the same place, in 1615, in 11 vols, fol. The chief of them are, Commentarius in Tria Digesta, Venetiis, 1470; Commentarius in Libros ix. Codicis priores, Venetiis, 1478; Commentarius super Libris iii. posterioribus Codicis, Neapoli (circa) 1470; Lectura super Authenticis, Mediolani, 1477; Processus Satanæ contra Divam Virginem coram Judice Jesu (often reprinted and translated). A work has been written (by Christoph Nicellus) expressly on the discrepancies (real or supposed) between different parts of his works, entitled, Concordantiæ Contrarietatum Domini Bartoli de Saxo Ferrato, 4to, Lugd. 1515. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARTOLUS, (Abraham,) born at Meissen, and became an A. M. He wrote, Beschreibung des Instruments Magadis. Altenburg, 1614, 4to, 174 pages. He therein discusses the similitude between music, and the relations and motion of planets, the proportion of tones, &c. (Forkel, Literatur der Music.)

BARTON, (John,) an English writer of the fifteenth century, supposed to have been chancellor of the university of Oxford, and known as the author of a tract against Wicliffe, entitled Symbolum Fidei Catholicæ. (Tanner.)

BARTON, (Sir Andrew, knight,) a daring, intrepid seaman of Scotland,—a mariner who, according to the historic statements of several of the olden authorities, long followed the marauding and predatory pursuits of pirate. In many of the early records and chronicles of England, as also in one of the most ancient ballads, the Scottish knight will be found denounced and stigmatized as the "rover and robber of the narrow seas." It would seem, however, that the truth of such accusation, as well as the justice of attaching to his character and calling epithets at once so reproachful, degrading, and unfitting so chivalrous a spirit, have been disputed by Rapin, who repudiates the representation of Henry the Eighth,—the historian distinctly stating that Barton, by that monarch, had been "*falsely* described."

Although seldom disposed to question the statements of this profound authority, still our researches place before us too many corroborating testimonies in support of Barton's lawless and unjustifiable acts to concur in the exculpatory remarks of the English historian. The following biographic sketch is gleaned and abridged from the best authorities.

Sir Andrew, it would seem, was the son of a gentleman who had sustained considerable losses at sea by the repeated depredations of the Portuguese. In order to make reprisals, the sufferer obtained from his ill-fated sovereign, James the Third of Scotland,* letters

* Ultimately murdered by his rebellious subjects.

patent,* granting to his two sons permission to make capture of all ships and vessels pertaining to the kingdom of Portugal. This privilege, as it is stoutly asserted by sundry writers, "was granted by the court of Scotland, with no very honest intention" towards the maritime trade of England; for, in their ulterior proceedings, both brothers "made little scruple in seizing and making prize of all the English traders they happened to encounter, alleging, in every instance, that each vessel was laden with Portuguese property."

This unrestricted and uninterrupted piratical career was so long pursued by the two "rovers," that both brothers became possessed of considerable wealth, and ultimately Sir Andrew became the dread and terror of the northern trade. At length, their repeated depredations on the coast of England attracting the serious attention of the assembled privy council of Harry the Eighth, the earl of Surrey, fired with indignation that his sovereign should be so insulted, and that the commerce of his country should be subjected to such unprecedented acts of plunder, declared at the council-board, that "while he possessed estates sufficient to furnish the equipment of armed vessels, and sons capable to command them, the narrow seas should *not* be so infested."

Acting upon this patriotic resolve, two armed vessels were forthwith fitted out, entirely at Surrey's expense; and, shortly after, both cruisers, commanded by the two gallant scions of their noble sire, departed the Thames in search of the Scottish cruisers. The two Howards had not long put to sea, ere a gusty gale caused the ships of the two brothers to part company. This separation gave Sir Thomas the opportunity of coming up with Sir Andrew Barton in the *Lion*, which ship he promptly and closely engaged.† The fight was long and doubtful, for Barton, who was a resolute and experienced seaman, and who commanded a crew of daring and bold adventurers, made an obstinate and a desperate defence. "To his last breath," says Stowe, "was he heard and seen cheering his crew with a shrill whistle.‡" "The loss of their captain," continues the same authority, "was the only thing which could induce the crew of the *Lion* to submit, which at last they did, and were received to quarter and to fair usage." In the mean time, Sir Edward fought and took the consort of the *Lion*, which was likewise a strong vessel, and exceedingly well manned. Both these ships, with as many men as were left alive, being in number one hundred and fifty-five, were brought into the Thames. The captured vessels, which were prized as the proud trophies to the sons of Surrey,§ entered the river on the 2d of August, 1511. The prisoners were conducted to the archbishop of York's palace (now Whitehall), and after being there for some time kept in custody, "were eventually dismissed, and sent into Scotland.‖"

King James the Fourth, who then wielded the sceptre of Scotland, "exceedingly resented this action, and instantly sent ambassadors to Henry, to demand satisfaction," upon which, according to Hall and Drummond (see History of the Five Jameses), king Henry "gave the memorable answer, that *punishing*

* Letters of marque.

† Godwin's Annals.

‡ "It is about this period," says captain Glascock, in a foot-note which appears in the 1st volume of the Naval Sketch Book, "that we hear, for the first time, of a *whistle* being used in the navy; but it appears to have been then suspended at the breast of the lord-high admiral—for in addition to his other insignia, the gallant Sir Edward Howard actually wore a gold one, when he (subsequently) engaged the French galleys near Brest. Since that period silver has been substituted for the more precious metal, and this shrill ancient instrument of authority has fallen in rank in proportion to its depreciation in value, and has descended from the neck of a commander-in-chief to that of a boatswain."

§ In the commencement of this memoir allusion has been made to the fact of Barton having been denounced and stigmatized as a reckless rover by several of the early chroniclers and composers of British ballads. By a reference to Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry it will be seen that his piratical deeds, and particularly the furious and sanguinary contest he sustained to "his last breath," has been recorded in verse. As a nautical composition detailing minutely the murderous effect produced by the missiles then in use, as also the verbal directions, battle movements, and cheering exclamations of the contending parties, it presents to the curious in literary lore, a striking illustration of the poetic power of amplification. There are, however, two stanzas in this lyrical effusion entitled to historic note—one, as descriptive of Barton's bold and unflinching spirit after he falls desperately wounded on the battle deck; and the other as alluding to the then early use of the "day-and-night-glass," an instrument at all subsequent periods much prized by sea-faring folk. These stanzas run as follow:—

"Fight on my men, Sir Andrew sayes,
A little I'me hurt but yet not slaine,
I'll but lye down and bleed awhile,
And then I'le rise and fight again.
Fight on my men, Sir Andrew sayes,
And never flinch before the foe,
And stand fast by St. Andrew's crosse
Until you hear my whistle blowe."

"A glass I'le sett that may be seene
Whether you sayle by *day or night*;
And to-morrow I swear by nine of the clock
You shall see Sir Andrew Barton knight."

‖ Herbert's Life of Henry the Eighth.

pirates was never held a breach of peace among princes."

King James, however, remained still dissatisfied, and from that time to his fall at the famous battle of Flodden-field, he was never reconciled to Henry, nor yet to the English nation.

BARTON, (Elizabeth,) commonly called the Maid of Kent, an ignorant woman, remarkable in history only for having been made the dupe and tool of political intriguers. About the year 1534, during the progress of the negotiations for Henry's divorce from Catherine of Arragon, this young woman, under the influence of what is called in the historians of the time a trance, (probably an hysterical or epileptic affection,) spoke words which were taken by those about her for the effect of inspiration. Her case was taken up by a priest, Richard Masters, who conveyed an account of her proceedings to Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, who so far encouraged him, as to command him to note carefully all she should say. Masters first made use of the reputation she had acquired to raise the fame of an image of the Virgin in his parish, by which she professed herself cured of her fits. In conjunction with Dr. Bocking he put into her mouth pretended revelations against the doctrines of the reformation, and the king's divorce. Among other things, she went so far as to predict that, in the event of the king's proceeding with the divorce, "he should not be king a month longer, and in the reputation of Almighty God, not one hour longer; but should die a villain's death." This bold denunciation was quickly followed by others still more bloody, spoken by the favourers of queen Catherine, one of whom denounced against Henry that the dogs should lick his blood, as they did that of Ahab. The growing insolence of the party moved the king, who appears to have acted originally with a forbearance hardly belonging to his character, to harsh measures. The nun of Kent, with her principal accomplices, were put in prison, and a confession was elicited from them of a most wretched series of impostures, one of which was that a letter was shown pretended to have been written in heaven by the Virgin Mary. The parliament adjudged that the offence of the prisoners amounted to treason, and she, with Bocking, Masters, Deering (a monk who had written a book of her revelations and prophecies), and Risby and Gold, two gentlemen, was executed at Tyburn. At her death, she made a simple and pathetic address to the people, lamenting that she had been the cause of death, not only to herself, but to those who suffered with her; excusing herself on the plea of her ignorance, and the ascendency of her more learned accomplices; praying pardon of God and the king; and desiring the prayers of the spectators. From this point, too, may be dated the decline and ruin of Fisher, bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More, both accused of a guilty understanding with Elizabeth. The accusation in the case of the former was probably just; but More appears to have been guilty of nothing further than an imprudent correspondence with her. (Burnet, History of the Reformation.)

BARTON, (Sir Robert,) lord high treasurer of Scotland, was the son of a Leith skipper, whose occupation he himself for some time followed, and with such success as that he was enabled by his savings to purchase, in 1507, the barony of Overbarntown. His reputation for honesty and industry was so high, that James V. made him (6th of May, 1524,) comptroller of the exchequer, and afterwards (6th of March, 1529,) lord high treasurer. To this latter dignity the king added that of the master of the Quinzie house, or mint. A change of ministry in the next year deprived him of the places of treasurer and comptroller, although not of the king's favour, in the possession of which he died, about the year 1538, leaving issue. (Crawfurd, Officers of the Crown in Scotland.)

BARTON, (William,) a divine of the seventeenth century, and writer of hymns to be sung in church. His works appear to be these:—Psalms and Hymns, compiled and fitted for the present occasion of Public Thanksgiving, October 24, 1651; a View of the many Errors and some Gross Absurdities in the Old Translations of the Psalms in English Metre, 1654; a Century of Select Hymns, 1659. There are several editions of one or more of these. We are not sure that these are the whole of his published works; nor have we recovered more of his history than that we find in a private obituary kept by one of his contemporaries the following entry: "1678, Mr. William Barton, of St. Martin's in Leicester, died in May, aged eighty; preached the Sabbath before. Composer of hymns."

BARTON, (William,) one of the many London arithmeticians of the seventeenth century, who rose to considerable emi-

nence in their own time, but whose names are now scarcely known. He was the author of a little work on decimal arithmetic, 8vo, Lond. 1634, in which he introduces the plan of Napier.

BARTON, (Thomas,) an episcopal minister, a native of Ireland, born about 1730, educated at the university of Dublin, married at Philadelphia (U.S.) in 1753, and from 1755 to 1759 resided in Redding Township, York Town, in America, in the quality of a missionary. In 1758 he acted as chaplain in the expedition against Fort du Quesne, and thus became acquainted with the celebrated Washington. He resided at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as rector, for nearly twenty years, and refusing to take the oath of adhesion to the revolutionary government, went in 1778 to New York, where he died on the 25th of May, 1790.

BARTON, (Benjamin Smith,) son of the preceding, a distinguished physician in America. He was one of the earliest and most influential promoters of the sciences in the United States, and his patriotism led him to the exercise of every means in his power to advance the progress of civilization in his native country, and to stimulate others to the attainment of every kind of knowledge calculated to benefit his countrymen. It must be admitted, that in this path, associated as he was with a few other equally enlightened individuals, he has been eminently successful, and their united and well directed efforts have proved beneficial to mankind.

Benjamin Smith Barton was born at Lancaster, in the United States, Feb. 10, 1776. He lost his mother when eight years of age, and his father when fourteen. He is said to have been assiduous from a very early period in the acquisition of knowledge, and to have devoted much time to reading. Of a contemplative turn of mind, he did not much engage in the boisterous sports of youth, but employed himself in the study of civil history, and in cultivating natural history and botany, which taste he is supposed to have derived from his father. In 1780 he was removed from the care of some confidential friends to the town of York, and placed under the direction of Dr. Andrews, late provost of the university. In the course of two years, he obtained a critical knowledge of Latin and other learned languages. He read many Greek and Roman authors with avidity, and showed great attachment to the classics. He had also a taste for drawing, which proved of great assistance to him in after life. At the early age of sixteen, he composed an Essay on the Vices of the Times—a singular subject for a youth, but demonstrative of the inclination and disposition of his mind. In 1782 he prosecuted his medical studies in Philadelphia, and continued for four or five years at the college, and studied medicine under Dr. Wm. Shippen.

His uncle, Dr. Rittenhouse, was one of those who in 1785 were appointed to run the western boundary line of Pennsylvania, and young Barton accompanied the commissioners on that occasion. During five months thus spent, in which his scientific acquirements were found to be very useful, he gained some knowledge of the savage natives of the country. This induced him to turn his attention to their manners, their medicines, their pathology, and various other points of inquiry of considerable interest. This journey seems to have laid the basis of many of his future researches, and to have given that permanent direction to his mind which proved so eminently useful.

In 1786 he went to Edinburgh, where, with the exception of a month or two in London, he remained during two years, and attended the lectures of professors Walker, Gregory, Black, and Home. He became acquainted with Thomas Pennant, the naturalist, and continued in correspondence with him. He was early subject to gout, and he writes from Edinburgh, Sept. 29, 1789, that his health was delicate, and alludes to a spitting of blood he had been affected with. Whilst at Edinburgh, he received the honorary Harvæian premium from the Royal Medical Society, (of which he was early admitted a member,) for a Dissertation on the Hyosciamus Niger.

In 1787 he published, whilst in London, a small tract entitled, Observations on some Points of Natural History, &c. This is his earliest printed performance, and was written in his twenty-second year. Although much ingenuity is observable in the tract, it cannot be looked upon but as a premature performance, though creditable to the youthful writer. He formed intimacies with John Hunter, Dr. John Mason Good, Dr. Lettsom, and other distinguished professional characters, with several of whom he corresponded to the time of his death. He had an offer to settle in Russia, but he declined it, and returned to Philadelphia, where he established himself in the

practice of physic. In this he was very successful, and his general attainments and knowledge of natural history procured for him several distinctions. He graduated at Göttingen in 1788 or 1789, in which year he was appointed professor of botany and natural history at the college of Philadelphia; and when the college was incorporated with the university of Pennsylvania, in 1791, he continued to occupy the chair, fulfilling its duties for the long period of twenty-six years. His labours may, therefore, probably be considered as the first and greatest in the branches of natural history in this part of the world; and the zeal which he carried into the research is evident from his various publications. He succeeded Dr. Griffiths in 1795 in the chair of materia medica. In 1798 he was appointed physician to the Pennsylvania hospital; and upon the death of Dr. Rush, in 1813, he was chosen his successor in the chair of the practice of physic, which he held in conjunction with that of botany and natural history during his life.

In 1809 he was elected president of the Philadelphia Medical Society. In 1810 he engaged a young Englishman, Mr. Nuttall, to undertake an expedition to explore the botanical and other productions of the north and north-western parts of the United States. This was done at Dr. Barton's expense, in honour of whom Mr. N. named a new genus of plants (Bartonia) discovered in this undertaking. The discoveries made in this expedition were published by Mr. Nuttall and Mr. Pursh.

Dr. Barton was evidently a man of genius, of quick perception, unceasing industry, and powerful memory. As a medical teacher, he is described as eloquent, instructive, and, when occasion called for it, quite pathetic. In the arrangement of his works, a want of method is observable. He possessed no talent for generalization, the highest quality of genius. He is said to have been a cautious, even a timid practitioner. His reading had been very extensive, but his practice was never very great. He has been described by his nephew as a man of high ambition. He was justly so, and his passion for literary and scientific eminence tended to the advancement of science. His great exertions as a professor may be reasonably supposed to have shortened the period of his existence. He was subject to repeated attacks of hæmoptysis, and obliged to seek for health in a sea voyage in 1815. He embarked for France, and returned by way of England. Three years previous to his death, he experienced a violent attack of his disease, and brought up a large quantity of blood. He predicted the fatal tendency of his complaint, and he never afterwards enjoyed even tolerable health; yet he continued his labours, and was assiduously engaged in preparing for the duties of the practical chair. His disease terminated in hydrothorax, and proved fatal Dec. 19, 1816.

He married, in 1797, a daughter of Mr. Edward Pennington, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, by whom he had one son and a daughter. He was a member of many societies in his own and other countries. He was in 1789 a member of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1802 one of the vice-presidents. He was a very active member, and contributed several papers to the Transactions of the Academy. He was also a member of the Imperial Society of Naturalists of Moscow, of the Lisbon Academy, of the Danish Royal Society of Sciences, of the Royal Danish Medical Society, of the Medical Society of London, of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, of the Linnæan Society of London, of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, &c. &c.

His works are numerous. The following list will prove the activity of his mind and his application to study:—On the Hyosciamus Niger, 8vo; Observations on some Points of Natural History, 1787; Memoir on the Fascinating Faculty ascribed to the Rattlesnake and other American Serpents, 1796; Suppl. 1800; Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States, 1798; (second edition, 1801; third, 1810;) New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America, 1797; Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania, 1799; Memoir concerning the Goître, 1800; Elements of Botany, 1803; second edition, 1812; On some of the principal Desiderata in Natural History, 1807; On the Siren Lacertina, 1808; Facts relative to the Generation of the Opossum, 1809; Additional Facts upon the same, 1813; Memoir on the Alligator and Hellbender, 1812; Flora Virginica, 1812; Archæologiæ Americanæ Telluris Collectanea et Specimina, 1814. He also published editions of Cullen's Materia Medica, and First Lines of the Practice of Physic; and he contributed

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various papers to the American Philosophical Transactions, the medical journals, &c., among which the following may be noticed:—On the Bite of the Crotalus Horridus; On the Apis Mellifica; Description of the Podophyllum Diphyllum of Linnæus; Account of the Dipus, or Jerboa; On certain Articles taken out of an ancient Tumulus at Cincinnati; On the stimulant Effects of Camphor on Vegetables; On the poisonous Honey of North America; On a new Vegetable Muscipula; On a new Species of North American Lizard; Hints on the Etymology of certain English Words, and on their Affinity to Words in the Languages of different European, Asiatic, and American (Indian) Nations.

Dr. Barton also delivered an eulogium on Dr. Priestley before the Philosophical Society, and wrote A Geographical View of the Trees and Shrubs of North America, and a memoir on a considerable number of the pernicious insects of the United States. Several of his works have been published in different languages, translated by Zimmerman and others. His correspondents were numerous, and in many parts of the globe. Mention may be made of the count de la Cepède, Zimmerman, Reimarus, Blumenbach, Pennant, Good, Sir J. E. Smith, Sir Joseph Banks, Lettsom, Auteurieth, Tilesius, Rocune, Schneider, Cuvier, Walker, Baron Humboldt, Pallas, Sparrman, Thunberg, Burman, &c.

BARTON, (Matthew,) an admiral in the British navy. As far as can be collected from the statements of a near relative, he commenced his professional career in the year 1730. In 1756, when in command of the *Litchfield*, of 50 guns, "he captured," according to Charnock, *L'Arc-en-Ciel*, a French vessel-of-war; though neither the author of the Biographia Navalis, nor any other writer, chronicler, or historian, we can trace, makes mention of the enemy's force, or gives the least account of the action or contest, which it is but fair to presume had ensued.*

Subsequently, when still captain of the *Litchfield*, it was his misfortune to be wrecked on a barren and barbarous coast, and to experience perils and privations, and witness scenes of distress and of horror, seldom exceeded in situations of similar disaster. The particulars leading to the *Litchfield's* lamentable fate are as follows:—

Shortly after the French settlement at the mouth of the Senegal river had fallen into the hands of the English, it was deemed necessary, in order to ensure success to the future operations of the British trade, to attempt the reduction of Goree, a neighbouring isle, then possessed by the enemy, and garrisoned by a formidable force. To accomplish the desired purpose, an expedition was promptly equipped, and the command of it given to commodore Keppel. This force, consisting of four sail of the line, a fifty-gun ship, two frigates, two bomb-ketches, and several transports, having on board some seven hundred troops, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Worge, proceeded from the Cove of Cork† on the 11th of November, 1758.

According to the statement of lieutenant Sutherland, one of the surviving officers of this ill-fated vessel, "the voyage was prosperous till the 28th" of the same month on which the squadron departed port. During the "first" and "middle" watches of this dreary night, the weather was squally, accompanied with vivid lightning and heavy rain. The topsails had been handed, the ship kept under reefed courses, and the commodore's light "reported" as barely discernible at the commencement of the middle watch.

At six on the following morning, Mr. Sutherland states that he "was awakened by a severe shock, followed by a confused noise of the people upon deck. Thinking some other ship had run foul of his own, he hurried on deck." And here, he observes, "by the reckoning of all on board, the ship was computed to be at least *thirty*-five leagues from the land." Before, however, the alarmed lieutenant "could reach the quarter-deck, the ship struck heavily the ground, and the sea broke over her from stem to stern."

Shortly after the ship's company had "recovered a little" from the state of consternation into which all had been so suddenly thrown, the dawn breaking in the east, presented to the view an

* *L'Arc-en-Ciel*, is stated to have been captured off Louisbourg. When in the French service, we find her rated a 50-gun ship.

† Some authorities state that this expedition "sailed from the Cove of Cork;" others assert that it "departed the Haven of Kinsale." Mr. Sutherland opens his narrative (a publication long out of print) by informing the reader "the *Litchfield* left *Ireland*," &c. It is, however, more than probable, the ships of war proceeded direct from the Cove of Cork, calling at Kinsale to collect the transports. Kinsale has long been a military depôt.

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appalling sight: the land to leeward, about two cables' length from the ship, rocky, rugged, and uneven; and against the black margin of which was lashing a raging and roaring surf. The three masts had already gone by the board, taking with them some of the best seamen in the ship. "It is impossible," says the narrator of this pitiable tale, "for any one but a sufferer to feel our distress at this time; the masts, yards, and sails hanging alongside in a confused heap; the ship beating violently upon the rocks; the waves curling up to an incredible height, then dashing down with a force sufficient to have split the ship to pieces — a result momentarily expected."

Contrary to *advice*, a considerable portion of the crew became impatient to get out the boats; and after much importunity, one was allowed "to be launched" from the booms; but this soon proved a fatal experiment, for the eight men that "jumped into her were whirled to the bottom, before she well reached the stern of the ship." The remaining boats were shortly stove, and "washed to pieces upon the deck." A raft, constructed from the spare spars of the ship, was next taken in hand, and when completed, the people with becoming resignation awaited the will of Providence. The ship had so rapidly filled with water, time had not been allowed to get at any portion of the provisions; and the quarter-deck and poop soon became the only places upon which the ship's company, with any degree of security, could attempt to remain.

About four in the afternoon, the sea somewhat abating, a stout swimmer succeeded in reaching the shore. The Moors, in numbers, had already assembled on the rocks, intimating by significant gestures, a ready disposition to assist those who would abandon the wreck; but the sufferers were "soon undeceived," for it would seem that the natives lent assistance to none in a state of nudity; but "would fly to those" who retained about their persons some remnant of clothing; "stripping them before they were well out of the water, and then, wrangling among themselves about the plunder, leaving the poor wretches to crawl up the rocks, if able; if not, to perish unregarded."

Before dark, Mr. Sutherland, together with the second lieutenant, and about sixty-five of the foremast-men, had fortunately reached the rocks: but from the cruel and savage treatment they severally met with from the pilfering, hard-hearted Moors, superadded to their misery produced from want of food and want of water, one and all endured a night of inconceivable suffering.

It was now low water, and plain to the penetrating glance of those gathered together on the rocks, that the ship, during the night, had been much shattered. Many of the men had already attempted to swim to the shore. Some reached it in safety; others, with deep lacerations and bodily bruises, were washed on the rugged rocks; but many were lost combating with the receding sea. Those who still adhered to the ship, now got the raft into the water; but no sooner had the placed-party on it pushed off from the wreck, than it overset, consigning to a watery grave twelve out of fifteen, including officers and foremast-men.

A temporary lull succeeded this discouraging event; an expert swimmer, taking with him a light line, to which was attached a stout hawser, happily, when well nigh exhausted, "and all but gone," gained the shore. This gave new life to the poor creatures on the wreck; for the hawser being first secured to the upper part of the ship's stern, when hauled taut, and fastened to a solid rock, afforded a sort of sloping conveyance by which those who had sufficient nerve to attempt the giddy descent, might wend their way to the shore. By this means several lives were saved; though Mr. Sutherland asserts that many, from weakness and inability to contend with the "impetuous surf," were washed off the rope, and rose no more.

Some six-and-thirty hours had already elapsed since the ship first struck the ground; and the increasing surf on the second tide of flood caused the vessel "to divide in three parts." The fore part turned keel up, the middle section "was dashed into a thousand pieces," and the break of the poop had fallen in, destroying at one fell swoop upwards of twenty unfortunate creatures, who had long clung to that portion of the wreck. Nothing now but the after-part of the poop remained above water, and upon which were seen closely grouped upwards of one hundred and thirty of the crew, including the captain. Every succeeding shock produced by the severity of the striking surf, threw from his frail tenement some feeble and worn-out sufferer; and during this scene of distressing anguish to human eyes, the Moors—monsters were a fitter appellation—indulged

in loud laughter, appearing "to be much *diverted*" whenever a whelming wave threatened destruction to the tottering souls upon the wreck.

And now was manifested an intense and painful anxiety for the fate of the firm, patient, and encouraging captain, for it was just at the lowest time of tide on the *second* flood, and at an hour when the fast-approaching shades of night were rendering still deeper the general feeling of despair. But though neither fame nor glory attend on fatal shipwreck, and

> "though perils do
> Abound as thick as thought can make 'em, and
> Appear in forms more horrid, yet,"

will the naval chief of noble mind stand self-supported and undismayed in the hour of danger; and regardless of every consideration of personal safety, will he *impose* upon himself the discharge of a sacred duty, which he will not fail to fulfil even in the very jaws of death. And so it was with the *Litchfield's* exemplary captain. His resolution "*to be the last to leave the ship*," was only overcome by the pressing entreaties and supplications of those around him on the wreck, added to the emphatic signs and beseeching gestures of his people on the rocks, urging him "to try the rope." This attempt, however, was all but fatal. Weak and exhausted, and unable to resist the violence of the surf, "he lost his hold," fell from the hawser, and must have inevitably perished had not a helping wave borne him within reach of ropes thrown from the rocks, and which, it is said, "he had barely sense left to catch hold of."

To follow captain Barton's subsequent sufferings, were to detail much of misery; suffice it to say, that after having been consigned to slavery, and having endured *eighteen* months of captivity at Morocco, he and his "poor people" were at length "*ransomed* by the British government." Upon his arrival in England, a court-martial investigated the circumstances attending the loss of the *Litchfield*,* and, as a matter of course, her captain "was honourably acquitted."

In October, 1760, he commissioned the *Téméraire*, hoisted his broad pendant, and accompanied admiral Keppel in that officer's daring attack of *Belleisle*. On this occasion he acted in the capacity of "beach-master," leading in the flat-bottomed boats, and solely directing the landing of the troops. When the enemy capitulated, he received the thanks of general Hodgson in "public orders;" and was sent home with the account of the success of the expedition. He subsequently assisted in the reduction of Martinique; as also in the capture of Havannah under the fortunate Pocock. After a series of long and harassing services had rendered him unable to hoist his flag, he attained in his turn the full rank of admiral of the white. This was in 1793. In December 1795 he closed his earthly career; dying at Hampstead, at the advanced age of eighty.

BARTON, (William,) a lieutenant-colonel in the American revolutionary army, was born about the year 1747, and received from congress a sword and grant of land in Vermont for having, on the 10th of July, 1777, succeeded in capturing, by surprise, major-general Prescott on Rhode Island. By the transfer of some of the land, presented by the grateful delegates of the states, he became entangled in the toils of the law, and was imprisoned in Vermont until liberated by Lafayette, on his visit to America in 1825. He died at Providence in October, 1831. (Allen. Americ. Biog. Dict.)

BARTOSZEWICZ, the name of a teacher of eloquence in the academy of Wilna, in the eighteenth century. He published some orations, amongst which is one on the causes of the small progress of letters in Poland. (Janozki, Excerptum Polonicæ Literaturæ. Vratisl. 1764.)

BARTOSZEWSKI,(Valentin,)a Polish Jesuit, who wrote, between 1610 and 1620, many pious songs, and other tracts, which are now very rare.

BARTRAM, (John,) an American botanist, was born at Marpole, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1701, and derived the chief part of his education from his own industry and perseverance. He established a botanical garden, the first ever seen in America, on the west bank of the Schuykill, four miles below Philadelphia, which he filled with plants collected by him during his yearly autumnal excursions. So great was his enthusiasm for botanical pursuits, that, at the advanced age of seventy, he undertook a journey into East Florida to prosecute his inquiries into the vegetable productions of that country. Europe owes to his zeal and knowledge the introduction into her gardens of many of those beautiful flowers and graceful shrubs which lend so much beauty to

* By the official returns, the *Litchfield* lost the first lieutenant, captain of marines, lieutenant of marines; in all, including petty officers, seamen, and marines, 150 souls. The captain, two lieutenants, and 219 men were saved.

their parterres. He was characterised as "the greatest natural botanist in the world" by Linnæus, through whom, and Sir Hans Sloane, and others, he was supplied with books and apparatus. He was a fellow of several learned societies, and amongst others of the Royal Society, and was American botanist to George III. at the time of his death, which occurred in September 1777. Mr. Bartram was a Quaker. A list of his productions may be found in Dr. Allen's American Biographical Dictionary.

BARTRAM, (William,) an American botanist, and son of the preceding, was born at the botanical-garden, Kinsessing, Pennsylvania, in 1739, and was in the early part of his life devoted to mercantile pursuits, which he afterwards relinquished to accompany his father in his botanical expedition to East Florida, where, near the river St. John, he resided some time, and in 1771 returned to his father's residence. He spent five years, beginning April 1773, in investigating the natural productions of Carolina, Georgia, and the Floridas, an account of which researches he published in 1791, while his collections and drawings were forwarded to Dr. Fothergill, by whose desire the inquiry was undertaken. In 1782 he was elected professor of botany in the university of Pennsylvania, an appointment which ill health compelled him to decline. He prepared the most complete table of American ornithology which was published before the appearance of Wilson's great work, in the preparation of which he assisted. He died on the 22d of July, 1823.

BARTSAJ VON NAGY BARTSA, (Achaz,) prince of Siebenbürgen, or Transylvania, descended from an obscure family in the county of Hunyades, was in his earlier youth a page at the court of George Rakotzi I., and was afterwards advanced to the dignity of governor of Siebenbürgen, and chief of his native county. When George Rakotzi II., deposed by the Turks, sent Bartsaj, along with two others, to the grand vizir, to attempt to propitiate him, this latter obliged him to take upon himself the government of Siebenbürgen, a step to which he was induced by his own ambition also; and he was solemnly acknowledged by the Hungarian parliament in 1658. Rakotzi, embittered by the conduct of Bartsaj, who privately assured him of his friendship and devotion, while he publicly showed him every mark of hostility, broke with his adherents into Siebenbürgen, and put his rival to flight; the greater part of the army of the latter going over to the conqueror. Rakotzi was then again proclaimed by the parliament in 1659, while Bartsaj escaped to Temeswar, and made his complaint to the Porte, which issued orders to the pasha of Ofen to reconduct the fugitive into Siebenbürgen. Rakotzi, at first unsuccessful against the power of the Turks, recovered his loss on their retreat from the country, and compelled his rival to shut himself up in Hermannstadt, where he was besieged by Rakotzi; but the resolution of the citizens, and the approach of a Turkish army, compelled him to abandon the siege. In a battle which ensued, he was mortally wounded, and his army almost annihilated. Bartsaj, who joined the Turkish army after the battle, was taken along with them, with his whole army, to the siege of Grosswaradin, which capitulated after an obstinate defence of forty-four days. He was released on the payment of the arrears of the tribute due to the Turks, and the first use he made of his liberty was to annul the letters of amnesty given in his name to the adherents of Rakotzi. This excited the discontent of many of his subjects, who resorted to John Kemeny, the general of the late prince Rakotzi, who took the field with the adherents of his late master against Bartsaj and his brother, and that with such success, that the former consented to deliver the government into his hands, in 1660. He secretly, however, strove to prevent the effect of his submission, animated his castellans to retain their fortresses for himself, and strove to excite the suspicions of the grand signior and the Hungarian pashas against Kemeny. The latter discovering these machinations, put to death the adherents of his perfidious enemy, and imprisoned him closely in the castle of Görgöny. Afterwards he sent for him from his place of confinement, and caused him to be cut to pieces on his way, in 1661. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BARTSCH, (Zacharias,) a wood engraver of the sixteenth century. He made a book of armories, where all the arms of the prelates, nobles, and cities of the dukedom of Stiria are represented. (Primisser, Ambraser Samml.)

BARTSCH, (Zacharias,) born at Schweidnitz in Silesia. He obtained, in 1674, the situation of engraver to the court of Berlin, which, however, he resigned in 1684. He published a col-

lection of twenty-five plates after pictures of the royal gallery, which is difficult to be obtained complete, as Bartsch published them separately. He also published the Castle and Environs of Bornim; sixteen plates of Potsdam; the Battle of Fehrbellin; the Funeral of the Electoress Louise, in forty-two plates, in fol.; and several other portraits and maps. (Nagler, Lex. der Künstler.)

BARTSCH, (John,) a Dutch physician, born at the commencement of the eighteenth century, much attached to the science of botany, which led him to seek the society of Linnæus, who was on a visit to Boerhaave at Leyden. By the solicitation of Linnæus, Bartsch was sent by Boerhaave to Surinam, where, in six months after his arrival, he fell a victim to the insalubrity of the climate. Linnæus has perpetuated his name by denominating a genus of plants (Bartsia) after him, to be found in the Hortus Cliffortianus. He graduated at Leyden in 1737, and his Thesis de Calore Corporis Humani hygraulico, is the only work he published. It has been incorrectly assigned by Portal to George Bartisch.

BARTSCH, (Adam de,) one of the most distinguished men whom the period of religious and political liberty, under Joseph II. in Austria, called forth. He was born in 1757. His love for art developed itself very early. All his subsequent endeavours exhibited the great freedom with which he was accustomed to view and to choose his subjects. His first master was Domaneck, and afterwards Schmutzer; by the instructions of the latter he improved much in engraving. When only sixteen years of age, he made himself known by the copying of the gold and silver medals, struck in the reign of Maria Theresa. The creditable execution of the work fixed the attention of the court on him, and he was made a scriptor of the imperial public library at Vienna. He first made a catalogue of the books of prince Eugene (containing 40,000 volumes), and it was merely one of his accessory duties, to arrange the collection of engravings which had been also formed by Eugene of Savoy. When the friend of Joseph II., baron Swieten, became præses of the library, he (perceiving the talents of Bartsch) assigned him, exclusively, the care of the engravings. In 1783 Bartsch went to Paris, and in 1784 he travelled through the Netherlands and Holland, collecting many precious and rare plates. After his return, he was ordered, in 1791, to arrange the huge collections of the imperial establishment —a task on which he worked till 1820, as an honest, assiduous servant, and an enthusiastic lover of his profession. It is only when we consider this long period of time, spent as it was in continual application, that it is possible to account for all that this worthy man accomplished. He arranged, during this time, 223 volumes of engravings in large folio, 14 lesser portfolios, 11 greater cartons, and 30 supplementary ones—a task still more astonishing if we consider that, up to the reign of Joseph II., the imperial collection had been only a confused store of curiosities. With this mechanical labour, the publication of Catalogues raisonnés went hand in hand. They relate either to particular collections, or particular masters, or are altogether general. Besides this, he edited four works concerning the chivalrous and art-loving emperor Maximilian I., after woodcuts of A. Dürer and H. Burgmayer. But his chief literary work is, Le Peintre Graveur, in twenty-one vols, 8vo, Vienna, 1803—1821, which is prescribed as the text-book for the libraries, universities, and lyceums of France.

But Bartsch was not only a connoisseur of, and writer on art, he was an artist to a great extent and of most sterling merit. He published, from 1782 to 1815, five hundred and five different plates, and stopped (as he confessed himself), at the age of full vigour, for the sake of not outworking himself. The subjects of his plates are as varied as the manner in which he executed them. He executed with equal freedom the different kinds of engraving, and knew well how to seize thoroughly the spirit of his originals, and to re-produce them with clearness and accuracy. Back grounds, and well chosen ornaments, are often of his own composition; and the brilliant effect of chiaroscuro was entirely his own work. This is especially the case with his plates after van Blömen, Bourguignon, Dietrich, Rembrandt, &c. He excelled in the imitation of drawings made with the pen. This is best exhibited in his plates after Dürer and Quercino. His sixteen copies also after most rare engravings of Dutch masters, in the Peintre Graveur, are faithful even to the smallest trifles. But the limits of this work preclude our entering any farther into the details of the great activity of Adam Bartsch. His merits were acknowledged even by the successors of Joseph II., who made him a knight of the order of Leopold, counsellor of the

court, &c. Bartsch did not possess that diplomatic delicacy of behaviour, if we may call it so, of a Millin or Denon. Stout, and of an unpretending exterior as he was, yet none who saw him sit in the corner window of the library of Vienna, year after year, will forget the good-humoured frankness of his behaviour. His son succeeded him in office and assiduity. His works are, Catal. raisonné des Dessins originaux du Cabinet de Prince Ch. de Ligne, Vienne, 1794; Ant. Walenloo's Kupferstiche, 1795; Catal. rais. des Estampes gravées par Guido Reni et ses Disciples, &c. 1795; Catal. rais. des Estampes qui forment l'Œuvre de Rembrandt, &c. 1797; Catal. rais. des Œuvres de Lucas de Leyde, 1798; Cat. rais. des Œuvres de M. de Molitor, Nüremb. 1813; Anleit. zur Kupferstichkunde, Vien. 1821; Kais. Maximil. I. Triumph, (a series of one hundred and thirty-five plates.) Bartsch collated the text of three MSS., added notes, &c. Arc triumphale de l'Emp. Maximil. I. Vienne, 1809, obl. fol.; Weiss Kunig. Tableau des princ. Evénemens .... de l'Emp. Maximil. I. *ib.* 1798; Images des Saints de la Famille de l'Emp. Maxim. I. *ib.* 1799. The plates of Bartsch are signed differently: A. B. f.; A. B. sc.; A. Bsch fecit, &c. Amongst them the best are, Roma Triumphans; the Obsequies of P. Decius Mus, after Rubens; the portraits of Corregio, Wohlgemuth, Brand, and his own. His mountain scene, in the midst of which is a ruin, and on the right a man on horseback, is very scarce. (Nagler, Künstler Lexicon, and many notices by Böttiger, in the Kunstblatt, &c.)

BARTSCIUS, (Fridericus,) a celebrated Polish author, born at Brunsberg, in Varmia. He studied at Rome, where he became a Jesuit, and went also to Vienna. He was subsequently a lector of Greek, and a rector of the college at Brunsberg, as well as of the academy of Wilna. He was confessor to king Sigismund III., and accompanied him in his campaigns. Having at the battle of Smolensko assisted a German soldier affected with a contagious fever, he caught the disease, and died in 1609, aged sixty. His body was transferred to, and buried at Wilna, by order of the king. He wrote, Benevola et Christiana Responsio A. V. Lwowcoviensi, Zwinglianorum Vilnens. Archiministri, &c. Cracoviæ, 1589, 4to, published under the name of Friderici Borussi; Jesuites Spiegel, Brunsb. 1603, 4to; Controversiarum hujus Seculi Practica ad Populum Tractatio, Cracov. 1608, 8vo; Thesaurus Precum. *ibid.* 1607, 16mo. (Alegambe Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesu. Janozki, Excerptum Polonicæ Liter.)

BARTSH, or BARTASCH, (Gotfrid,) an engraver of little note, said by Basan to be an Englishman, but he gives no reason for that assertion. His name is attached to the small collection of prints, twenty-five in number, from the gallery at Berlin. His engravings are executed in a poor, dark style, without taste, and greatly defective in drawing. There is a Holy Family by him, after Vandyck, and also a portrait of Catherine de Bohra, the wife of Luther. M. Heinecken states that he was a Silesian, born at Schweinitz, and was engraver to the court of the elector at Berlin in 1674, and left that place in 1684. The same author gives a list of his works. (Strutt's Dict. of Eng. Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BARUCCO, (Giacomo,) a painter of Brescia, who painted in conjunction with Gandini and Randa. He was a disciple of Palma, and was an excellent painter, but too greatly loaded his works with shade. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iii. 203.)

BARUCH, (Rabbi,) Ben Rabbi Isaac de Garmiza, was by birth a German, but passed into Spain to confute certain heretical opinions held by some of the Jews there, concerning the Tephillin. Afterwards he went by way of Crete into Palestine. He wrote a work treating on various parts of the Jewish law and ceremonial, entitled, Sepher Hatterúmah, (the Book of Elevation,) printed at Venice, folio, A. D. 1523. It was composed in 1236. (Bartolocci.)

BARUCH, (Rabbi,) Ben Rabbi Isaaci bar Baruch of Cordova, descended from one of the ancient nobility of the Jews who were dispersed by Titus, and who settled in Spain, studied under Rabbi Isaac Alphesi; was afterwards a teacher of Talmudic learning, and among his pupils had the celebrated Harravad (Ha Rau Rabbi Abraham ben Daud). He finished his father's imperfect work on the more difficult lessons of the Talmud, entitled Kuppath Harrochelim, (the Casket of the Dealers in Spices.) (Bartolocci.)

BARUCH, (Rabbi) de Piskiera, mentioned by the author of the Meor Ainayim, for his marginal notes on the More of R. Moses Egyptius, some of which are quoted in the first-mentioned work. (Bartolocci.)

BARUCH, (Rabbi,) Hammekubal, a celebrated cabalist, wrote the Hoshen

Hammishpat, (the Breast-plate of Judgment.)

BARUCH, (Rabbi,) Bar Salomah, translated from Arabic into Hebrew, in 1451, the arithmetical work of Ahmed ben Abdallah ben Alhassad, the MS. of which translation is in the Vatican library.

BARUCH, (Rabbi,) Ben R. Samuel de Moguntia, lived towards the end of the twelfth century, and wrote Sepher Hahokmah, (the Book of Wisdom.)

BARUCH, (Rabbi,) with several others, appears as a joint author of a book of Decisions, of which the MS. is preserved in the Vatican library. (Bartolocci.)

BARUCHUS, a Scottish saint, who, according to Dempster, attained to the dignity of a bishop, and after residing for some time in Rosshire, where he was greatly revered for his prophetical gifts, went from thence into Ireland, and thence into Wales, where he is said to have died at Barry, in Glamorganshire. (Camd. Brit.) Dempster expresses great satisfaction that Camden, "etsi hæreticus," should have applied to Baruch the epithet of "holy man." This saint flourished about the year 700.

BARUFFALDI, (Bernardino,) a native of Ferrara, doctor of law, and chancellor of Alfonso II., duke of Ferrara. His poems are inserted amongst the Rime scelte de' Poet. Ferraresi. (Mazzuchelli.)

BARUFFALDI, (Nicolo,) a native of Ferrara, and father of Girolamo, 1645—1741. He collected a valuable museum, with many MSS. and rare books. He wrote several works, preserved in MS., and is supposed to be the author of some antiquarian memoirs on the four statues of bronze at Ferrara. (Cinelli, Bibl. Volante. Mazzuchelli.)

BARUFFALDI, (Girolamo,) an eminent scholar and poet, born on the 17th July, 1675, at Ferrara, took orders in 1700, and obtained a canonry. Being elected member of the Academy of the Intrepidi, he adopted the conceited style which had been the characteristic of the writers of the preceding century, which he was induced at last to relinquish by the persuasion of Alfonso Gioja, the only poet who looked upon it with the contempt it deserved; and Baruffaldi's pulpit eloquence being thus divested of that false brilliance, met with great encouragement and success, which, however, did not prevent him from feeling the shaft of envy. Baruffaldi assisting his father, who was an antiquary, in collecting of MSS., medals, and ancient books, was accused of having used, or being capable of using the knowledge he thus obtained against the interest of his sovereign; and on such miserable accusation he was condemned without trial to banishment from Ferrara and the whole ecclesiastical states, and to the sequestration of his library; and the sentence was made known to him and executed at the same time, on his birthday, the 17th July, 1711. At last, after two years of trouble, his innocence became manifest; he was allowed to return to Ferrara; and after some time, his library likewise was restored to him. To atone in some measure for this unjust persecution, he obtained several benefices, was made a professor of theology first, and of literature afterwards. He also established an academy by the title of Vigna, in which he assumed the name of Enante Vignajuolo, under which he published several of his works. But in 1753, having been attacked by an apoplectic fit, he lost all his faculties, and after lingering for two years, died on the 1st April, 1755. Of his works, it is almost impossible here to give an account. Mazzuchelli mentions more than one hundred, in prose and in verse, on antiquities, philology, history, grammar, besides didactic poetry, pastoral dramas, tragedies, bacchanalian poems, and rhyme of all sorts, all of which have been printed at Ferrara, Bologna, Venice, and one or two at Parma, from 1698 at Ferrara to 1758 at Bologna.

We must not confuse our author with a Jesuit of the same name, born in 1740, and died in February 1817, and like the other a native of Ferrara, where, after the suppression of his order, he became perpetual chief librarian and secretary of the Ariostean Academy. From him we have several works, some of religious, and some of literary character, the most remarkable of which is the life of Ariosto, Ferrara, 1807, folio, which was followed by Saggio biografico e critico dei genitori di Ludovico Ariosto, printed in 1813.

BARULO, (Andreas de,) more properly called Bonellus, or Barletta, a Neapolitan jurist, avocat du fisc to Frederic II. and in 1269 member of the council of Charles I. He taught law at Naples, having a salary of 50 ounces of gold, which was raised to 68 or 73, and included 8 ounces for his dress. A list of his works and criticisms upon them may be found in Savigny's History of the Roman Law in the Middle Ages.

BARVAU, (N.) a native of Toulouse, where he was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was in 1775 appointed by M. de Brienne, archbishop of Toulouse, to the office of librarian of the clergy, which, at the commencement of the revolution, he was forced, through his attachment to his religion, to abandon. He died rather suddenly, in 1794. His catalogue of the library under his charge, which appeared in one volume, folio, proves how competent was his knowledge of bibliography. (Biographie Toulousaine.)

BARVICKARIUS, BERWICK, or BREULANLIUS, (John,) a Franciscan monk of great learning and high reputation in his day. He flourished in the year 1340, and besides some works on the scholastic theology then prevalent, appears to have written against the astrologers. (Dempster.)

BARVOETIUS, (Alexander,) a Jesuit, who accompanied P. Bathazar Corderius into Spain. He is the author of that celebrated work, Catalogus præcip. auctor. inedit. Græc. MSS. qui in Biblioth. Scorialensi asservantur. It was published by Corderius, conjointly with some memoirs at Antwerp in 1648, 8vo; and afterwards by Labbæus, Spizelius, &c. This catalogue is much superior to that of Gulielmus Lindani, written by order of Philip II. in 1589. (Antonii Bibl. Hispana. Nova.)

BARWICK, (John,) a dignitary of the English church, of whose life we have a minute and valuable account in a work devoted to his memory by his brother, Dr. Peter Barwick, a learned physician. He was born at a place called Wetherslack, in Westmoreland, on the 20th of April, 1612, and being intended for the church by his parents, was sent to the grammar-school at Sedbergh, which is famous on account of the number of eminent persons who have been educated at it. In 1631 he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he gave signal proof of his ability. He became B.A. and M.A., and in 1636 was made a fellow of the college. He was residing at Cambridge when the civil war broke out. The king signifying to the university the great necessity under which he lay for a supply of money, Mr. Barwick was a principal person in engaging the college to send to his majesty first money, and afterwards the college plate, being himself one of a little party who went as a guard to it in its conveyance to Nottingham. He had also a share with Barrow, Seth Ward, and others, in the preparation of a tract, the object of which was to show the unlawfulness of the solemn league and covenant.

Being thus committed fully to the support of the royal cause, he became an object of suspicion to the party which was then growing in strength, so that he left Cambridge, and lived retiredly in London. He was admitted to the strictest confidence of the king, then at Oxford, to whom he communicated such intelligence as he could collect, and, in fact, was the principal medium of communication between the king and his friends in the city. He was at the same time diligently employing himself in efforts to bring back to the king's interest persons who had sided with the parliament, and Sir Thomas Middleton and colonel Roger Pope are particularly named as persons reclaimed by his means. His home at this period of his life was Ely-house, where he lived in the character of chaplain to Morton, bishop of Ely, having taken orders some time before. When the king's affairs were desperate, and he was in the hands of the army, still Mr. Barwick remained faithful to him, and quick to promote his interests in every possible way, carrying on a dangerous correspondence with him, and making efforts to effect his escape. When the king was put to death, he entered with the same zeal into the service of king Charles II., with whom he maintained a confidential correspondence. In this he was after a time detected, and being arrested, and subjected to strict examination, in which the rack was talked of, he behaved with great spirit and discretion. The case was, however, too plain, and he was committed to the Tower, where he was kept in close custody, which meant that he was to be debarred from pen, ink, and paper, and to see no one but his keepers. In this state he was kept many months, on a very frugal diet, but it is observed as a remarkable circumstance, that he who went into prison with a weak and diseased frame, came out from it plump and hearty. There was, however, some abatement in the rigour of his confinement, and after two years he was released, on August 7, 1652.

He now found an abode in the house of Sir Thomas Eversfield, of Sussex, a brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Middleton, and a gentleman of learning as well as integrity. Being under recognizances

for a year for his good behaviour, he lived quietly, but when the year was expired he resumed his efforts in the cause of the exiled prince, going with lady Eversfield, then become a widow, to the house of her brother, Sir Thomas Middleton, at Chirk castle, where he drew over several of the old parliamentarian officers to desire the restoration of the king, particularly colonels Clobery, Venables, and Redman. Returning to London, he resumed his correspondence with Charles II., conducting it with great secrecy and skill. Dr. Hewet, another divine engaged in the same dangerous service, was less fortunate; and when Dr. Hewet was condemned to death and executed, Mr. Barwick attended him on the scaffold, and afterwards saw to the fulfilment of certain undertakings of Dr. Hewet in favour of the king. In the rising of Sir George Booth and Sir Thomas Middleton in 1659, he had a principal concern; and when General Monck declared for the king, he was also ready, rendering all the assistance in his power.

The return of the king being now secure, Mr. Barwick was sent by the heads of the party who had remained true to the church, to lay before the king the state of ecclesiastical affairs. He was most graciously received, and immediately named one of his majesty's chaplains. On his return, he visited his old university, but finding his place of fellow filled by a deserving person, he did not attempt to resume it; but he took at that time the degree of doctor in divinity, and one of the few of his published writings is the thesis which he prepared on that occasion on the penances in the primitive church, and the propriety of restoring them. His great friend and patron, the bishop of Durham, was now dead, but he had made ample provision for him, in the event of the church being restored to its former order, by presenting to him a stall in the church of Durham, with the rectories of Wokingham and Houghton-le-Spring. The king would have made him bishop of Carlisle, but this he declined, contenting himself with the deanery of Durham, on which he entered at the beginning of November, 1660, from which, before a year had expired, he was removed to the deanery of St. Paul's. His conduct in the days of his prosperity is said to have been not less proper than it had been in the days of his adversity. He acted firmly, mildly, and charitably in the administration of the business of his churches, and the dispensation of the great wealth which flowed in upon him, and he laboured with great skill and dignity as a manager of the Savoy conference, and as prolocutor of the convocation. But he had to struggle with an infirm constitution, and he suffered so much, that he had determined to retire from the public station which he filled, and to spend the remainder of his days in the discharge of the pastoral duties to the parishioners of Therfield, in Hertfordshire, where he was rector. He died, however, before this resolution was carried into effect, on the 22d of October, 1664, at the age of fifty-two. He was buried in the church of St. Paul. The greater part of his estate he left to charitable uses.

Besides the writings already mentioned there are printed his Life of Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, and a sermon preached at St. Paul's in 1661, entitled Deceivers deceived.

BARWICK, (Peter,) physician in ordinary to Charles II., was born at Wetherslack, in the county of Westmoreland, in 1619. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of his native place, and thence went to St. John's college, Cambridge, where in 1642 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and was afterwards nominated by the bishop of Ely to a fellowship. This having been assigned to him during the protectorate, he was induced never to avail himself of it; but he accepted an offer made to him to conduct the education of Ferdinand Sacheverell, a young gentleman of great promise and expectations, in Old Hayes, in Leicestershire, with whom he continued for some time. He returned to Cambridge in 1647, and took his degree of master of arts, resolving thenceforth to devote himself to medicine. His pupil dying, bequeathed to him an annuity of twenty pounds. Nothing is known concerning him until 1655, when he took a doctor's degree, after which he formed a matrimonial connexion with the widow of a London merchant, and thus settled in practice in St. Paul's churchyard, where he soon became eminent in his profession, and distinguished himself by his skill and his humanity to the poor. He was one of the very few physicians who did not desert his post at the time of the great plague, but was most assiduous in affording relief to those affected with the dreadful pestilence. The fire of London

obliged him to remove from St. Paul's to the neighbourhood of Westminster abbey, where he was found strictly attentive in the performance of his religious duties. During his residence in the city he wrote a Defence of Harvey's Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood, and he received into his house his brother, the celebrated theologian, where in an oratory which was repaired at his expense, the service of the established church was daily performed to a few royalists who were steadily attached to their royal master. At the restoration, in 1660, he was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to the king, and in 1661 the king granted arms to his family, in recognition of their devotion to his person. He is mentioned as having been a very successful practitioner, well skilled in his profession, and particularly conversant with the treatment of fevers and the small-pox. In 1671 he wrote the life of his brother, the dean of Durham, in elegant Latin, and deposited the manuscript at St. John's college, Cambridge. Another he placed in the hands of Dr. Woodward, and a third copy in those of his family. It was printed in Latin in 1721, at London, in 8vo, and in English in 1724, with an account of the author, both under the editorial care of Mr. Hilkiah Bedford. In 1691 his sight had so far failed him, that he was obliged to have recourse to the aid of an amanuensis in the composition of a tract in favour of the Εικων Βασιλικη, in opposition to Dr. Walker. Three years after this, being quite blind, and suffering much from repeated attacks of the stone in the bladder, he retired altogether from practice, devoted himself to religious exercises and the conversation of a few intimate friends, among whom Dr. Busby, the celebrated master of Westminster school, is particularly mentioned. He died on Sept. 4, 1694, being then eighty-five years of age, and was, in accordance with his desire, buried at the church of St. Faith, under St. Paul's, near to his widow, expressly forbidding any monument to be erected to his memory. The only medical work he published was, De iis quæ Medicorum Animos exagitant, Londini, 1671, 4to.

BARY, (Henry,) an eminent Dutch engraver, born about the year 1626. He appears from his style to have been either a scholar of Cornelius Vischer, or to have formed himself on the manner of that artist. There are several plates by him of portraits and various subjects executed very neatly with the graver, which have great merit, though by no means equal to the works of Vischer. He generally marked his plates with his name, H. Bary, and sometimes H. B. Mr. Strutt observes of him, "In drawing, taste, and harmony, he is, I think, greatly deficient. Yet sometimes he has discovered much mechanical knowledge; and seems to have handled the graver with great facility." M. Heinecken makes no observation on his style, but simply enumerates his works, which are principally portraits, and some few subjects after various masters, and after his own designs. His best work is considered to be Summer and Autumn, in one plate, represented by two children, one holding a handful of corn, after Vandyck. (Strutt's Dict. of Eng. Bryan's Dict.)

BARYPHONUS, (Henricus,) born in Wernigeroda about 1580. His proper name was Grobstimm, which being not entirely sonorous, he changed, and translated into Greek Βαρυφωνος, one who has a deep voice. He became a cantor in Quedlingburg, and wrote, Isogoge Musica, Magdeburg, 1609, 8vo; Pleiades Musicæ, quæ in certas sectiones distributæ præcipuas Quæstiones musicas discutiunt, Halberstadt, 1615, 8vo; enlarged edition, Magdeburg, 1630. He published two more works from 1620 to 1630. Walther mentions also fifteen tracts of his. (Mattheson's Orch. iii. p. 585. Prætorius, Synt. iii. p. 227. Walther, Lex. Schilling.)

BARZÆUS, (Gaspar,) born at Gaesa, in Zealand. He was the constant companion of St. Francis Xavier, and followed him in his missions to India, and went afterwards to Goa, where he died in 1553. He wrote, Epistolæ de Rebus Ormutinis, deque Conversione ejusdem Insulæ ad Fidem Christianam; Epistola Indica ad S. P. Ignatium. (Swertii Athenæ Belgicæ.)

BARZÆUS, (Johann,) born at Sursee, in the canton of Lucerne, died at Schönenwerd, in the canton of Solothurn, in 1660. His Heroum Helvetiorum Epistolæ, 8vo, Lucernæ, 1657, and 12mo. Friburgi Helv. 1657, belong to the higher class of modern Latin poetry. These epistles are founded on originals written by those to whom they are ascribed, but the author has made them a vehicle for speaking of the more notable individuals and events of the ancient Swiss history, and of that of the house of Hapsburg.

BARZENA, (Alfonso, 1528—1598.)

of Cordova, usually known as the apostle of Peru, was a disciple of Juan de Avila. In 1565 he entered the order of Jesus, and four years afterwards obtained permission from his superiors to preach the gospel in the new world. Having acquired the languages of Tucuman and Paraguay, he devoted the rest of his life to the instruction of those people. Being struck by paralysis, he was conveyed to Cusco, where he soon ended his useful career. For the use of the convents, he wrote several devotional works; but they are much inferior in general interest to his Lexica et Præcepta Grammatica, item Liber Confessionis et Precum in quinque Indorum Linguis, (folio, Lima, 1590,) which is a very curious and a very useful book.

BARZI, (Cesare,) a native of Perugia, auditor of the Rota at Bologna and Ferrara, died in 1605. He wrote, Decisiones Notæ Bononiensis, Venet. 1630, and 1610, fol. (Giacobilli. Mazzuchelli.)

BARZINI, or BARSINI, (Francesco,) a native of Florence, about 1667. He was a vendor of tracts, and by profession an umbrella maker, but fond of philosophy and astrology. He published almanacs, some of which bear the title, Il Segretario delle Stelle per l'anno 1667, calcolato al Meridiano d'Italia—agguntovi la difesa dell' Astrologia, Venezia, 1667, 4to. He published also other similar works. (Negri, Istor. degli Scritt. Fiorent. Mazzuchelli.)

BARZIZA, or BARZIZUS, or BARGOMENSIS, (Gasparino,) one of the revivers of classical literature in Italy, born about 1370, at Barziza, near Bergamo. It was, indeed, worth while for men in those times to exert themselves, when we find how their labours were appreciated by their contemporaries. Barziza studied first in Venice, where the commonwealth maintained him at the public expense. (Calvi, p.184.) He then became a teacher in his native town, "Bergomensem juventutem inflammavit." (Furietti, p. 27.) In 1400 he went to Milan, to duke John Galeazzo Visconti, and afterwards lived at Pavia, where he remained until 1406, but soon again transferred himself to Venice, where he gave public lessons. The commonwealth had just added Padua to its territory, and transferred there the university of Tarviso, and Barziza was one of the men who were chosen to impart splendour to that new seat of learning. He taught the belles-letters, and the number and excellence of his pupils proclaimed still more the fame of his name. Having lost at that time a brother, he took charge of his numerous family, although he had one of his own to maintain. But as at this time there was a scarcity of food in Italy, he was obliged to send his family to count Luigi Bonifazio at Ferrara, who most liberally answered the call made on him by such a man. The war of 1412 drove him from Padua, and he sought a shelter at Venice, where, however, he found himself so much reduced, that he was obliged to sell his books. The peace having permitted him to return to Padua, the prætor Fantino Dandolo increased his salary, and placed him and his family altogether in comfortable circumstances. Respected by the first men of the commonwealth of Venice, he received an invitation from Philippo Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, which he was obliged (reluctantly) to accept, his small property being situated in the Milanese. But the generous behaviour of the duke, who honoured *himself* with the intimate intercourse of such a man as Barziza, soon put him quite at ease. It was under these favourable circumstances that he entirely devoted himself to his favourite studies. His exertions on a most ancient and decayed MS. of Cicero are especially recorded, which no one had been able to decipher before. He copied it throughout, emendated and completed it, when fortunately it turned out to be the three books De Oratore, then unknown. With similar success he dragged from oblivion Quintilian, and several other works of Cicero. According to Calvi, he was in 1428 a public teacher of poetry and rhetoric at the university of Bologna, and died there (according to tradition) in the year following. Furietti, however, seems to have proof positive that he died at Milan in 1401. He wrote commentaries on several works of Cicero, and left some Orationes. His Epistles, a small treatise on Composition, and one on Orthography, were published in the Sorbonne at Paris, without date, 4to, and at Venice in 1554. His Etymologia was published at Brescia in 1563. The fame of Barziza was so great, that when the first press had been established at the Sorbonne, the Letters of Barziza was the first work printed, (in 1470.) These, however, were only letters composed as examples of Latin style. But those which he addressed to his friends were not published till much later by Furietti. Simlerus mentions also a Vocabularium, printed at Venice in 1554. A portrait of Barziza is to be found in Calvi

and Furietti, resembling each other, although not copies. (Furietti, Gasp. Barzizi, &c. Opera, Romæ, 1723, two vols, 4to. Calvi Scritt. Bergameschi. Fabricii Bibl. Latina. Biog. Univ. under "Gasparino.")

BARZIZA, (Guiforte,) younger son of Gasparino, became at an early age a doctor at Pavia. His fame (unsparingly extolled by Italian authors,) reached Alfonso, king of Arragon, who made him governor of the port of Lerici and Porto Venere. When a league had been formed between the latter and Filippo Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, Visconti made him vicar-general. He wrote (mostly between 1432 and 1440), Commentaria in Dantis Poemata; De Rebus Gestis ab Alphonso R. Arag. et Sicil. adversus Regem Tunes. apud Insulam Gerborum. His Orationes et Epistolæ have been published by Furietti. Fabricius notices a work of his, De Amore, (date and place unknown,) as well as some MSS. unknown to Furietti. (Calvi, Scritt. Bergam. who gives his portrait, and mentions a third son of Gasparino, named Giovanni Agostino.)

BARZIZA, (Christopher,) or Christopher de Barziziis, from the place of his birth, an obscure village in the environs of Bagano, was also the son of the celebrated grammarian Gasparino. He distinguished himself by his talent in teaching medicine, which he also practised at Padua at the beginning of the fifteenth century. He published, Introductorium sive Janua ad omne Opus Practicum, cum Commentariis ad Novum Rhasis, Patav. 1494, fol.; Viennæ, 1518, 4to; De Febrium Cognitione et Cura, Patav. 1494, fol.; Lugd. 1517, 4to.

BAS, or BASSE, the name of two engravers.

1. *Martin*, a Dutchman, who flourished about the year 1600. From the style of his plates, it seems probable that he was brought up in the school of the Wierixes, as his engravings are evident imitations of their manner. He was chiefly employed on portraits. There is by him the portrait of Philip Genings, Jesuit, prefixed to his Memoirs, dated 1591; the portrait of Philip Bosqueri, marked Mart. Basse, fec. and a small frontispiece of St. Peter and St. Paul, dated 1622. (Strutt's Dict. of Eng. Bryan's Dict. Heinecken's Dict. des Artistes.)

2. *W.* an artist of whom nothing is noted, but that he engraved a Virgin with the infant Jesus and St. John, in oval, marked W. Bassé, and an etching of a small landscape, in which are satyrs. (Heinecken's Dict. des Artistes.)

BAS, (John le,) was a native of Orleans, and studied at Paris, where he was received as a master in surgery in 1756. He afterwards became one of the members of council of the Academy of Surgery, was appointed royal censor, and named professor of midwifery. He was engaged in a controversy relative to the period of utero-gestation with M. Bouvart; and he left, among others, the following works: De Fracturâ Femoris, Paris, 1764, 4to; Peut-on determiner un Terme préfixe pour l'Accouchement? *ib.* 8vo; Nouvelles Observations sur les Naissances tardives, *ib.* 1765, 8vo.

BAS, (Jacques Philippe le, 1707—14th April, 1784,) an eminent engraver, born at Paris, was the pupil of Herisset, or as M. Heinecken says of N. Tardieu, he, however, adopted Gerard Audran as his model, and it is after the style of that great master that he engraved the Predication of St. John, after Mola. This print established his reputation. Endowed with great facility, he still never ceased studying, and passed no day without designing. In 1743 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Painting, for an engraving after Lancret, in the Crozat Collection. Five years afterwards he was admitted to the class of native associates (associés régnicoles) of the academy of Rouen. The works of Berghem, Wouwermans, Van Ostade, and Van Falens, successively exercised his burin; but the artist after whom he preferred to work was Teniers. He preserves in his plates the true spirit, and produces with equal success the silvery tone and fine and delicate touch of the great original. His plates are very numerous. He also painted several works of a vigorous tone of colour and excellent effect. He was for a long time the best known of the French engravers, and he frequently signed plates wholly executed by his pupils. He is the first since Rembrandt who made great use of the dry point, a method which some of his pupils carried to perfection. In 1771 he was named counsellor of the academy, and some time after he obtained a pension. Louis XVI., in 1782, made him engraver to the king. He died of an acute disease, which did not disturb the serenity of his character. His portrait is engraved by his pupil Gaucher. His works consist of five hundred plates, more than one hundred of which are after Teniers, and upwards of thirty after Vernet. Flemish

Merry-making, David Teniers and his Family, the Works of Mercy, and the Prodigal Son, from large folio plates, are of very superior style of execution. Nor are the set of the Gates of France, after Vernet, executed in conjunction with Cochin, less esteemed. Le Bas also engraved the plates of the Ruins of the most celebrated monuments of Greece, the details of which are executed with extreme precision. He educated many able pupils, such as the two Aliamets, Lemire, de Ghendt, Gouaz, Gaucher, Masquelier, Moreau, Laurent, and others; besides Robert Strange, and Ryland. M. Heinecken gives a long list of his works. (Biog. Univ. Heinecken's Dict. des Artistes.)

BASADONNA, (Giovanni,) a Venetian patrician, flourished about 1540, known as a poet. He was a doctor of law, and sent from the commonwealth as ambassador to pope Paolo III. There were several other persons of the same name. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASAITI, (Marco del Friuli,) an Italian painter, a native of Friuli, whence his designation. He was born of Greek parents, and flourished about 1510. He was a rival of Giovanni Bellini, and though he did not equal that master in every respect, there are some points in which he surpassed him. He was happier in his compositions, and understood better the art of combining his grounds with his figures. The tints of his flesh are rich and glowing, but the middle tints somewhat pale, whilst the composition is free. His native place of Friuli possesses no other specimen of his pencil but the Taking Down from the Cross, in the monastery of Sesto, consisting of large figures, with a fine group in the background, the landscape being full of truth and nature. It is somewhat defaced by age, but fortunately is free from being retouched. Basaiti resided for a long while at Venice, where there are many of his works, a few of which are of the ancient style, but the majority partaking of the modern. In the church of S. Giobbe, there is a very fine picture of Christ praying in the Garden, painted in 1510; but according to Ridolfi, his principal work is in the church of the Certosa, representing the calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew to the apostleship, which is, says Lanzi, "one of the most beautiful pictures of that age." A duplicate of this is in the imperial gallery at Vienna. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iii. 37. Bryan's Dict.)

BASALAEV, (Ivan Nikophorovitch,) who, in 1825, at the age of thirty, kept a pension or boarding school for young nobles, attached to the university of Moscow, and published Outlines of Universal History, Mosc. 1822.

BASAN, (Jeschaja Mordechai,) a rabbi at Padua, who published, Confessio et præces moribundi, &c. Venet. 1720. This is probably the Basan to whom (as his master) Mosche Chaüm dedicated his Rhetoric. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASAN, (Israel,) a rabbi at Padua, son of Chiskia, died in 1684. He published, Observatio mensis, sive de ratione Novilunium Sancte observandi, Venet. 1692, 8vo. (Wolfius.)

BASAN, (Pierre François, 23 October, 1723—12 Jan. 1797,) an engraver and printseller, was born at Paris, and studied both the art of designing and engraving under Stephen Fossard and John Daulé; but as he himself observes, "the activity of his character, and his impatience, made him prefer commerce," to which he gave the greatest extension of which it was capable. In truth, Basan, stimulating those who had any taste for art, formed many amateurs, not only in France, but also in foreign countries, and thus rendered great service to contemporary artists. Amongst a multitude of prints and collections which bear his name, there are some by his hand, particularly in the Dresden gallery, and that of the Count de Bruhl, which testify the facility and excellence of his style. There are by him many Catalogues of Prints, and a Dictionary of Ancient and Modern Engravers, which in spite of its many faults is still the best up to the present time. This work was printed in three volumes, 12mo, 1770; and a second edition appeared in 1789, in two vols, 8vo, which re-appeared in 1809, having an historical notice of the art of engraving appended, together with a memoir of the author, by P. P. Choffard. The first comprises a catalogue of prints engraved after Rubens. M. Heinecken gives a long list of his works. (Biog. Univ. Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BASANIER, (Martin,) a mathematician and musician of Paris, lived about 1584, and published, Plusieurs beaux Secrets touchant la Théorique et Pratique de la Musique. (Compl. Gelehrten Lex.)

BASCAPÉ, or BARSEGAPE, (Pietro,) the latter being the way in which he calls himself in his work; a Milanese poet, who flourished about 1264, called also Pietro della Basilica di S. Pietro. He

wrote in Italian verse, Historio del Vecchio e Nuovo Testamento, MS. in the casa Archinti at Milan. (Argellati. Mazzuchelli.)

BASCAPE, an Italian name, borne by many distinguished men.

Bascapé, (Girolamo,) a Milanese noble and lawyer, who was admitted of the college of Jurisconsults in 1592, and who, after filling successively the various offices of royal vicar-general, senator, and podesta, of Cremona, died in 1641. A list of his works, which are not important, may be found in Mazzuchelli.

Bascapé, (Girolamo,) born at Milan in 1622. Being already a priest, he entered at the age of sixty the congregation of S. Filippo Neri at Naples, where he died in 1703. (Argellati. Mazzuchelli.)

BASCARINI, (John,) a physician, astronomer, and poet, born at Florence, and admitted at the Jesuits' college. He took a degree in medicine, exercised his profession with great ability, and filled the chair of medicine and philosophy in the university of his native place. He died of dropsy, March 22, 1673. He published Dispensationum Medico-Moralium Canones XII. Ferrariæ, 1661, 16mo; *ib.* 1673; Mantuæ, 1718, 4to, with the notes of J. D. Benetti; Piæ Stirpis Procerum Elegia Historica; Discorso sopra la Cometa Barbata, comparsa nel Solstizio Jemale del 1654.

BASCETTI, (Clemente,) born at Monastica, in the Vicentine, flourished about 1680. He was a friar of the minor observance, a preacher, and public teacher. He published, Viridiarium Theologicum &c. Vicentiæ, 1688, four volumes, 12mo; Giardinetto di verita, &c. *ibid.* 1693, 4to; and several other Viridiaria. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASCHENIS, (D. Evaristo of Bergamo, 1617—1677,) a priest, who is said to have introduced a minor sort of painting, or representations of still life, into the Venetian school about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was a contemporary of Cavagnà, Salmeggia, and Zucci, and he appears to have been instructed by one of these in representing every kind of musical instrument with much nature and effect. He arranged them upon tables covered with the most beautiful kinds of cloth, and mingled with them music books, leaves, boxes, inkstands, and other things, drawn just as they might happen to lie, and from these objects he composed pictures executed with so much exactness, as quite to deceive the spectator. They are still highly valued in different collections. Eight of them were formerly to be seen in the library of San Giorgio, which are highly commended by Zanetti. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iii. 213.)

BASCHI, (Matteo I.) This founder of the particular set of monks of the order of St. Francis commonly called Capucins, was born towards the end of the fifteenth century, at Urbino, and admitted, as soon as his age allowed him, into the order of minor observance at Montefalcone, the first of the different orders which was instituted by St. Francis in 1206.

Baschi, shocked at the abuses which had crept into this order, and the relaxed conduct of the monks, took the resolution of reproducing amongst them the primitive discipline in all the severity of its origin. Excited by this idea, and urged by enthusiasm, he gave out that God in a vision had allowed him to see the holy Francis dressed in a particular manner, such as he thought that saint had, or would have worn during life; having on his head a large sort of hood, ending in a sharp corner, called capuccio, from which originated the name of *Capuccini*, given to those monks who wear it. Assuming therefore this sort of dress, Baschi secretly left his convent, went to Rome, and presented himself to pope Clement VIII., to whom, having stated the object of his visit, he received the permission to wear that dress, to observe literally the rule of St. Francis, to preach the word of God, to labour for the conversion of sinners, and to present himself every year at the chapter of the monks whom he had left. The novelty of his appearance, aided by the permission of the pope, in a short time enabled Baschi to collect round himself many followers, though the monks from whom he had departed, and to whom his capuccio in particular was an eyesore, continued hostile to him, so as to have him sent to prison by the order of the provinciale, that is, the superior in a general chapter. By the interest of the duchess of Camerino, niece of Clement, he obtained his liberty in 1528, with the pontifical approbation of the reform he wished to introduce, and in the year following, the office of vicario generale of the order. But two years after, having resigned the situation, and unable to obey the order of the new superior, he left his convent, and went about preaching for nearly twenty years, and died at Venice 1552.

BASCHIERA, (Nicolaus de,) a Roman colonel, who made the design of the

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

superb marble fronton of St. Peter, at Mantua, finished about 1760. (Nagler.)

BASCIACOMARI, (Basciacomare,) a Bolognese doctor of laws, who graduated in 1260, and in 1302 went with others as ambassador to Piacenza, Cremona, Pavia, and Lodi, to effect a league. He died in this last mentioned year. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASCIACOMARI, (Luigone, a Bolognese lawyer, who in 1275 became doctor of laws, and was canon of the cathedral church of Bologna. His son, Giovanni, was in 1370 also a doctor. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASEDOW, (Johan Bernhard,) the son of a barber of Hamburg, born in Sept. 1723, celebrated by his attempts to reform education in Germany. He was placed in his youth at the Johannean school, but with great intellectual talents he possessed an instability of judgment which ill sorted with the patient mental discipline of the old system of education; and this, with the violence and insociability of his own personal character, had a great influence upon his future life. From this school he was removed to the university of Leipsic, where he attended the lectures of Crusius, and entered warmly into the disputes which were then raging on the truths of Christianity. He soon became an avowed sceptic; but he afterwards professed to be convinced, if not of the truth of the christian faith, at least of the superior character of the christian system. But he formed a creed which could be received as orthodox by no portion of the christian church. From 1753 to 1761 Basedow occupied a chair in the Ritteracademie of Soroë, in Denmark, but being driven from it on account of the heterodox opinions which he delivered in his lectures, he obtained a professorship in the gymnasium of Altona, where he began to publish his philosophical writings. The first was his Philalethia, or New Views into the Truths and the Religion of Reason, Altona, 1764, 8vo. The year following he published his Theoretic System of sound Reason. The reading of the former work was forbidden by the magistrates, and produced a general feeling of disgust. Determined to persist in the line which he had taken up, he published about this time several other works whose object was to establish the "religion of reason," which increased the disapprobation that his first endeavours had called forth. The consequence was that he was no longer permitted to lecture, although, by the influence of some powerful protectors, his salary as professor was continued, and he was secured from any worse consequences of his imprudent zeal.

Basedow had all along combined with his religious notions a belief that there was wanting a general reform in the system of education, which had originated in his early distaste for the routine of the school system. Finding the little success which attended his attempts to "reform" religion, he now determined to exert himself to reform the schools. Having therefore abandoned theology, he began to publish, in 1767, his plan for the reform of education. In 1678 he published his Address on Schools, with the plan of an Elementary Treatise of Human Knowledge, (Vorstellung an Freunde über Schulen, nebst den Plane eines Elementarbuchs der menschlichen Erkenntnisse.) Basedow travelled about, preaching his new system, and by dint of talking and persuasion obtained a considerable subscription for the purpose of carrying his views into effect. He published first a Methodic Book for Parents, and afterwards his elementary work, in 4 vols, 8vo, with a hundred engravings, which was in some measure a revival and enlargement of the educational plans of Comenius. This book was translated into Latin and French. Under the patronage of prince Francis of Anhault-Dessau, Basedow was enabled to open a normal school for the trial of his new system at Dessau, under the name of the Philanthropyn. He obtained the assistance of various eminent teachers, being himself appointed the curator of the establishment; but his undertaking met with little success; he soon quarrelled with all his assistants; and the scandalous scenes which were produced by his violent and unconciliating behaviour obliged him to resign the curatorship in 1776. He now returned for a time to theology, and published some works on that subject. In 1785 he again occupied himself with education, and applied his system of instructing children with some success in the schools at Magdeburg. In this year he published a New Method of Learning to Read. He died at Magdeburg, July 25, 1790. His friends and disciples erected a monument to his memory in the church of the Holy Spirit. (For a more full account of Basedow, see Rathmann, Lebensgesch. Basedows, Magd. 1791. Meyer, Leben Basedows, Hamb. 1791. Göthe, aus m. Leben. A list of his

works will be found in Wolff, Encycl. d. Deutschen. Nat. Lit. Meusels gel. Teutsch. Kayser.)

BASEILHAC, (John,) a celebrated French lithotomist, better known as Frère Côme. He was born at Poyestruc, near Tarbes, in the department of the Hautes Pyrénées, April 5, 1703. His father and grandfather had rendered themselves eminent in surgery, and from them he derived the rudiments of his professional education. In 1722 he went to reside for two years with an uncle, a surgeon of repute at Lyons, and attached to the Hôtel Dieu; after which he went to Paris, and was admitted a student at the Hôtel Dieu. Peter François Armand, prince of Lorraine, being named to the archbishopric of Bayeux, appointed Baseilhac his surgeon in ordinary, attracted by his talents and humanity, and hoping to render him useful in affording relief to the poor. This benevolent prelate built a hospital at Bayeux, and confided it to the care of Baseilhac. The archbishop died in 1728, leaving to his surgeon a collection of surgical instruments, and a sum of money sufficient to enable him to be received as a master in surgery. This, however, he did not accomplish, for sorrow at the loss he had sustained operating upon a melancholic temperament, which was his nature, induced him to form the resolution of taking orders. He accordingly went to Paris, and presented himself to the Feuillans, or Begging Friars, who, in 1729, admitted him under the name of Frère Jean de Saint Côme. He, however, did not make profession in this order until 1740, at which time he was assured that by it he should neither be deprived of his liberty, nor be prevented from exercising the art to which his inclination led him. He commenced practice by relieving the poor, and so successful was he in his cases that he soon became celebrated in Paris, and equally sought after by his countrymen and foreigners. From the poor he would receive no recompense; from the rich he devoted the sums he received to the support of a hospital, near the rue St. Honoré, which he established in 1753, and sustained until his death, which occurred from a catarrhal affection, to which he had long been subject, on the 8th of July, 1781. His nephew has recorded some particulars of his uncle's life in La Taille Latérale, from which we learn that his life was austere; his food vegetables; he would not allow himself a fire during the rigorous season of winter. His drink was water; till, at the solicitations of his superior, at the latter period of his life, he took a small quantity of wine.

The celebrity of Frère Côme is founded upon his success in the operation for the stone, although he performed that for the extraction of the cataract, and introduced some improvements into other branches of surgery. According to the register of the hospital, upwards of one thousand operations in lithotomy were performed, and the crystalline lens extracted in more than five hundred instances. His name will ever be distinguished in the history of lithotomy, in the practice of which he generally adopted the lateral method, and employed an instrument of his own invention to make the incision into the bladder. This is known as *le lithotome caché*, constructed in 1743, but it was not used on the living subject until 1748, when M. le Roi, a delicate man of sixty years of age, was operated upon with this instrument, at Melun, with perfect success. The Journal de Verdun announced this circumstance, and a host of critics immediately appeared in the field, to contend against its employment. Amongst those most bitter on the occasion was Le Cat, a pupil of M. Morand, and a celebrated lithotomist. Mr. John Bell asserts that Frère Côme wrote many letters on this occasion, but did not affix his name to them. The dispute ran so high that it was thought necessary to decide it by an appeal to the lithotomists and surgeons of the capital. A conclave was held, at which Martinière, first surgeon to the king, presided; and such was the interest excited that the king himself received daily reports of the experiments made on the subject in hospitals upon dead bodies. Frère Côme was invited to attend, but he declined the invitation, and was therefore represented by some of his most zealous pupils and friends, particularly by Dr. Bastide, who exhibited Frère Côme's method of operating. Le Cat performed his: and thus bodies were alternately taken from the five principal hospitals — Les Invalids, La Charité, L'Hôtel Dieu, Salpétrie, and Bicêtre. No less than fifty-one operations were performed during ten sittings of the committee. No decision, however, was arrived at, for the number of disputants was so great, and the acrimony displayed in behalf of their respective masters so violent, that the commission was dissolved without making any final report. Baseilhac is generally considered

not to have entered into the controversy; he was willing to leave the instrument to make its own way among surgeons, and at length it came to be almost universally adopted in France. There are, however, many objections to its employment, and the simplicity of the knife, in the hands of one well acquainted with anatomy, has deservedly consigned the lithotome caché of Frère Côme to oblivion. He published, Recueil des Pièces importantes concernant la Taille par le Lithotome Caché, Paris, 1751, 2 vols, 12mo; Réponse à M. Levacher, Paris, 1756, 12mo; Nouvelle Méthode d'extraire la Pierre par-dessus le Pubes, Paris, 1779, 8vo.

BASELIUS, the name of three Dutch writers.

1. *James*, born in 1530, a preacher, first at Flessingen, and afterwards at Bergen-op-Zoom, where he died in 1598. He is the author of a relation of the siege of the latter place, printed in 1603.

2. *James*, grandson of the preceding, born at Leyden, who was pastor at Kirkwerven in Zeeland. He is known by an ecclesiastical history of Belgium, up to the year 1600, entitled Sulpitius Belgicus, Leyden, 1657, 12mo.

3. *Nicholas*, a surgeon at Bergen St. Winoc in Flanders, who published an account of the comet of 1577. (Biog. Univ.)

BASELLI, (Benoît,) was the son of Mark Baselli, a medical practitioner. He studied at Padua, under Massala, Fabricius of Aquapendente, and Campolongo. His application to his studies was so intense that it produced an affection of the brain, and he was for a considerable time in a state of delirium. From this, however, he perfectly recovered; but it formed a ground for his exclusion from the College of Physicians of Padua, into which he was desirous to enter. The real motive which occasioned the refusal to admit him is probably to be found in the circumstance of his having practised the manual part of surgery; for at this time, the close of the sixteenth and the commencement of the seventeenth centuries, the disputes between the physicians and surgeons were at their height. He published, Apologia Libros in tres distincta, quâ pro Chirurgiæ Nobilitate strenuè pugnantur, Bergami, 1600, 4to.

BASHILOV, (Semen,) was born 1740, in the Troitzki Lavra, at Moscow, of which convent his father was steward, and was educated in the seminary belonging to it. On the university being opened, he was sent there to pursue his studies in 1757; but returned in 1762 to the Troitzki seminary, where he was engaged as teacher of mathematics. Two years afterwards he was appointed to accompany some young Russians educated at the academy, who were about to proceed to England; but on reaching St. Petersburg, he was apprehensive that the fatigue of so long travelling would prove too much for his weak constitution. He therefore accepted the office of translator at the Academy of Sciences in that capital, which he gave up in 1769, being then appointed one of the commission for drawing up the new code of laws. In 1770 he was made one of the secretaries to the senate, but he died in the July of the same year, of consumption. Had he not been carried off thus prematurely, it is probable that he would have distinguished himself in that literary career which he had but just entered upon; his earliest publication being that entitled, Specimen of the first Critical Edition of Early Russian Chroniclers, 2 vols, 1767-8. In this work he had for his coadjutor the celebrated Schlözer, who has acknowledged that he was in no small degree indebted to Bashilov for what he afterwards accomplished in the department of Russian history, and the study of its records. Bashilov's other works consist of Dialogues of Animals, 1768; a translation of Voltaire's Candide, 1769; another of several articles relative to Turkey from the French Encyclopædia, 1769; also some satirical pieces, and several Latin letters to Schlözer.

BASHKIN, (Matvæi Semenov,) the leader of an heretical sect, began to disseminate his doctrines at Moscow about the middle of the sixteenth century, not only opposing the ordinances, institutions, and ceremonies of the Greek church, but also denying the divinity of Christ. The opinions he promulgated were, therefore, only a mixture of Arianism and Socinianism, which heresies were then spreading themselves through Poland and Lithuania, and penetrated even into Russia. On being imprisoned, by order of the tzar Ivan (surnamed Grosnii, or the Terrible), he began to retract, and gave up the names of his principal associates, among whom were some of the clergy and religious orders. At a synod held by Ivan and the metropolitan Makarius, they were all convicted on the charges alleged against them, but were merely sentenced to confinement, in order to prevent them from preaching their corrupt doctrine to the people. This

moderation on the part of despotic power at Moscow is not the less remarkable when contrasted with the contemporary one of intolerance at Geneva, where in that very same year Servetus was burnt at the stake.

BASHUYSEN, (Heinrich Jacob van,) a learned orientalist, was born, in 1679, at Hanau, where his father, Walther van Bashuysen, had been Dutch preacher from the year 1670. He studied first at the gymnasia of Hanau and Bremen, went to Leyden in 1697, and to Franecker in the following year; and in 1701 received the professorship of oriental languages and of church history in the gymnasium of his native city; where, two years afterwards, he was also appointed professor of theology. In 1705 he was appointed preacher of the reformed religion at Steinau an der Strasse; in 1707 preacher at Hanau; and in 1709, professor of theology and sacred philology. In 1713 he resigned his clerical office on account of ill health; was called in 1716 to the professorship of theology, history, and oriental languages, at the gymnasium of Zerbst, and died there in 1758. He was an especial friend and patron of rabbinical literature, and founded a press, at his own expense, for printing books connected with it, from which appeared, amongst others, Commentarius R. Isaaci Abarbanelis, ed. secunda Veneta, A.M. 5339, multo Correctior, in Pentateuchum Mosis cum additione Locorum Bibl. et Talmudicorum quos Auctor non citat ut et Punctis distinctionum et Tribus Indicibus, fol. Han. 1710; Psalmi Davidis et aliorum Θεοπνευστων in Textu Originali cum Notis selectissimorum Commentatorum Judaicorum contractorum, 12mo, *ib.* 1712; Specimen Clavis Talmudicæ cum Annexis, 4to, *ib.* 1714; Clavis Talmudica Maxima, 4to, *ib.* 1714; Frankfurt, 1740, &c. He also wrote, Systema Antiquitatum Hebr. Minus, 8vo, Hanov. 1715; Institutiones Gemarico-Rabbinicæ, in quibus Usus Clavis Talmud. Max. ostenditur, 4to, Servest. 1718; Miscellaneâ Sacra, 4to, Witteburg, 1719; and many treatises and dissertations. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BASIL, (St., the Great, 329—379,) one of the greatest prelates of the brilliant constellation of hierarchs, which illumined the church during the fourth century. He was born at Cæsarea in Cappadocia, about the year 329,* of parents noble by their rank and wealth, and still more so by their christian virtues; who, however, during the persecution wherewith Maximinus had desolated the church, would seem to have permanently taken up their residence in the wilds of Pontus. His father was named Basil, and is stated by the Centuriators † to have been a bishop, though there is no reason to suppose this statement true. His mother's name was Emmeleia, and to her, though more especially to his grandmother Macrina, he was indebted for the truly catholic education of his early infancy. At a proper age, his father, to whom at that time all Pontus looked up as the general teacher of holiness, took him under his own care. He was afterwards sent to Cæsarea for his education, where he first became acquainted with St. Gregory Nazianzen, but was subsequently removed to Constantinople. Thence he proceeded to Athens, where he again met with St. Gregory Nazianzen, and formed with him a warm and happy friendship, which lasted to the termination of his life.‡ The life of the two friends at Athens was most unexceptionable, and so greatly were they endeared to their companions by their virtue and demeanour, that leaving Athens was a severe trial. "Nothing is so painful," says St. Gregory, "as for associates there to be severed from Athens and each other. The sight is really distressing and worthy of record. Our fellow-students and contemporaries, and some also of the masters, surrounded us, protesting that they could not part with us, imploring, constraining, and persuading us to remain, with all the words and gestures of the most heartfelt sorrow." St. Gregory was overcome by the supplication of his friends, and remained a short time longer at Athens; but St. Basil left, and hastened through Constantinople to Cæsarea (357), with the hope, which however proved fallacious, of arriving in time to witness the last moments of his venerable father. On settling at Cæsarea, he pleaded with considerable success at the bar. He soon began to feel that his celebrity was more than he could safely bear, and accordingly, moved also by the persuasions of his sister, St. Macrina, resolved on withdrawing

* See the remarks of the learned Benedictine editor in the life, tom. iii. p. xxxviii.

† Cent. iv. c. 10. p. 939. l. 43. The authority cited is St. Greg. Naz., but I can meet with no such statement in St. Gregory, and it is not safe to take the word of the Centuriators for any thing.

‡ Greg. Naz. i. p. 326. The dates of St. Basil's passing from school to school, are not accurately fixed, but see his life prefixed to the third volume of the Benedict. edit. of his works, c. ii. 5.

from the world. In pursuance of this resolution, he distributed his whole property among the poor, and consecrated himself entirely to God; and probably it was about this time that he received the sacrament of holy baptism, at the hands of Dianius, bishop of Cæsarea, who also afterwards ordained him. During this period he diligently studied sacred literature, and more especially the works of Origen. Taught by experience to distrust himself, he dreaded loneliness, but he could not now have the society of St. Gregory, who was engaged in the bosom of his family. He determined therefore to seek a few spirits of kindred devotion with his own, and with them to embrace the monastic life. Perhaps his determination received an additional impulse from the sudden death of his brother Naucratius, a youth whose gentleness and virtues had endeared him to every one, and who had five years before retired from the world, but was suddenly cut off in his twenty-second year (357). Be this as it may, St. Basil travelled over Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia; visiting the solitaries of those parts, to perfect himself in ascetic discipline.

He at length selected a situation for his retreat; it was a desert spot in Pontus, near to the little episcopal city of Ibora, in which town his mother Emmeleia and his sister Macrina had formed a convent of nuns, with whom they resided in holy and happy seclusion. Here he most unhappily chose for his companion Eustathius of Sebaste, captivated by his outward show of sanctity; but Eustathius was a finished hypocrite, for it was not till long after that he discovered him to be an Arian. His life in his desert retreat was most rigidly austere, and we need not therefore marvel that his health suffered; but his severities and self-denial were blessed by God, and it is interesting to watch his gradual casting out of the world from his heart, as he details in his letters to his friends his struggles with and victory over his temporal appetites. In this retreat he seems to have had several followers, whom he conducted in the paths of unity and faith. In 358-9 he was joined by his friend St. Gregory Nazianzen. Their friendship was unabated, they were united in prayer and in manual labour, and studied together the holy Scripture, and the works of godly men, especially Origen. He was greatly pressed by the inhabitants of New Cæsarea to undertake the education of their youth, but this he steadily refused to do, though his brother St. Gregory, afterwards bishop of Nyssa, had not so much firmness. The Ascetica of St. Basil, or rather those treatises among them that are really his, are supposed to have been written during his retreat. There has been much disputation concerning the genuineness of these treatises, but the question has been handled with great judgment and learning by the Benedictine editor in the preface to the second volume.

St. Basil is said by Socrates to have been ordained deacon by Meletius, bishop of Antioch, but this is probably a mistake. In 359 he accompanied Basil of Ancyra, and Eustathius of Sebaste, the Semi-Arians, to Constantinople, to oppose the Anomœans in the council there held before Constantius, at which time he was only in deacon's orders;* but whether he took any great part in the proceedings of the synod is not clear. In 361, Constantius died, and Julian acceded to the throne. He had known St. Basil and St. Gregory at Athens, and some letters are preserved, said to have passed between the saint and the emperor about this time, in which St. Basil is invited to court. The genuineness of these letters has been questioned, and the present writer looks upon them as decidedly spurious. But in 362, St. Basil was called from his retreat by one who had a right to call him—Dianius, bishop of Cæsarea, sought on his death-bed the comfort of St. Basil's communion. Dianius had obtained his name by connexion with the Arian heresy;† but such was the christian purity of his life, that St. Basil could not doubt that he had erred in ignorance, rather than wilfulness, and accordingly on his expressing his hearty assent to the Nicene formula, communicated with him. On the death of Dianius, Eusebius, though as yet but a catechumen, was elected to the see of Cæsarea; and the prelates, ceding to the violence of the people, confirmed the election, baptized, and consecrated him. Torn by the treachery of the Arian faction, and threatened by the violence of Julian, the church was in a critical situation, and Eusebius felt his inadequacy to the task laid upon him; he

* The Benedict. editor, in Life, p. 56, says, he was but a reader, but Philostorgius distinctly says deacon. H. E. iv. § 12.

† Soz. H. E. iii. 5, and S. Hilar. Prag. ii. 2, p. 1284, ed. Bened. His name is variously written Dianius, Diognis, Diognitus, Theognis, &c.

therefore sought the aid of one in whose judgment he could confide, and wisely selected St. Basil for his counsellor, and in 364 raised him to the order of the priesthood.* To about this time we must refer his first correspondence with the great St. Athanasius.

When once elevated to the priesthood, St. Basil gave himself entirely to the work of the ministry, making diligent use of every moment of his time. Instant in season and out of season, he suffered no opportunity to pass, either of glorifying God, who had counted him faithful, and put him into the ministry; or of instructing his brethren committed to his charge in the ways of faith and salvation; and it is to his labours at this time among the citizens of Cæsarea, that we owe the nine magnificent homilies on the Six Days of Creation, from which St. Ambrose so largely borrowed in his similar work. The weight and influence which this conscientious diligence gained to St. Basil, it is sad and humiliating to find, drew upon him the jealousy and ill-will of Eusebius. The Cæsareans had, in direct contravention of St. Paul's command, elected a "novice" for their bishop; and (as St. Gregory observes) it was but human nature that he should "be lifted up and fall" into error, and St. Basil was accordingly, not without ignominy, removed from his administration. This proceeding gave very great offence to the Cæsareans, especially those who were accounted the more rigid and austere in their lives, and would doubtless have led to a most serious schism. What then was the conduct of this noble disciple of the Prince of Peace?† He was not one of those who would resent an injury, and, in his own defence, lacerate the body of the church. He felt that the attachment of the people to him was unreasonably strong, and that he should, if he continued among them, be unable to restrain them from forming a faction, and most probably a very lamentable schism in his favour. He therefore, in company with, and by the advice of St. Gregory Nazianzen, retired once more into the wilds of Pontus, where, in the holy serenity of his monastery, and in the company of his friend, he found ample indemnification for the laborious honours he had resigned. This took place at the latter end of 364. But the retreat of St. Basil was honourable; still more so was his return. Julian had been cut off by Providence in the midst of his career of guilt and ambition, and the furious heretic Valens, a man thoroughly devoted to gain, and enthusiastically opposed to Christ our Lord,‡ had ravaged the churches of Galatia, and was now approaching Cæsarea, hoping, in the absence of St. Basil, to turn to his own advantage the difference which his treatment had occasioned, and reduce the church under the Arians. But the great Ruler of the church had a wise and devoted servant in that neighbourhood. Nazianzen saw the threatening danger, and prepared to avert it. By his good offices he soon reduced Eusebius to a right state of feeling, and brought back St. Basil to Cæsarea. He was received with unfeigned friendship and repentance by Eusebius, and by his piety, learning, and influence, so strengthened the hands of the faithful, that Valens and his Arian suit, after having exhausted all the arts of fraud and flattery, and having insulted the saint, by an offer of the archbishopric for a bribe, left Cæsarea in the most complete discomfiture, without having prevailed a single hair's breadth against the faith of the church. These events must be referred to the year 365.§

After his return to Cæsarea, the friendship between himself and Eusebius was renewed with more warmth than before; and the latter had no reason to repent of the honourable acknowledgment of his error which he had made. Though but lately baptized, he was becoming an old man, and the duties of his see were too much for his remaining energies. He found then in St. Basil not only a friend, but an assistant fully competent to perform the duties for which himself was becoming incapacitated.

St. Basil mentions his having been at Eusinoe during the Semi-Arian synod of Lampsacus, (364,) and having had much conversation with the bishops there present on the subject of the faith. It is not, however, to be supposed, that he subscribed the confession of this synod, as he justly condemns it as heretical.‖

The year 368 was remarkable for a terrible visitation: "the heavens had become as brass above them, and the earth as iron," and drought and famine deso-

* See Life, by edit. Bened. p. 66, where the date is discussed.

† Γενναδας εκεινος και του Ειρηνικου μαθητης. Greg. Naz. As. xx. p. 337.

‡ Φιλοχρυσοστατος και μισοχριστοτατος.

§ See the discussion on the date in the Life in the Bened. edit. pp. 68, 69.

‖ Epist. 244, *ad fin.* See also Cossart. and Labb. Conc. Gen. tom. ii. col. 829, Paris, 1671.

lated the whole of Cappadocia. In this trying juncture St. Basil surpassed himself. His holy mother, Emmeleia, had lately gone to her eternal reward, and he thereby had become once more possessed of considerable property. The famine raged in Cæsarea, but the priest of God forgot not the poor. He again sold his possessions, and out of the sum thus realized, he provided daily for all those who, unable to provide for themselves, came to seek his charity; and so well did he economize his fund, that, though neither Jews nor heathens were excluded from his bounty, it lasted during the whole time of the distress. In the same year also an earthquake had overwhelmed the city of Nicæa, from which the providential escape of Cæsarius, the brother of St. Gregory Nazianzen, gave occasion to a very beautiful letter of congratulation from St. Basil.

In the year 370 died Eusebius, and the importance of the see, together with its undeviating orthodoxy, caused the heretics to make now a most strenuous effort to obtain it. Every means was used by the Arians (πονηροτατων) to oppose the election of St. Basil, but the weight and influence of the venerable prelate of Nazianzum, St. Gregory's father, who, though too infirm to attend, pressed his cause by letter, added to his own undeniable merits, turned the tide in his favour, and he was elected accordingly; but the aged Gregory, finding that to render the election canonical he must be present, left his bed, and was carried to Cæsarea, where he witnessed the consecration of St. Basil, which took place about October 370. Being now fixed in the metropolitan see, St. Basil diligently applied himself to restoring the peace of the church, torn to pieces by the Arian heresy; and for this purpose he opened a correspondence with St. Athanasius, and the bishops of the West; and complains that many right-minded persons felt justly scandalized, that while the blasphemies of Arius were "anathematized up and down,"* they took no steps for the suppression of the diametrically opposite heresy of Marcellus. His letters also contain many laws which he made for the better regulation of christian society, and the restrainment of incestuous marriages, matrimony being in the gospel scheme a matter of ecclesiastical decision, and wholly independent of the civil power. This year St. Basil was visited by St. Gregory Nazianzen, and the Cæsarean church acknowledged the proceedings of St. Athanasius against the Lybian duke.

St. Basil, about 372-3, received a severe shock by the discovery of the treachery of Eustathius of Sebaste. From the time when he first renounced the world, he had always been connected in the most intimate friendship with this prelate. Eustathius was suspected by nearly every body as a time-serving man, whose faith was just what his interest required; but St. Basil's fervent charity would not allow him to be suspicious. Theodotus, bishop of Nicopolis, in Little Armenia, in whose province Sebaste was situated, refused communion with Eustathius as an Arian, and invited St. Basil to a council on the subject. St. Basil, however, determined on first seeing Eustathius, who, after a long conference, satisfied him of his orthodoxy. Theodotus on hearing of this revoked his invitation, and the saint returned to Cæsarea, but being obliged soon after to visit Armenia, and while there, knowing that Eustathius had twice already subscribed to the Nicene faith, in order to quiet the minds of the Armenian bishops, who generally suspected Eustathius of Arianism, he undertook to carry to him an orthodox confession, and see whether he would sign it. This confession contains the Nicene creed, and some considerable explanation of it; and condemns by name not only the Arian heresy, but those of Marcellus and Sabellius. Eustathius signed it without hesitation, and St. Basil was satisfied, and called a synod of the bishops of Cappadocia and Armenia, in order to acquit him. The prelates flocked to the appointed spot, in the joyful hope that all differences would be concluded, and the union of their churches established on a solid basis; but Eustathius had already revoked his subscription, and had commenced a system of furious declamation against St. Basil and the catholics. His object, it is sad to say, appears to have been the favour of the court; and he did not scruple to use the most disingenuous artifices to blacken the name of Basil, who suffered his malignity in silence, knowing that his own life was a complete refutation of the whole.

In times of theological controversy, the catholics have the disadvantage of appearing like a party, as well as the heretics; and when men grow self-sufficient by looking upon discussion, they will often, under pretence of being

* Ανω και κατω αναθεματιζοντες, Ep. 69, § 2.

men of no party, and of holding the just balance between opposing parties, set up a heresy of their own, quite as fatal as, and often more absurd than, that which the church is opposing. Such appears to have been the origin of the sect called Pneumatomachi, who appear at this time to have given some trouble to the church of Cæsarea. In the very worst class of these Eustathius is to be reckoned.

The emperor was now, however, (372,) determined to proceed with a high hand against the catholics; he therefore sent before him the prefect Modestus, (a man notable for his obsequiousness and refined cruelty, who had been baptized by the Arians, but had turned pagan under Julian, and returned to Arianism under Valens,) to Cæsarea, with orders to St. Basil to receive the Arians to communion; or in the event of his refusing, to be driven from his church.* The prefect summoned St. Basil before him, and attempted first, by representations and promises, to prevail upon him to yield to the emperor's demands; but finding persuasion of no avail, he sought to move him by threats, and the prospect of confiscation, exile, torture, and death. "None of these affect me," replied the saint, "he who has nothing is not subject to confiscation, and the wretched garment I have on, and a few books, are my whole property. Exile I cannot feel, who am circumscribed to no country, who neither call this land my own wherein I dwell, and should esteem alike any other whereon I may be cast; for all the earth is God's, whose stranger and pilgrim I am. Torture cannot last longer than the body retains life;—you can but inflict the first pang. In death you would confer upon me a benefit, in sending me earlier to my God, to whom I live, and whom I serve, to whom I am in part already dead, and to whom I shall hereafter rise again." The prefect was confounded, and wrote to the emperor, stating that neither threats nor promises could prevail with the archbishop of Cæsarea; and Valens was wise enough to proceed no farther than to imprison for a short time the man of God. But though St. Basil and his church were thus left in peace, Valens continued the persecution among the surrounding churches with unabated bitterness; and this was a source of perpetual sorrow to the saint, whose bad health continually confining him to his couch, disabled him from personal sympathy with his afflicted brethren. But his letters written to them while suffering under the Arian persecution, are full of real tenderness and true christian love. And to add to his troubles, a short estrangement took place between himself and his friend St. Gregory Nazianzen, in which it must be admitted that both were to blame. In his vast province, he might easily have found for St. Gregory both high and honourable episcopal preferment; and for a man of such undeniable talents and virtues, who had been his bosom friend from his earliest youth, and to whom moreover he was highly indebted for his own preferment, he ought undoubtedly to have done so. But instead of this, he selected for his friend's see, the wretched, filthy, and uncivilized little town of Sasima. This was an unfriendly and cutting act, of which we should not have thought St. Basil capable; and St. Gregory's burst of indignant sorrow and disappointment is both beautiful and pathetic.† But St. Gregory ought to have remembered that the souls of the poor and uncivilized are as precious a treasure, and therefore as honourable a care in God's eyes, as those of the great and influential; and though he was certainly more fitted to rule the latter class, and over such St. Basil ought to have placed him, yet, as he himself honourably confesses, his conduct was on this occasion greatly to blame. The estrangement, therefore, of the two friends was not of long duration; St. Gregory had really renounced the world, and his holier feelings soon regained their ascendency. Another event also caused some contention this same year. The province of Cappadocia being found overlarge for one civil magistrate, was divided into two, having Cæsarea and Tyana for their respective capitals. On this, Anthimus, bishop of Tyana, made an attempt to erect his city into a metropolitan see, and thus sever half the province from the archbishop of Cæsarea; but the anti-evangelical principle

* See the account in Greg. Naz. Orat. xx. p. 348-51. Theodoret. H. E. iv. 19. Socrat. iv. 26. Soz. vi. 16.

† Τοιαυτ' Αθηναι, και πονοι κοινοι λογων;—
'Ομοστεγος τε και συνεστιος βιος;—
Νους εἰς εν αμφοιν, ου δυο,—θαυμ' 'Ελλαδος;
Και δεξιαι, κοσμον μεν ὡς πορρω βαλειν,
Αυτους δε κοινον τῳ ΘΕΩι ζησαι βιον,
Λογους τε δουναι τῳ μονῳ σοφῳ ΛΟΓΩι;
Διεσκεδασται—παντα δ' ερριπται χαμαι'—
Αυραι φερουσι τας παλαιας ελπιδας.
Που τις πλανηθῃ; Θηρες ου δεξεσθε με;
Παρ' οἰς το πιστον πλειον, ὡς γ'εμοι δοκει.
S. Greg. Naz. De Vita sua, p. 8. C.

which allows the civil power to meddle with and remodel the ecclesiastical polity, had not yet been suffered to bind in fetters the gospel of our Saviour; and the usurpation was successfully resisted.

The estimation in which the virtues, judgment, and learning of St. Basil were held, enabled him to draw largely upon the funds of the rich for charitable purposes; and by this means he accomplished one of the noblest undertakings ever planned by human benevolence, the magnificent hospital, or Ptochotropheion, called afterwards the Basileias. The vast structure rose like a second town without the walls of Cæsarea; it was open to every description of human misery, and every description of misery met there with the best attention that could be procured; and, in the true spirit of the catholic faith, large and airy apartments were provided in this institution for that miserable class, who till then, hunted out of human haunts, knew not whither to flee for rest—the lepers, and every attention was paid to their distressing disorder. But as this noble establishment was intended to relieve the distresses, not minister to the corruptions of human nature, idleness was not there allowed. Spacious workshops were provided for every kind of handicraft, and all its inmates who were able, were called upon to add by their labour to the funds of which they were reaping the benefit. The institution was endowed with some lands, which Valens had placed at the disposal of the archbishop for charitable purposes, and some immunities were obtained for it. St. Basil built for his metropolitan city a cathedral church on a magnificent scale, with a close around it, containing residences for the bishop and his clerks.

In the year 374, he commenced his famous work, De Spiritu Sancto, but with this year and the preceding, his health had been extremely bad; but in 376 the calumnies of Eustathius against him had become so notorious, that he was obliged to publish a circular in reply, which is yet preserved among his letters.

But the time was now approaching for St. Basil to receive the crown that was laid up for him. His health, never good, had for some time been giving way, and on Jan. 1, 379, feeling his end approach, he called his disciples around him, and, having blessed them, and solemnly commended them to God, and given them his parting charge, he closed his exhortation, and calmly repeating David's words, (Ps. xxxi.) "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit," expired.

Never was a death more universally lamented; all persons, even Jews and heathens, went forth to honour his remains, as his body was carried to the grave; and so great indeed was the crowd, that many lives were lost in the press. The orations of St. Gregory of Nyssa and St. Amphilochius were delivered on the very day of his death; those of St. Gregory Nazianzen and St. Ephraim, not till some years after. His person is thus described by an anonymous writer: "He was tall, upright, spare, and slender; a dark, pallid complexion, straight nose, and eye-brows highly arched; long and slightly wrinkled countenance, hollowish temples, and hair approaching to grey."

His works were edited at Basil, fol. 1551; and again at Paris, in three vols, fol. 1638. But the best edition is that of the learned Benedictine, Julian Garnier, printed at Paris in folio, and of which the three volumes appeared severally in 1721, 1722, and 1730; in which edition the letters are arranged in chronological order as far as may be, and to it the writer of this notice has in the foot notes uniformly referred. This edition has been reprinted at Paris in imperial 8vo, during the past year, (1839.)

The first volume contains nine homilies on the Six Days of Creation, (Hexaemeron;) thirteen homilies on Psalms 1, 7, 14, 28, 29, 32, 33, 44, 45, 48, 59, 61, 104; (*i.e.* 1, 7, 15, 29, 30, 33, 34, 45, 46, 48, 60, 62, 105;) five books against Eunomius, to which is added an appendix of works considered by the Benedictine editor, (with whom, however, the present writer cannot always agree,) as spurious, viz. De Hominis Structura Oratt. ii.; De Paradeiso; on Psalms 14, 28, 37, 115, 137, (*i. e.* 15, 29, 38. 116, v. 10, to end, 138;) Enarratio in Esaiam. The second volume contains twenty-four homilies on the following subject: 1 and 2. De Jejusnio. 3. On Deut. xv. 9. 4. De Gratiarum Actione. 5. In Martyrem Julittam. 6. De Avaritia Luc. xii. 18. 7. In Divites. 8. In Famem et Siccitatem. 9. Quod Deus non est Auctor Malorum. 10. Adversus Iratos. 11. De Invidia. 12. In Principium Proverbiorum. 13. In Sanctum Baptismum. 14. In Ebriosos. 15. De Fide. 16. In Joan. i. 1. 17. In Barlaam Mart. 18. In Gordium Mart. 19. In Sanctos xl. Martyres. 20. De Humilitate. 21. Quod Rebus Humanis ad Hærendum non sit. 22. De Libris

Gentilium. 23. In Mamantem Mart. 24. Contra Sabellianos, Areium et Anomœos. The Ascetica, containing Previa Institutio. De Renuntiatione Sæculi. De Ascetica Disciplina. De Judicio Dei. De Fide. Moralia, Sermones Ascetici ii. The rules both larger and shorter, with their Prœmia. Pœnæ in Monachos delinquentes, Epitimia in Canonicos. Constitutiones Monasticæ. There is added an appendix of works considered by the Benedictine editor, sometimes, perhaps, very gratuitously, as spurious. They are, a homily de Spiritu Sancto; the Homilia dicta in Lacizis; Homilies in Generationem Christi de Penitentia, adv. Calumniatores SS. Trinitatis; De Libero Arbitrio, in Prov. vi. 4, and de Jejunio; another ascetic sermon; eleven books de Baptismo; the Alexandrine and Coptic Liturgies; De Consolatione in Adversis; De Laude Solitariæ Vitæ; Admonitio in Filium Spiritualem. This volume also contains several translations from St. Basil into Latin by Ruffinus, all of which, except the piece Ad Virginem Lapsam, are extant in the original, and I therefore need not particularize them. The third volume contains the magnificent treatise De Spiritu Sancto. The letters are divided into three classes: 1. Those written before his episcopate. 2. Those written after his consecration. 3. Those of uncertain date. The first and third classes contain many spurious. The appendix contains twenty-four sermons, collected by Simeon Metaphrastes, on the following subjects: 1. De Virtute et Vitio. 2. De Doctrina. 3. De Caritate. 4. De Eleemosyna. 5. De Divitiis et Paupertate. 6. De Avaritia. 7. De Peccato. 8. De Pœnitentia. 9. De Oratione. 10. De Jejunio. 11. De Morte. 12. De Tristitia. 13. De Patientia. 14. De Futuro Judicio. 15. De Imperio. 16. De Ingluvie. 17. De Ira. 18. De Invidia. 19. De Temperantia. 20. De Humilitate et Inani Gloria. 21. De prosp. et advers. Fortuna. 22. De Providentia. 23. De Anima. 24. De Honore Parentibus debito. And also a book, De Virginitate, supposed to be spurious.

St. Basil's style is that of highly polished eloquence. It has not the rugged force of St. Athanasius, nor the brilliancy of St. Chrysostome's diction; but it is pure, sustained, and full; and he handles holy Scripture with a solemn and reverential spirit, well worthy of careful imitation. His memory has ever been holden in the highest reverence by the church, and ever will be as long as there is faith on earth.

BASIL, so called by Prosper (Chronic. ad ann. 383), but generally known by the names of either Ascholius or Acholius, the first being used by the Greeks, the second by the Latins, was archbishop of Thessalonica in the reign of Theodosius, who, on the occasion of a fit of illness, A. D. 300, received baptism at his hands (Socrat. v. 6; Sozom. vii. 4). The honoured and beloved friend of St. Ambrose, even had it not been expressly stated, (Socrat. and Sozom. as above,) could not but have been distinguished both for orthodoxy and for piety. It is even said, although there is some doubt as to the correctness of the assertion, that the council of Constantinople, A.D. 381, at which he was certainly present (Socrat. v. 8; Sozom. vii. 7), suspended their decision until his arrival (Cod. Theodos. Appendix, ed. Sirmond. p. 108); and if the civilized world revered his judgment, the Barbarians appear to have dreaded his sanctity, for the retreat of the Goths from Macedonia, A.D. 378, is attributed by St. Ambrose (Epist. 22, ed. Par. 1603) to their fear of the bishop of Thessalonica. He was present at the council of Rome, A.D. 382, (Theod. Hist. Eccl. v. 9; S. Ambros. Epist. 22,) and died, at a great age, about two years afterwards. St. Ambrose addressed consolatory letters, (Epist. 21, 22,) upon the occasion, both to his flock and to his successor, in which the activity of his zeal, the purity of his faith, and the holiness of his life, are eulogized in glowing terms. It remains to add, that three letters of St. Basil the Great, (Epist. 337, 8, 9,) of whom he was a fellow-countryman, convey to him that prelate's thanks for the present of some relics. (Baron. Annal. Tillemont, Mém. Eccl.)

BASIL, the friend and fellow-student of St. Chrysostom, whose elevation to a bishopric that truly great man contrived to accomplish, while he shrunk from so weighty a responsibility himself; and to whom, by way at once of apology and assistance, he addressed his celebrated Treatise upon the Priesthood (De Sacerdotio, lib. i.) Of Basil's history nothing further is known, and consequently much has been conjectured. The generality of modern critics, *e.g.* Montfaucon (in his edit. of S. Chrys. tom. i. p. 361), Sam. Basnage (Annal. Politico-Ecclesiast. ad ann. 382, numm. 6, *sq.*), Tillemont (Mém. Eccl. note viii. art. S. Jean Chrys.), Moreri (Dictionn. Hist. et Crit.), and Fabricius (Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. pp. 64, 66), identify him with a Basil, bishop of

Raphanea near Antioch, who was present at the council of Constantinople, A.D. 381 (Concil. tom. ii. p. 955). Others, as Baronius (ad ann. 382, num. 68), and Dupin (Hist. Eccl. tom. iii. p. 7), waver between the bishop of Raphanea, and a Basilides, bishop of Byblos in Phœnicia, who was also present at the same council (Concil. as above). Lastly, Hermant (Vie de S. Chrys. liv. i. c. 11) prefers to both of these St. Maximus of Seleucia, who was certainly a friend of St. Chrysostom, and appears to have sometimes borne the name of Basil. The older critics—critics, however, not old enough to claim the weight of authorities—are divided between the two most celebrated persons of the name, viz. St. Basil the Great, and Basil of Seleucia. The latter is selected by Photius (Biblioth. cod. 168). The majority, and among others, Nicephorus Callistus (Hist. Eccl. xiii. 2), and the emperor Leo, (in Laudat. S. Joh. Chrys. apud S. Chrys. Op. ed. Savil. viii. p. 270,) follow Socrates (vi. 3) in preferring the former. Both are excluded, among other circumstances, by date and by country.

BASIL OF ANCYRA I., or BASILAS, (Βασιλειος, or Βασιλας, Socrat. ii. 42,) headed the party in the church, about the middle of the fourth century, properly called semi-Arians, who differed from the orthodox in the single point of denying the consubstantiality (ὁμουσιον) of the Father and the Son, and from the Eusebians, who began with professing the same heresy, in holding it conscientiously. By his great namesake, indeed, Basil is spoken of as a catholic bishop; and by St. Athanasius, who, however, describes him in earlier works, perhaps while he was yet undistinguished from the worldly Eusebians, as an intruder into another's bishopric (Apolog. contra Arian. c. 49, written about A.D. 350,) and a patron of impiety (Epist. Encyc. ad Episcop. Ægypt. et Lybiæ, c. 7, written A.D. 356), he is yet at a later period (De Synodis, c. 41, written A.D. 359,) mentioned as differing from the catholics not in the sense, but in the expression of the doctrine in question. On the other hand, he appears from St. Jerome (De Viris Illust. c. 89) and St. Epiphanius (Hær. 73, where his opinions are minutely set forth,) not only to have held Arian errors themselves, but to have carried them out to their natural result, and to have agreed with the Macedonians in denying the proper divinity of the Holy Spirit.

The earliest* mention of his name occurs on the occasion of his election by the Eusebian council of Constantinople, A.D. 336, to fill the see of Ancyra, his native place, upon the deposition of Marcellus. He was deposed in his own turn by the orthodox council of Sardica, A.D. 347; but through the authority of Constantius, who at this time seems to have stood in awe of his talents and his uprightness (Theodor. Hist. Eccl. ii. 25), the decree of the council was rendered ineffectual, and he retained his see until a second and final deposition, A.D. 360. His active life, which is contained within the two last-named dates,—they mark also the limits of the preponderance of his party in the eastern church,—was employed in a zealous struggle with two very opposite classes of error. On the one side, Marcellus, his own predecessor and rival, the energetic defender of the catholic faith at Nice, and, through Marcellus's tuition, a deacon of his diocese, named Photinus, in their anxiety to identify the substance, had fallen into the Sabellian error of confounding the Persons of the holy Trinity. Against the first of these Basil employed his pen (S. Hieron. de Vir. Illust. c. 89); against the second he exerted his eloquence. Of his book nothing is known except its title; his disputation, which was held before umpires in the presence of Constantius, at the semi-Arian council of Sirmium, A.D. 351, is recorded to have been successful (Sozom. iv. 6). But his efforts were principally directed against the opposite class of opinions; and during the temporary depression of the orthodox, both the Anomœans and the Eusebians, of whom the former asserted, and the latter gradually ceased to deny, the entire dissimilarity of the Father and the Son, found in Basil their most formidable opponent. The condemnation of these in a council held at his own metropolis, A.D. 358 (see its synodal letter in St. Epiphan. Hær. 73); the imposition of a semi-Arian creed upon the bishops then assembled in the court at Sirmium, and, among them, upon Eudoxius and Valens, the leaders of the Eusebians, and upon the orthodox

* That Basil was bishop of a place called Arx Mecheæ, before he held the see of Ancyra, (Cave, Hist. Litt.) rests upon a various reading of a passage in St. Jerome (as quoted above), viz. Basilius Ancyranus, episcopus Arcis Mecheæ. for Bas. Anc. Ep. artis medicinæ, scil. peritus—a reading for which there appears to be little authority, although Miræus, as well as Cave, has adopted it. (See Fabr. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 347. Bibl. Eccl. ad Hieron. c. 89.)

but timid Liberius of Rome; the plan of a final settlement of the disputed question by a second œcumenical council—a plan, however, exchanged through the intrigues of Acacius of Cæsarea, for that of a double council of east and west at Seleucia and Ariminum; and, finally, the establishment of a semi-Arian creed at the former place, A.D. 359, together with the degradation of Acacius and his coadjutors; these were the successive results of Basil's persevering activity. (Sozom. iv. 13—22. Socrat. ii. 29, 30, 39, 40.) His honesty, however, was finally overpowered by the cunning of Acacius. Immediately upon the result of the council of Seleucia, that unprincipled prelate hastened to the presence of the emperor; seized the advantages offered by the contrary result of the council of Ariminum; and persuading the emperor that Basil was the sole obstacle to the peace of the church, procured the assembling of a council at Constantinople, A.D. 360, by which the sentence of ecclesiastical degradation was retaliated upon him, and rendered effective by a civil sentence of banishment into Illyricum. (Theodoret. ii. 26, 27. Sozom. iv. 24. Socrat. ii. 42.) Cruelty, schism, defamation, and the admission into holy orders of an unworthy person, formed the substance of the charges upon which he was condemned. The interested accusations indeed of an Acacius will now obtain little credence against the incidental and unbiassed testimony of St. Hilary (De Synodis, *in fin.*) and Theodoret (Hist. Eccl. ii. 25) to the general purity and praiseworthiness of his character; but the immediate purpose of the accuser appears to have been fully answered, for as nothing more is heard of Basil, except an unsuccessful petition for restoration, presented A.D. 363 to the orthodox emperor Jovian, (Socrat. iii. 25,) he must be supposed to have remained in exile until his death.

A treatise De Virginitate, (S. Hieron. de Vir. Illust. c. 89,)* that against Marcellus above mentioned, and, if it be a separate work, one περι πιστεως, spoken of by St. Athanasius (De Synodis, c. 41), are the only writings of his of which the titles are known. None of them remain to test the accuracy of Sozomen's panegyric (ii. 33) upon his learning and eloquence. (Tillemont, Mém. Eccl. art. "Ariens." Cave, Hist. Litt. Dupin, Hist. Eccl. tom. iv. pp. 59, 60. Fabr. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 347; Bibl. Eccl. ad Hieron. c. 89. Newman's Arians.)

BASIL OF ANCYRA II. (St. and Mart.) was a contemporary of the preceding, and a priest of his diocese. He distinguished himself by his orthodoxy when the court was Arian, in the reign of Constantius, and by his zeal for Christianity when it became pagan in that of Julian; was suspended from his priestly functions by the Arian council of Constantinople, A.D. 360, in the time of the former, and cruelly put to death, A.D. 362, by order of the latter (Sozom. v. 11). The day of his martyrdom is kept in the Roman church on the 22d of March. (Baron. Martyrol. and Annal. Tillemont, Mém. Eccl. art. Persécution de Julien.

BASIL OF ANCYRA III., a bishop of that see in the eighth century, assented to the condemnation of image-worship in the council of Constantinople, A.D. 754, but retracted his opinion in the second council of Nice, A.D. 787. (Concil. tom. vii. pp. 54, 55. Cave, Hist. Litt.)

BASIL, bishop of Amasea in Pontus, (St. and Mart. called Βασιλειος by St. Athanasius, but usually Βασιλευς,) was present at the first and orthodox council of Ancyra, A.D. 314, and at that of Neo-Cæsarea, A.D. 315, both held for the purpose of settling the church after the persecution of Maximin. He suffered martyrdom himself, if St. Jerome may be credited (Chronicon ad ann. See also Theophan. Chronograph. p. 13), in the persecution of Licinius, A.D. 323. The accuracy, however, of St. Jerome's assertion has been called in question by Valesius (Adnot. ad Euseb. Vit. Constant. lib. i. c. 1), and Baronius (Martyrolog. Rom. ad April. 26), upon the positive authority of Philostorgius (i. 7) and Nicephorus Callistus (viii. 14), who mention St. Basil as present at the council of Nice, A.D. 325, and the negative authority of St. Athanasius (Epist. Encyc. ad Episcop. Ægypt. et Libyæ, c. 8), who, in eulogizing his orthodoxy, omits to add to his name the epithet of martyr. It is supported, on the other hand, by Pagi (ad Baron. Annal. ann. 316, n. vi.—ix.) and Tillemont. The day of St. Basil's supposed martyrdom is kept by the Roman church upon the 26th of April. See his Acts ap. Acta SS. (Fabr. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 63. Baron. ad ann. 318. Tillemont, Mém. Eccl.)

BASIL the Ascetic. There are two persons known by this name and

* The Benedict. editors of St. Jerome appear to have thought that the treatise De Virginitate was the same with that against Marcellus; Fabricius, (Bibl. Eccl. ad Hieron. c. 89,) more correctly, that it was a separate work.

epithet: 1. A disciple of the Syrian anachoret, Marcian, who lived about the close of the fourth century, and has been identified by Baronius (Annal. ad ann. 382, num. 68,) but upon insufficient grounds, with Basil of Seleucia. He founded a monastery at Seleucobelus, near Antioch, and is highly eulogized by Theodoret (Ασκητικη πολιτεια, c. iii.) for the extent of his hospitality and the fervour of his piety. (Fabr. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 65. Tillemont, Mém. Eccl. arts. Marcian et Basile de Seleucie.) 2. A person who followed a similar mode of life before the reign of the emperor Leo, in whose time (the close of the ninth century) a memoir of his life was written by a disciple named Gregory. (Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 64; vol. ix. p. 62. Lambecii, Comment. lib. viii. xxxiv. num. 2.)

BASIL, afterwards bishop of Aquæ Sextiæ (Aix), is spoken of by Honoratus of Marseilles (Vita S. Hilar. Arelatens, c. 22, ap. S. Leon. M. Opera, tom. i. p. 748,) as assisting at the funeral of St. Hilary of Arles, A.D. 449, being apparently at the time a presbyter of the diocese. To him, probably, although Fabricius seems to attach the circumstance to a Decius Cæcina Basilius, who was cos. A.D. 463, (see BASIL THE PATRICIAN I.) was addressed the letter of Sidonius (Epist. 6, lib. vii.) written A.D. 475, and spoken of by Gregory of Tours (ii. 25), in which he requests the assistance of a bishop Basil in the defence of the Gallican church against the persecutions of the Arian Visigoths. The Basil there spoken of was a man of fiery and fluent eloquence, and a vehement defender of orthodoxy. Lastly, it is probable that he is to be identified with the Gallican bishop of the name, who was present at a council held at Arles, between A.D. 470 and A.D. 480, in order to condemn the predestinarian Lucidus (Concil. tom. iv. pp. 1044, *sq.*), perhaps better known as having occasioned the treatise De Gratia of the semi-Pelagian Faustus. (Tillemont, Mém. Eccl. arts. Sidoine et Fauste. Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 64.)

BASIL, the Deacon, confessor, was abbot of a monastery in Constantinople, and protested, with some other monks, against the celebrated sermon of Nestorius, in which that heresiarch first avowed his heresy, A.D. 428. He was in consequence very cruelly treated by him, and presented a complaint upon the subject, A.D. 430, to the emperor Theodosius (Concil. tom. iii. pp. 427—432). Persecution, however, did not damp his zeal. Upon the fall of Nestorius, if the two stories relate to the same person, he transferred his opposition to Theodore of Mopsuestia, whom he assailed with great pertinacity. His first step was to present a memorial to S. Cyril of Alexandria, accompanied by the letter of Proclus, patriarch of Constantinople, to the Armenian bishops; a second was presented to Proclus himself (that this is, at least, probably Basil's, see Tillemont, Mém. Eccl. note iv. S. Cyrille d'Alexandrie, and the Memorial itself, Concil. tom. v. pp. 465, *sq.*); and, lastly, he composed a set treatise upon the subject, not now extant (Liberati Diac. Breviarium, c. 10, apud Concil. tom. v. pp. 752-3). (Baron. Annal.; Tillemont, Mém. Eccl. art. S. Cyrille d'Alexandrie.)

BASIL, usually called the Blest, (ὁ μακαριος, Phot. Biblioth. cod. 168,) was archbishop of Seleucia in Isauria, in the middle of the fifth century. He was, probably, the Basil to whom is addressed the 85th letter of Theodoret. The few incidents of his life which have been preserved, throw a strong suspicion upon the sincerity, or the firmness, of his character. He joined in the condemnation of Eutyches, and his heresy, at the council of Constantinople, A.D. 448, and in the condemnation of the catholic faith, and of its defender, Flavian, at the infamous council of Ephesus, A.D. 449, and again returned to his original and orthodox opinions, under the compulsion of a threatened degradation; first, by subscription to the celebrated letter of pope Leo the Great to Flavian, A.D. 450; and then by verbal confession at the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451. (See the Acts of those Councils; Evagr. ii. 4; and Niceph. Callist. xv. 30.) To these, however, he seems thenceforth to have adhered, as we find him signing a synodal letter from the bishops of his province, A.D. 458, to the emperor Leo, in which they prayed for the enforcement of the Chalcedonian decrees against Timotheus, the Eutychian patriarch of Alexandria (Concil. tom. iv. p. 923). His works, of which many are still extant, confirm the unfavourable impression which these facts suggest. They have been characterised, perhaps with a little too much severity, as the writings of a man of considerable talent, but equal love of display; in style possessing much suavity and clearness, yet not seldom strained into artificial tropes and unnatural antitheses; in sentiment occasionally here-

tical, and if true, too frequently either affected or common-place (Tillemont, who partly follows Photius). They consist of forty orations, of which the subjects of the first seventeen are taken from the Old Testament, and those of the remaining twenty-three from the New; and of a prose life of St. Thecla, mentioned by Photius as if in metre, and from this circumstance, coupled with internal evidence, rejected as spurious by Voss. (De Histor. Græc. lib. ii. c. 24), Dupin, and Cave, although considered genuine by Tillemont and Fabricius. The thirty-eighth oration, a demonstration against the Jews of the advent of Christ, which was separately printed in a Latin translation by Turrianus (Ingolstadt, 1616, 4to), is also rejected by Cave and Fabricius. The most complete edition of his works is appended to those of St. Gregory Thaumaturgus, (Paris, 1622, folio,) and is accompanied by notes and a Latin translation; the orations by Dausqueius, with considerable deficiencies, both in critical and theological knowledge; the life of St. Thecla, by Peter Pantinus. Two homilies, however, besides those already mentioned, are attributed to Basil. One of them, entitled De S. Stephano, which Tillemont considers spurious, was printed by Combefis (Paris, 1656, 8vo), with some homilies of St. Chrys., whom Basil is said by Photius to have imitated. The other, which is yet unpublished, and of which the subject is the history of Job, is mentioned by Leo Allatius (De Simeon. Scriptis, p. 115). (Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 130; vol. ix. p. 430. Tillemont, Mém. Eccl. Cave, Hist. Litt. Dupin, Hist. Eccl. tom. ii. pp. 139—141.)

BASIL, bishop of Larissa in Thessaly, was present at the council of Ephesus, A.D. 431, but united with John of Antioch, on his arrival at the close of its session, in condemning its proceedings. He persevered in his support of Nestorianism, after the majority of those with whom he acted had been frightened into submission. (Acta Concil. Ephes. apud Concil. tom. iii.) He appears to be the Basil addressed, among other Illyrian metropolitans, in a letter of pope Celestine the First, (which is extant in Holsten. Veter. Rom. Eccl. Monum. Collection. tom. i. p. 85,) urging submission to the see of Thessalonica subordinately to that of Rome. (Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 64. Tillemont, Mém. Eccl. arts. S. Cyrille d'Alexandrie, Celestine. Baron. ad ann. 431.)

BASIL, a cardinal presbyter of the Roman church, is mentioned repeatedly by pope Leo the Great in his letters as one of his legates to the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451. His name, however, does not occur in that capacity in the Acts of the Council. (Baron. Annal.)

BASIL, bishop of Antioch, held that see during two years, (Niceph. Constantinop. Chronol.) viz. A.D. 456-7. Two letters still remain, addressed to him respectively by pope Leo the Great, (Epist. 118,) and the celebrated Symeon Stylites, (ap. Evagr. ii. 10; Niceph. Callist. xv. 19;) and a third is mentioned (Photii Bibl. cod. 229, *in fin.*) from another ascetic named Baradatus, encouraging him in his opposition to the Eutychian heresy, and to its principal defender, Timotheus of Alexandria. His name also occurs in the list of bishops to whom was sent the circular letter of the emperor Leo upon the same subject (Concil. tom. iv. p. 890). (Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 63. Baron. ad ann. 456.)

BASIL, the Patrician. Two persons are known by this name and epithet.

1. *Cæcina Decius Basilius*, cos. A.D. 463, and afterwards præfect of Rome. He was the patron by whose advice Sidonius wrote his panegyric upon Anthemius (Sidon. Apollin. carmen ii.), and by whose favour the same Sidonius was himself advanced to the præfecture of Rome. He was, in return, elaborately eulogized by the grateful poet in a letter written, A.D. 467, to a friend named Heronius (Epist. 9, lib. i.) Either this Basil, or a Flavius Basilius who was cos. A.D. 480, was subsequently prætorian præfect to Odoacer, king of Italy, and in that capacity gave offence to the Roman clergy, by an attempt to interfere with the property of the church upon the election of a successor to pope Simplicius, A.D. 483. His ordinance to that effect, which appears to have been framed for the protection rather than the injury of ecclesiastical property, was condemned by a council held at Rome A.D. 502. (Concil. tom. iv. p. 1335.) (Baron. ad ann. 467, 483. Tillemont, Hist. des Empereurs, art. "Odoacre." Mém. Eccl. arts. "Sidoine; Acace de Constantinople." Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. pp. 64, 65.)

2. The second was master of the bedchamber (Præfectus Cubiculi) to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and consequently lived at the beginning of the tenth century. A short treatise of his, in Greek, entitled Ναυμαχικα, gives an account of ships of war, their parts and nomenclature, the titles of their officers

and equipments, with a list of technical terms. The first few chapters have been printed by Fabricius (Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. pp. 136—143); the remainder is lost.

BASIL OF CILICIA, a presbyter of the church of Antioch during the reign of Anastasius the emperor (A.D. 491—518) and the episcopate of Anastasius the pope (A.D. 496—498), was probably the Basil who afterwards became bishop of Irenopolis in Cilicia. Two works are attributed to the presbyter by Photius; one to the bishop by Suidas. Those of the presbyter were, 1. An Ecclesiastical History, in three books, which extended from the death of Simplicius, bishop of Rome, A.D. 450, to the reign of the emperor Justin, and was characterised by an inequality and roughness of style, and a tedious and undistinguishing minuteness of narrative (Phot. Bibl. cod. 42). 2. A treatise, in sixteen books, against John of Scythopolis, whom Basil accuses of Manicheeism, *i. e.* Eutychianism. In his own opinions, however, he nowhere expressly adopted those of Nestorius, but professed adherence to the doubtful orthodoxy of Theodore of Mopsuestia and Diodorus of Tarsus (Phot. Bibl. codd. 95, 107). The third work, that attributed to the bishop, was a treatise against Archelaus, a presbyter of Colonea, in Armenia, and is mentioned by Suidas, (*in vocc.* Αρχελαος et Βασιλ.) with a compliment to the talents, as well as to the ascetic life of its author, whom he compares on both accounts to his great namesake, St. Basil of Cæsarea. It has been suggested by Mich. Lequien (ad Johan. Damasc. tom. i. p. 100), and after him by Fabricius (Bibl. Græc. vol. viii. p. 64), that the Nestorians derived their name of Βασιλειανοι from this Basil; but it is, perhaps, more probable that the word is merely a translation of their ordinary appellation of Melchites, for which see Gibbon (c. xlvii. p. 590, note, 4to ed.) (Fabric. Bibl. Græc. vol. vi. p. 114, vol. viii. p. 64. Cave, Hist. Litt. Dupin, Hist. Eccles. tom. v. p. 28.)

BASIL, the Magician, a member of the consular family of that name, was proscribed by Theodoric the Goth, king of Italy, A.D. 504, as one of the chief among those who practised unlawful arts (See the letter of Theodor. apud Cassiod. lib. iv. epist. 22). He contrived, however, to escape from Rome in the disguise of a monk, and at the recommendation of Castorius, the bishop of the see, was received into the monastery of Amiternum After a short interval, the ill-timed exercise of his art upon one of the sisterhood in a neighbouring nunnery procured his expulsion by the abbot Equitius, who may perhaps have foreseen, without the intervention of the miracle, which is ascribed to him, that the fever of the nun would not survive the removal of Basil. He appears to have prosecuted the art with still less success at Rome, whither he ventured to return, being soon after seized and burned by the populace. (See his history in S. Greg. M. Dialog. lib. i. c. 4. Baron. ad ann. 504. Fabr. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 64.)

BASIL, archimandrite, or abbot of the monastery of St. Sabas, at Rome, lived in the early part of the ninth century. One letter of Theodosius Studita is addressed to him, and he is mentioned in another as suffering imprisonment for some of his opinions. (Theod. Stud. Epist. ap. Baron. Annal. ad ann. 808, 809. Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 66, vol. ix. p. 238.)

BASIL, patriarch of Constantinople. This see was twice filled by persons of the name of Basil. 1. The earlier of the two, originally a monk in a monastery near the Scamander, was elevated to the dignity A.D. 970, and deposed for misconduct A.D. 975. 2. The latter, surnamed Camaterus, became patriarch A.D. 1181; took part in the guilty schemes of Andronicus Comnenus against his young ward, the emperor Alexius, A.D. 1183 (see Gibbon, c. xlviii.), and was deposed by Isaac Angelus, A.D. 1187. (Banduri, Imper. Orient. lib. viii. Baron. Annal.)

BASIL, hæresiarch of the Bogomili, a word which is said to signify in the Sclavonic dialect "seekers of God's mercy," was a physician and monk of the lower Greek empire, and lived towards the close of the eleventh century. He contrived, it is said, during fifty years to promulgate his errors without compromising his safety; but being at length ensnared by the pretended curiosity of Alexius Comnenus, which he was either too zealous or too simple-minded to distrust, he was burned by that emperor's order in the Hippodrome at Constantinople, about A.D. 1118 (Annal. Comn. Alexiad. lib. xv. Zonar. lib. xviii. c. 23). His tenets were principally borrowed from those of the Gnostics, and have indeed attached to his followers many appellations which originally belonged to branches of that sect, *e. g.* Euchitæ, Encratitæ, and Massaliani. Whilst, however, he is accused of imitating only too closely the licentiousness of the Gnostic

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practice, neither the age nor the man seem to have been capable of maintaining the fantastic subtlety of the Gnostic theory, and we find in its stead an assemblage of coarse and senseless impieties, which are hardly palliated, although some of them may have been provoked, by the coldness and the errors of the then existing church. He commenced the catalogue by denying the inspiration of the historical books of Scripture, by attributing the creation of the world to the agency of evil angels, and by calling Satan a son of God; the last, apparently, a perversion of the first chapter of Job. Passing from the Old to the New Testament, he repudiated all forms of prayer except the Lord's prayer; called churches the habitations of demons; abjured all reverence for saints as well as images; reviled the cross as the instrument of Christ's death; rejected both sacraments, affirming the outward rite in baptism to belong to the imperfect dispensation of John, and explaining away the term Eucharist; held the human nature of Christ to have been a mere phantom, and the incarnation of the Word to be true in the same sense of Christ and of all real Christians; and, finally, besides a complicated theory concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, attributed a distinct human form to each person of the Godhead. His opinions are minutely detailed in one treatise, (Panoplia, pars 2nda, tit. 23,) and severely anathematized in another, (entitled A Refutation of, and Triumph over the Bogomili, &c.) by Euthymius Zigabenus, who wrote at the command of the emperor Alexius. The latter tract has been edited with notes by Tollius (Antiquit. Sacr. pp. 107, *sq.*) They are more concisely stated by Constantine Harmenopulus (Libellus de Hæresibus). The modern authorities upon the subject are Baronius, (Annal. ad ann. 1118,) Lambecius, (Commentar. lib. iii. pp. 170, 172,) and a disquisition by John Christian Wolf, 4to, Wittemb. 1711, mentioned by Cave, (Hist. Litt. ad Euthym. Zigab.) which the present writer has not been able to see. Tollius has identified the sect, or rather the Massaliani, of which it was a branch, with the Zingari, Bohemians, or Gypsies.

BASIL OF ACHRI was archbishop of Thessalonica, A.D. 1155. Two letters of his, written in that year, are extant: 1. A reply to a letter of pope Hadrian IV. justifying the refusal of the Greek church to submit to the Roman. (Leunclavii Jus Gr. Rom. lib. v. p. 307. Baron. ad ann. 1155.) 2. A decision upon a disputed question of marriage (Jus Gr. Rom. lib. v. p. 309, lib. vi. p. 408). There is said also to exist in MS. a disputation upon the controversy between the Greek and Roman churches, held by him at Thessalonica with Henry, archbishop of Beneventum, and recorded by a monk named Nicetas. (Lambecii Commentar. de Biblioth. Cæsar. lib. v. § 213.) (Fabr. Bibl. vol. viii. p. 66. Cave, Hist. Litt. Dupin, Hist. Eccl. tom. iv. p. 188.)

BASIL, of CÆSAREA. Several archbishops of this see were so named; only one, however, besides St. Basil the Great, deserves mention; viz. the author of some scholia, still extant in MS., upon several orations of St. Gregory of Nazianzum. They are dedicated to an emperor Constantine; Pogonatus, according to Cave (Hist. Litt.); Porphyrogenitus, according to Fabricius (Bibl. Græc. vol. vii. p. 540; vol. viii. p. 64). The former, consequently, would place Basil at the close of the seventh, the latter at the beginning of the tenth, century. It has been supposed that he was archbishop of Thessalonica, but he expressly claims for himself "the throne, as well as the name of the great Basil."

BASIL, (Maleinus,) abbot of the monastery of St. Laura, near Jerusalem, wrote two tracts in Greek, still extant in MS., upon an ascetic life. A Latin translation of one of them, entitled De Ascetica Vita, is to be found in the Biblioth. Patrum. (Cave, Hist. Litt. Fabric. Bibl. Græc. vol. viii. pp. 63, 65.)

BASIL, (Basilius,) was the name of a Roman family of some note in the later days of the Roman empire. Besides the distinguished member of it, mentioned above, (Basil the Patrician I.) one of the name was count of the Sacred Largesses A.D. 379, and A.D. 383; another, præfect of Rome A.D. 395; and a third, count of the Sacred Largesses A.D. 407; to each of whom are addressed several rescripts in the Theodosian code. A second Decius Cæcina Basilius was cos. A.D. 529; a Flavius Basilius A.D. 480; and another Flavius Basilius A.D. 541. The last-named appears, from the Chron. Alexandr. to have been the last private person elevated to the consulship. (Moreri and Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. viii. p. 64.)

BASIL I., surnamed *the Macedonian*, the founder of a dynasty of Greek emperors which bore the same appellation. On his father's side, he pretended to claim descent from the royal Arsacidæ of Persia and Armenia, and his maternal line ascended to the great Constantine,

and the Macedonian Alexander! but his family were in straitened circumstances, and his childhood and youth were spent in captivity among the Bulgarians, who had destroyed his native city. After escaping from bondage, he rose, through various adventures and vicissitudes, to the rank of chamberlain in the imperial palace; by stooping, at the command of the emperor Michael, to become the assassin of the Cæsar Bardas, he earned from that weak and cruel prince the rank of colleague in the empire; and in A.D. 867, the murder of Michael removed the only obstacle to his assumption of supreme and undivided power. But the crown thus attained by crime was dignified by the wisdom and ability of the wearer. The affairs of the Byzantine monarchy were retrieved from the ruin and confusion into which they had fallen under the last reign; the treasury was replenished by a partial resumption of the prodigal gifts of Michael, and by the introduction of a fixed system, which regulated the collection, and apportioned the expenditure, of the revenue; and the decay of the science of jurisprudence was rectified by a new digest of the code, which had not been revised since the time of Justinian. Though his education and life had not been calculated to give him military skill, he headed his armies in person, on his accession to the throne, repressed the incursions of the Saracens, and succeeded, after several painful campaigns, in partially crushing the Paulician sectaries of Tephrice, who, under their chief, Chrysocheir, spread pillage and devastation through Asia Minor. His death, in 886, was occasioned, or hastened, by an accident in hunting. The lamentations of his subjects attest his popularity; and the flourishing state in which he left the empire, as well as the long period during which the throne was filled by his descendants, establish his title to be considered one of the ablest sovereigns who filled the precarious throne of Constantinople during the long period of the decline and fall of the Roman or Greek empire. (Gibbon, ch. xlvii. liv. Cedrenus. Elmakin.)

BASIL II., great grandson of the preceding, was proclaimed emperor at the age of five, A.D. 963, in conjunction with his younger brother, Constantine IX., on the death of their father, Romanus II., who had been poisoned by his wife, Theophano. But the reigns of Nicephorus Phocas, and John Zimisces, the successive husbands, or paramours, of their mother Theophano, left them, till the death of Zemisces in 976, only the empty title of emperors; and we possess but scanty details of the long subsequent reign of Basil, who alone supported the cares, leaving to his brother the pleasures of sovereignty. He appears, however, to have been a martial and energetic prince, who repressed in arms both his foreign and domestic enemies. Two generals, who assumed the purple in Asia, were successively overthrown; the Saracens were attacked by frequent incursions on their Syrian and Mesopotamian frontier; and the subversion of the kingdom of Bulgaria relieved Constantinople from the close vicinity of a troublesome enemy. But his virtues were only those of a soldier; his mind, left wholly uninformed by the neglect of his early education, was enslaved by superstition, and he was detested for his avarice, which he carried to such a height, that he left at his decease 200,000 pounds of gold, (upwards of 8,000,000*l.* sterling,) heaped up in the vaults of the palace. He died A.D. 1025, aged sixty-eight, as he was preparing to attack the Moslems in Sicily; and with his brother Constantine, who survived him only three years, the male line of the Macedonian dynasty became extinct. (Gibbon, ch. xlviii. liii.)

BASIL, or WASSILI, I., grand prince of Vladimir, or Moscow, succeeded his brother, Yaroslaf III. A.D. 1272, and received investiture of his sovereignty, as well as of that of Novogorod, from Mangu-Timur, khan of Kapchak, on whom all Russia was then dependent. He died, however, four years later, A.D. 1276, and was succeeded by his nephew, Demetrius, who had previously opposed his succession.

BASIL II., son of Demetrius IV. (surnamed *Donski*), succeeded his father as grand prince of Moscow A.D. 1389, and was confirmed in his dignity by the Tartar khan, Tokatmish, who also bestowed on him the investiture of Novogorod. His reign, of thirty-six years, presents a constant scene of strife with the other petty sovereigns of Russia, and the Tartar princes who disputed the throne of Kapchak; but the invasion of Russia, by Timur, in 1396, which threatened the ruin of all the contending parties, proved in its results advantageous to Basil, by weakening the power of the *Golden Horde* (see BATU); and a Tartar army which was directed against Moscow in 1409, by the generals of Poulad-Sultan,

was repulsed with loss. The power and importance of the princes of Moscow greatly increased under Basil, who is said to have been the first Russian prince since the Tartan conquest who ventured to wear a crown. He died in 1425, at the age of fifty-eight, and was succeeded by his son.

BASIL III., son and successor of the preceding, mounted the throne at the age of ten years, and was established in his authority by the mandate of the khan Mohammed, in spite of the opposition of his uncle. Basil, however, repaid this benefit in 1438, by sending an army against the khan, who had been driven, by a competitor for the empire, from the Golden Horde; but the Russians were utterly routed by an inferior force of Tartars, who, in the ensuing war, burnt Moscow (1441); and Basil, after losing his right hand in battle, was taken prisoner in 1445, and carried before the khan, who released him the following year on payment of a heavy ransom. The remainder of his reign was occupied in the reduction of some of the minor princes of Russia. He died in 1462, after a life of forty-seven, and a reign of thirty-seven, years; leaving as his successor his son Ivan, by whom the yoke of the Tartars was finally broken. The adhesion of the metropolitan Isidore, at the councils of Ferrara and Florence, to the hollow reconciliation of the Greek and Latin churches, forms an event in the ecclesiastical history of this reign; but his conduct on his return to Russia was disavowed by the orthodox Basil, by whom Isidore was deposed and imprisoned, but escaped to Italy, where he received a cardinal's hat.

BASIL IV., grandson of the preceding, and son of Ivan III. by the Greek princess Sophia (niece of the last emperor Constantine Palæologus), succeeded to the throne A.D. 1505. Nearly the whole of his reign was occupied by wars against the Poles and the Tartars of Kasan, who had been rendered tributary to Russia by Ivan, but had again revolted in 1502, under their khan, Mohammed Amin, and routed, with great slaughter, an army of 100,000 Russians, which Basil sent against them immediately after his accession. The Krim Tartars now came to the aid of their brethren of Kasan, and Russia was fearfully devastated by their united forces in 1510; but the capture of Smolensko from the Poles, in 1514, in some degree compensated for this misfortune. The Tartars, however, appeared before Moscow in 1521 in irresistible force; and though their commander, the son of the khan of Krimea, was prevailed on by gifts and submission to spare the city, the whole country was again ravaged with fire and sword, and 300,000 Russians dragged into slavery. A peace concluded with Poland, in 1523, left Basil at liberty to turn his whole force against Kasan; but his health did not allow him to head his troops in person, and the efforts of his generals were without success. In 1524 the Russians were signally defeated on the Volga; and a vast host, which in 1530 besieged Kasan under the command of thirty waiwodes, was compelled to purchase a safe retreat by concluding a dishonourable peace with the Tartars. Basil died, worn out by disease, in December, 1533; and was succeeded by his son, the famous Ivan the Terrible, the first who assumed the title of czar. Though the reign of Basil was unmarked by brilliant successes, his administration was wise and prudent; he maintained Russia in the rank of an independent nation, to which his father had raised her; and by reuniting the free city of Pskov, and the principality of Severia, to the dominions of Moscow, completed the fusion of all Russia into a single sovereignty. (Tooke's Russia. De Guignes, Histoire des Huns, &c.)

BASIL SCHUISKOI, a Russia *boyar*, or noble, who played a distinguished part in the troubles which followed the extinction of the house of Rurik. He vehemently opposed the elevation to the throne of the false Demetrius, in 1605, asserting that he had seen the dead body of the veritable prince; for this he was condemned as a traitor, and pardoned only when his head was on the block. But this narrow escape did not prevent his renewing his intrigues; he headed the revolt (1606) in which Demetrius lost his life, and procured himself to be elected czar by popular suffrage, in opposition to prince Galitain, who was also a candidate. He attempted to strengthen himself by forming an alliance with the king of Sweden, who sent him an auxiliary corps, under the command of the famous de la Gardie; but his reign was a constant scene of anarchy and civil war, and though a second false Demetrius, who was set up by Poland, was killed, after gaining some successes, by the Tartars, Schuiskoi gave a fatal blow to his own hopes by poisoning, out of jealousy, his own nephew Michael, whose valour had been the mainstay of the

throne; thus acting, as the Russians observed, like a man who cuts off his right hand with his left. On the invasion of Russia by the Poles, in 1610, he found himself deserted by his subjects, and he was at last seized by a band of conspirators, who, after forcing him to assume the monastic habit, sent him in chains to king Sigismond, whose son, Ladislaus, was laying claim to the Russian throne. Schuiskoi was sent to Warsaw, where he shortly afterwards died in prison, probably by violence.

BASIL, (Valentine,) a celebrated chemist and alchemist, whose history is obscure. His name, however, appears in the most prominent manner in the history of chemistry and alchemy. Many have supposed it entirely fabulous, whilst others have conceived the real name to be hidden under some hermetic allegory. Among the advocates of the latter opinion the celebrated Boerhaave and Stoll are enrolled. Vincent Placcius assures his readers that the real name of Valentine Basil was Tholden, and others have stated it to be John Estchenreuter. Tollius has attempted to resolve the name by reference to the Greek and Latin languages; hence he gives as the mystic explanation of Basil in the Greek, Royal, and Valentine he derives from the Latin Valendo. These united he regards as the symbol of power, which gives the regulus for the penetration of bodies. Authors are almost as little agreed as to the period in which he lived, or the profession to which he belonged. The emperor Maximilian took great pains to discover to what monastery he was attached, the general opinion being that he was a monk. His researches, however, were not successful. He has been stated to have been a Benedictine belonging to the monastery of St. Peter at Erfurth. A monastery of this description did exist at this place, although the authors of the article Basile in the Biographie Universelle have treated it as a chimera. Mollenbæck learnt from the prior of the monastery that no such name was entered on their records. If, however, his name be disguised as above conjectured, these inquiries cannot determine the question. The general opinion is, that a person called Basil Valentine really existed; that he was born at Alsace, on the borders of the Rhine; and that he travelled in his youth into Flanders and England, and that he also made a painful pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella. This information, which constitutes all that is really known of him personally, is derived from his celebrated work, the Currum Triumphale Antimonii, in which he says, "I am a man, religious, incorporated in a most holy order, in which I will persevere as long as it shall please the omnipotent God to animate this miserable body with vital spirit;" and in another place, he says, "I, Basil Valentine, by religious vows, am bound to live according to the order Benedict;" and, in his last will and testament, he calls himself a "Cloysterman." His period of existence must be referred to the fifteenth century, perhaps towards the latter part of it, as he speaks of the French malady as the Newe Frantzosen-Krankheit, Frantzosen, Frantzosen-Sucht, newe Krankheit der Kriegs-Leute, newe Kriegs-Sucht. He appears to have lived to a great age, for he returns thanks to God for his preservation, "till this my great age and lowest weakness." The style of his writings is rude and deficient in order; he is the first, however, to make any extended application of the principles of chemistry to the science of medicine; but it is effected by a most extraordinary mixture of devotion, mysticism, and astrology. The manner in which he speaks of the professors and practitioners of medicine is not a little curious. He addresses them as poor miserable creatures, with great pretensions and little experience, who write long prescriptions, on large portions of paper; and of the apothecaries he says, that they boil their medicines in porridge-pots of a size sufficient to cook victuals for great lords entertaining more than a hundred persons. He conjures them to cast off their blindness, and study by his faithful mirror. He contended that divine revelation was necessary for the discovery of the philosopher's stone. He held the purification of gold to be analogous to the condition of the bodies of man and of animals, and he conceived antimony to be the agent upon which both could be operated. He makes many curious reflections on the importance of the metals, and their application to the arts. He was the first to give antimony internally, and he speaks of its various preparations still employed in medicine, by the terms of glass of antimony, emetic (or tartarized) antimony, &c. &c. The name antimony was first given to the substance now known under that appellation, by Basil Valentine, who in his search after the philosopher's stone was in the habit of extensively using it

to flux his metals; and throwing a parcel of it where swine were accustomed to be fed, he found that those who partook of it were violently operated upon by it, but that afterwards they grew fatter; whereupon he exhibited it as a cathartic to the members of his fraternity, in the expectation that it might be equally serviceable to them as to the pigs. The experiment, however, did not succeed so well, for it was said that those to whom it was administered died. Hence it was called antimony, as being destructive to monks. In the year 1566 the French parliament altogether interdicted the employment of antimony as a medicine, and exactly a century after ordered its use, but forbidding any one to administer it but in accordance with their advice and permission; and they called upon the physicians to meet and discuss the qualities of this medicine.

There can be no question but Basil's knowledge of chemistry exceeded that possessed by others of his day, and that many discoveries were made by him, which have since been improved upon, and are now medicinal preparations in constant use. Of these, it is sufficient to mention the sulphuric æther, vinegar from honey-water, and sugar of lead, litharge, fulminating gold, many mercurial preparations, &c. He seems also to have had precise notions on the importance of air to the sustaining of animal life, and he speaks of the death of fishes ensuing when the entire surface of a tank of water, in which they were included, was frozen over. He conjectures the air to be the source of vital heat. From this brief statement, it will be evident that he was a man possessed of considerable knowledge, and that in his writings will be found many things of importance in the history of chemical philosophy. His writings are numerous, and among those chiefly worthy of notice are, Philosophia Occulta, Lips. 1608, 8vo; De Primâ Materiâ Lapidis Philosophici, Eisleben, 1603, 8vo; Azoth Philosophorum, seu Aureliæ Occultæ, &c. Francof, 1613, 4to; Paris, 1624, 8vo; Apocalypsis Chemica, Erfurt, 1624, 8vo; De Microcosmo deque magno Mundi Mysterio et Medicinâ Hominis, Marburgi, 1609, 8vo; Triumphwagen des Antimonii, allen, so den Grund der Uhralten Medicin suchen, &c. Lips. 1604, 8vo, (this has gone through repeated editions, and been translated into Latin, French, and English;) Scripta Chymica, Hamb. 1700, 8vo.

BASIL. Biographies of other Russians of this name will be found under VASSILI.

BASILE, (Giovanni Battista cavaliere di,) a celebrated Neapolitan poet, born at the end of the sixteenth century. He became afterwards count of Torone, and an intimate friend of Ferdinando Gonzaga, duke of Modena. He belonged to many of those literary societies which flourished then in Italy. His works in the Tuscan dialect are very numerous. He has enriched the Neapolitan dialect (the oldest of Italy) with a work, popular up to the present time, entitled Il Cunto de li Cunti, overo le trattenemiento de Peccerille, published under the name of Gianalesio Abbattutis, Jornate cinco, Napoli, 1644, 12mo. It contains tales, which Italian authors consider to be perhaps superior to those of the Arabian Nights, with a minute detail of all the words, proverbs, and the whole manner of speech of the Neapolitans. (Glorie de gl' incogniti di Venezia. Biografia degli Uomini illustri del R. di Napoli, where a portrait of him is to be found. Toppi, Bibl. Napol. Mazzuchelli, &c.)

BASILE, (Adriana,) a Neapolitan poetess, sister of the preceding, learned in letters, an excellent musician, and moreover distinguished by her great beauty. Contemporary writers are full of her praise, and a work was even published on that account, Il Teatro delle Glorie della Signora Adriana Basile, alla virtù di lei, dalle cetri de gli Anfioni di questo Secolo fabricato, Venice, and afterwards reprinted in Naples, 1628, 12mo. She herself published a work of poetry, but which even Toppi could never see. (Toppi, Bibl. Napol.)

BASILE, a native of Albania, who in the seventeenth century bought of the Ottoman court the government of Moldavia, and by the influence of money was allowed to exercise the most culpable acts of tyranny with impunity. His subjects rose against him, and drove him away. He obtained in the first instance some assistance from Bogdan-Kiemielnisky, whose daughter he had married, but he was afterwards deserted even by his father-in-law, and died in obscurity. (Biog. Univ.)

BASILE, (Giovanni Battista,) of Catania, in Sicily, and a canon of the church of that city, died 1692. Besides several MSS. on the affairs and the families of that island, which are preserved in the chapter of that church, he published Discursus .... super Concessiones Ter-

rarum per Episc. Catanenses, &c., Catanæ, 1685, folio. Another *Basile* Battista, of Palermo, has published an Idyll in the dialect of Sicily, La Siringa, Palermo, 1613, 12mo. Under this pseudonyme, two other Sicilian poets have published their works—Giuseppe di *Montagna*, who published La Cuccagna conqiustata, Poema Siciliano, Palermo, 1640, 8vo. Gio. Batt. del *Giudice* wrote Il Battillo, Poema Buccolico, *ibid.* 1686.

BASILE, (Gennaro,) a Neapolitan painter, who settled at Brünn, in Moravia, and lived about 1756. His best picture is the altar-piece in the chapel of the chateau at Seeberg, in Salzburg. Most of his works remained in Moravia. (Nagler.)

BASILE, (Domenico,) a Neapolitan poet, who translated Guarini's Pastor Fido into the Neapolitan dialect, printed in that city, 1628, 12mo. (Quadrio.)

BASILI, (Pierangiolo, about 1550—about 1604,) a painter, a native of Gubbio, was first a scholar of Felice Damiani, and afterwards studied under Cristofano Roncalli, whose manner he followed, though in a more delicate style, and combined in his own much variety and grace. His fresco paintings in the choir of S. Ubaldo are highly esteemed; and at S. Margiale, there is a picture in oil by him, of our Saviour preaching, with a beautiful portico in perspective, and a great number of auditors. The figures are small, and like those observed in the compositions of Albert Durer. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. ii. 112. Bryan's Dict.)

BASILICO, (Jerome,) a jurist of celebrity in the seventeenth century, who was a native of Messina, and for some time practised as an advocate in Sicily, from whence he went to Spain, where he was judge of the supreme court in 1669, and died at Madrid in the following year. In addition to his legal acquirement he was well versed in polite literature, and was a member of the academies of Messina and Palermo. His works are, 1. Four Academical Discourses, published separately; Gli Anelli di Sant' Agata, Mess. 1654; Il Fato Nemico all' Armi Frances in Sicilia, Palerm. 1655; Le Dame Guerriere, Palerm. 1661; La Ruota degli Amani Avvenimenti, çioè la Divina Providenca Scherzante nei ragiri degli Affari dell' Universo, Palerm. 1662. 2. Gli Applausi della Sicilia al Governo Eccelentissimo Signore D. Francesco Gaetano, Duca de Sermoneta, Mess. 1663. 3. A Panegyrick on Charles II. of Spain, in Italian and Spanish, 1666. 4. Panegirito scritto a Gio. Everardo Nitardo, Confessore della Regina, Madrid, 1668. 5. Decisiones Animales Magnæ Regiæ Armæ Regni Siciliæ, Florence, 1691, fol. (Biog. Univ.)

BASILICO, (Ciriaco,) a Neapolitan writer of the seventeenth century, who translated into Italian verse the Satyricon of Petronius and the Moretum attributed to Virgil. (Biog. Univ.)

BASILIDES, a Gnostic, who lived and taught in the first half of the second century. He professed to have received his system of theosophy from Glaucias, a disciple of the apostle Peter, and interpreter of his secret instructions; but no such interpreter or secret instructions are mentioned in ecclesiastical history. That he came from Syria to Alexandria, according to an account which makes him the scholar of the Gnostic Menander, or that he was by birth a Persian, are facts admitting of much greater doubt, than that of the near connexion of his doctrine with the Syrian Gnosis, or the Persian Dualism; for he sets out with the supposition of two opposed principles, the Good, or Supreme Being, and the Evil principle of darkness, whose kingdom was the province of matter. From the good principle proceed, says this system, immediately the spirit, (νους,) and mediately the six powers or æons, reason, understanding, wisdom, power, righteousness, and peace. From these proceed descending systems of beings, each system consisting, like the first, of seven individuals, and forming altogether the three hundred and sixty-five *heavens*, of which the kingdom of light is composed; and which, according to some writers, are denoted by the mystical word ΑΒΡΑΞΑΣ, so often occurring on Gnostic gems, &c.; and the letters of which, according to the numerical values, make up the number already mentioned, three hundred and sixty-five. The harmony with which the various heavens reflected the image of the Most High God, remained undisturbed so long as the kingdom of light was divided from that of darkness; but when the darkness began to be aware of the kingdom of light, from the brightness of the last order of the heavenly kingdom shining over to it, this darkness began to strive after a union with the light; and thus certain powers of the heavenly, or spiritual kingdom, being drawn down into a union with matter, the visible and sensible world was produced. Of this world, says the system of Basilides, the

ruler and governor is the first æon of the last, or lowest heaven: he is, indeed, the creator of it, according to the conditions already mentioned; and this creation happened in accordance with the will of the Supreme Being, but not with a full understanding, on the part of the creator, of his superior's ideas. From this imperfect understanding on his part, the creatures subject to him are not able to reach to a union with the higher systems of the heavenly kingdom without extraneous help, which was given by the first-born of God—the *νους*, which descended upon Christ on his baptism at the Jordan. The purification and ascent of the soul, considered as an emanation of the divine light defiled by its union with matter, is to be accomplished by a successive passage through various stages of existence, each of which includes the retribution for the life led in the stage immediately preceding; until at last it obtains a union with the highest order of the kingdom of light. The writings of Basilides appear to have consisted of a Gospel, and twenty-four books of Commentaries upon it. Fragments of these are to be found in Clemens Alexandrinus, Epiphanius, and Grabe Spicilegium. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BASILIO, (Giovanni,) a Paduan cosmographer and jurisconsult, who flourished about the year 1310, and was prætor of Rimini, where he died. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASILISCUS, brother of the empress Verina, wife of the emperor Leo, the Thracian. The military reputation which he had gained in his youth against the Scythians, occasioned his being appointed to the command of the mighty armament fitted out at Constantinople, A.D. 468, for the reconquest of Africa from the Vandals; but the surprisal and defeat of the expedition, (the equipment of which is stated to have cost more than 5,000,000*l.* of modern money!) was attributed to the incapacity or corruption of its leader, whose pardon was with difficulty obtained by the empress from her husband. After the death of Leo, A.D. 474, Basiliscus was encouraged by his sister to assume the imperial purple in opposition to her son-in-law, Zeno; but he was unable to maintain himself in the usurped dignity, and his overthrow was followed by the execution of himself and his whole family. (Marcellinus. Gibbon. ch. xxxvi. 39.)

BASILIUS, (P. de Glemona,) friar of the order of strict observance, and a French missionary in China. Having, after a protracted study of the Chinese language, found that the dictionary hitherto considered the best (Tchíng tsú thoūng) was but imperfect, he composed one about 1726, to which he gave the title, Hán tsú sī ỳ. This excellent work was soon acknowledged as such, and a great many MS. copies of it circulated in China, as well as in Europe. It was also translated into Spanish, Russian, Portuguese, and French. When the original MS. of Basilius had been transferred from the Library de Propaganda Fide of the Vatican to Paris, M. de Guignes, jun. published it under the title, Dictionnaire Chinois, François et Latin, d'après les Ordres de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi Napoléon le Grand, Paris, de l'Impr. Impér. 1813, in large fol. Julius Klaproth published a Suppl. au Dict. du P. Basile de Glemona in 1820; both are very costly and laborious works.

BASILIUS, (Stephanus,) by some called Stephanus Balás, born at Clausenburg, in Hungary. He studied several years at Wittemberg, and was a staunch protestant. Some authors even say that he sided with the Socinian opinions of Blandrat and Franciscus David. He spread the tenets of the reformed religion widely over Hungary, as well by his preaching as by his writings, and gained whole cities to the new creed. (Horányi, Mem. Hung.)

BASILY, (Francesco,) a distinguished musician, and the son of a musician, born at Loretto in 1766. He was a pupil of abbate Tannacconi at Rome, and became a master of the chapel at Foligno. Here and in Macenata, he composed several cantate and many operas. He was also a composer of church music, of which several pieces have been printed in Florence, Leipzig, and Milan. (Schilling, Univ. Lex.)

BASIMOFF, BASMOFF, or BASHENOW, a Russian architect. He studied abroad, and returned in 1765 home, when the academy of Petersburg elected him a member. He made a plan for the rebuilding of the Cremel, but the enterprise was dropped. He built subsequently several good edifices, and died as vice-president of the Imperial Academy in 1798. (Nagler.)

BASIN, (Thomas,) an eminent jurist, bishop of Lisieux, who was born at Rouen, was magister in Paris, and professor of law at Louvain, where he was so highly esteemed, that Charles VII. appointed him one of his council. Louis XI.,

however, banished him, after which, according to Savigny (Gesch.), he was again professor at Louvain, and held the situation of vicar-general at Utrecht. Another account styles him "episcopus et dux Lexoviensis in Armorica, ac postea episcopus Cæsariensis," and asserts that when Charles, the son of Louis, wished to recall him from Utrecht, to which place he had been exiled, he refused to return, and died there on the 3d of December, 1491. (Val. Andreas, Fast. Acad. Lovan.)

BASING, or BASINGSTOKE, (John,) an English scholar of considerable celebrity in the thirteenth century. He studied first at Oxford, then at Paris, and afterwards, in his zeal for the cultivation of the Greek language, he went to Athens. He returned thence to England, bringing with him many Greek MSS., and according to Matthew Paris he introduced into England the Greek numerals. (De quibus figuris hoc maxime admirandum, quod unica figura quilibet numerus repræsentatur; quod non est in Latino vel in Algorismo. M. Par. p. 721.) Basingstoke's learning obtained for him the acquaintance and esteem of some of the most distinguished men of his time, and in particular of Robert Grosteste. He was made archdeacon of Leicester, and died in 1252. He translated a Greek treatise on grammar into Latin, which he entitled Donatus Græcorum, for the use of his pupils, and was the author of several theological treatises, particularly one De Concordia Evangeliorum. (Tanner.)

BASINIO DE BASANII, a very distinguished Italian Latin poet of the fourteenth century, born at or near Parma, about the year 1425. Remarkable for precocity of talent, he received his first instructions from Victorinus de Feltra, and was taught Greek at Ferrara by Theodorus Gazæus. He also studied with success philosophy and mathematics. His first patron was Lionel d'Este, to whom he dedicated his first poem, the Meleagrides, and who appointed him professor of Latin eloquence at Ferrara. The troubles of the time drew Basinio into politics, the result of which was his being obliged to take shelter at the court of Rimini, where he was munificently rewarded for his talents by the duke Sigismond Melatyta, in whose praise he wrote the poem entitled Hesperides. He died in 1457, when one of his poems, the Argonautica, was but partly executed. He also wrote Astronomica, in imitation of Aratus, and Isottæus, or a collection of elegies in praise of Sigismond's mistress, Isotta. His works have been printed both separately and collectively, the latter in two vols, 4to, Rimini, 1794, edited by Laurenzo Drudi. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASINUS, or BISINUS, a king of the Thuringians, with whom Childerich, king of the Franks, took refuge when driven from his own kingdom by his nobles for his debaucheries. Childerich repaid his protector's hospitality by seducing his wife Basina, whom he persuaded to accompany him on his return to his kingdom, where she bore him the famous Chlodovic, the founder of the French monarchy. Basinus avenged himself on his treacherous guest by an invasion of his territory, part of which he ravaged cruelly; but in 461 he was obliged to acknowledge the superior power of Chlodovic, the son of his rival. He had himself three sons, Baderich, Berthar, and Hermanfried, the last of whom suffered himself to be persuaded by his consort Amelberg, a Vandal princess, to murder his brother Berthar, for the sake of possessing his share of the kingdom. He subdued Baderich also, by the help of his step-brother, Theodorich, king of the East Franks, but was at length punished by him for his double fratricide. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BASIRE, (Isaac,) an English theologian, born in 1607, in the island of Jersey. He was for some time master of a school at Guernsey, but afterwards obtained various benefices, and about 1640 he was appointed chaplain to Charles I. His loyalty made him obnoxious to the other party, and he took shelter with the king at Oxford. When that city surrendered, he resolved to leave England, and he conceived the idea of going to preach the doctrines of the English church in the East. Quitting England in 1646, he travelled through the Morea, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, and was received with distinction by the patriarchs of Jerusalem and Antioch. After remaining some time at Aleppo, he travelled on foot with a party of Turks to Constantinople, and from thence he went into Transylvania, where the prince George Ragotzi II. made him professor of theology in the university of Weissembourg, then newly founded. He had held this place seven years, when the news of the restoration caused him to return to England, where he was restored to his benefices, and appointed chaplain to Charles II. He died in 1676. His principal works are a

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Diatribe de Antiqua Ecclesiæ Britannicæ Libertate, 8vo, Bruges, 1656; and a History of Presbyterianism in England and Scotland, 8vo, London, 1659 and 1660. In an English translation of the former work is printed a letter from Basire to Sir Richard Brown, giving an account of his life and travels.

BASIRE, the name of three engravers.

1. *Isaac*, (1704—1768,) who was also a printer. He engraved the frontispiece to an improved edition of Bailey's Dictionary, 1755. (Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 719.)

2. *James*, (Oct. 6, 1730—Sept. 6, 1802,) son of the preceding. He was bred to his father's profession, and studied under the direction of Mr. Richard Dalton, and was with him at Rome. He made several drawings from pictures of Raffaelle and other masters, at the time that Mr. Stuart, Mr. Brand Hollis, and Sir Joshua Reynolds were there. He was appointed engraver to the Society of Antiquaries about 1760, and to the Royal Society about 1770. As a specimen of his numerous works, it may be sufficient to refer to the plates of the Vetusta Monumenta, published by the Society of Antiquaries, and to Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments. When that author had formed the plan of his great work, and hesitated on actually committing it to the press, he says, "Mr. Bassire's specimens of drawing and engraving gave me so much satisfaction, that it was impossible to resist the impulse of carrying such a design into execution." The Royal Portraits and other plates in the Sepulchral Monuments fully justify the idea which the author had entertained of the engraver's talents, and are handsomely acknowledged by him, vol. vi. p. 288. The plate of Le Champ de Drap d'Or, or the interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I., after the original picture at Windsor, was finished about 1774—a plate so large, that paper was obliged to be made on purpose, which has ever since borne the name of antiquarian paper. This was the largest print that had been engraved in one plate, measuring about twenty-seven inches by forty-seven inches. Besides the numerous plates which he engraved for the societies, he was engaged in a great number of public and private works, which bear witness to the fidelity of his burin. He engraved the portraits of Fielding and Dr. Morell, 1762; Earl Camden, 1766, after Sir Joshua Reynolds; Pylades and Orestes, after a picture by West, 1770; Algernon Sydney, Andrew Marvell, William Camden, and William Brereton, 1790; captain Cook's portrait, and other plates for his first and second voyages; a great number of plates for Stuart's Athens, and an immense number of other portraits and subjects. In another branch of his art, the maps for general Roy's Roman Antiquities in Britain are particularly excellent. He was twice married, and is buried in the vaults of Pentonville chapel. In the third and eighth volumes of Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, a copious account of his works may be found.

3. *James*, (Nov. 12, 1769—May 13, 1822,) the eldest son of the preceding by his second wife, was also engraver to the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and attained to a very high degree of eminence. The most important of his works are the engravings he executed for the Society of Antiquaries, particularly the English cathedrals, after the drawings of John Carter. James Basire is also noted for having engraved for many years the numerous plates illustrative of the parliamentary records and reports. He was greatly noticed by Mr. Gough, the antiquarian, who bequeathed him a legacy of 500*l*. He married, May 1, 1795, Mary Cox, by whom he had several children, of whom the eldest, a third James Basire, succeeded his father in business.

Concerning the architectural engravings of the artists above-mentioned, it should be borne in mind that though they are executed with spirit and freedom of touch, the art in that particular line had not by any means reached the degree of accuracy and delicacy of handling and finish that it has attained in the hands of more recent English engravers. (Gent. Mag. vol. xcii. p. 474.)

BASIUS, (Johannes,) a Frieslander, who studied at Louvain, and afterwards in France, where he was made a doctor of law. He became then an advocate in his native country, and died as secretary of the senate at Delft, in Holland, about 1600. He wrote, Paradoxorum Disputationum Juris Civilis, lib. iv. (F. Swertii Athenæ Belgicæ. Freher.)

BASKERVILLE, (John,) born 1706, died 1775, a celebrated letter-founder and printer, was born at Wolverley, in Worcestershire, and not having been brought up by his parents to any particular occupation, settled himself at the age of twenty as a writing-master in the town of Birmingham—a place which he never

afterwards quitted. Having a taste for design, he entered into the business of a japanner, in which he was very successful, and during the remainder of his life he continued to exercise it, and to this business, rather than to that of letter-founding or printing, he owed the moderate affluence which he enjoyed. He built himself a handsome house in what was then the suburb of the town, but which, or rather its successor, (for the original Baskerville house, then the residence of Mr. Ryland, was burnt in the riots of 1791,) has been long surrounded with houses and manufactories. He frequently appeared in a gold-laced suit, and had his carriage, which was drawn by a pair of cream-coloured horses. It is related of him that he made this carriage a kind of pattern-card of his business, every panel of it being richly and variously decorated with paintings.

It was in 1750 that he first turned his attention to the possibility of improving the art of book-printing, both as respected the form of the letters, and the quality of the paper. It was some time before he had satisfied himself with his type, and it was not till 1756 that he produced his first work, which was a quarto Virgil. Having made a beginning, he produced his volumes in rapid succession; and by the year 1763, nearly the whole of the works were printed and published which form the Baskerville series. These works have been greatly admired for the sharpness of the type, the excellence of the ink, the correctness of the press-work, and the strength of the paper; so that he has been regarded as the Bodoni of England. As editions of the several authors they are said not to possess any very particular merit.

He appears to have grown weary of the business of printing, which he left with a large capital invested in his types, which, after lying long unused, were purchased by a literary society at Paris in 1779, for the sum of 3700*l.*

He died on January 8, 1775, and was buried in his own garden at Birmingham, purposely choosing to lie in unconsecrated ground. This was in character; for he was much of an humorist, and did not take pains to conceal his unbelief in revelation, and his dislike of the church. His last will contains some very strong expressions on this subject.

BASKO, a custos at Posen, considered the oldest Polish historian after Kadlubko, and said to have written, Historia Polonica, A. 1370, in the reign of Casimir the Great. Hartknoch and other authors saw this chronicle in MS. (Varsevicius, Catal. Script. Polon. Hartknoch, Cat. quorund. Script. Polon.)

BASMADJI, (the Printer,) the surname of Ibrahim Effendi, an Hungarian renegade, to whom is due the establishment of the first *Turkish* printing-press at Constantinople. The project originated with Said-Effendi, who had accompanied his father, Mohammed-Effendi, in his five years' mission to the French court, and returning to Constantinople in 1726, was anxious to introduce in his own country the various improvements and inventions, the beneficial effects of which he had witnessed during his travels. The mechanical skill of the renegade Ibrahim, and his proficiency as a linguist, pointed him out as a coadjutor in this undertaking: the scheme was authorized by sultan Ahmed III., to whom a memorial had been presented by Ibrahim; and a *fetva* from the mufti sanctioned the innovation, specially excepting, however, the Koran, the Sunnas, and works on the Moslem law; a stipulation intended partly to conciliate the numerous and influential body of the Katibs, or scribes, and partly to spare the prejudices of the vulgar, who held it an abomination that the word of God should be stamped and pressed! Under these restrictions, the imperial press commenced its operations, in 1728, in the valley of Kyat-khana, and was superintended by Ibrahim till his death, in 1746. During these eighteen years, however, he had only succeeded in producing sixteen works, notwithstanding the patronage and favour of the sultan, who invested him with a *timar*, or fief, and granted him an allowance of ninety-nine aspers a day. A catalogue of the works which have appeared from this press, from its establishment to 1830, is given in a note to the 65th book of Von Hammer's Ottoman History.

BASMAISON, (Jean de,) a French lawyer of the sixteenth century, born at Riom in Auvergne, of a distinguished family. Having studied at Paris with Etienne Pasquier, on his return home he practised at the bar with considerable success, and having been, in 1576, elected as a deputy to the states of Blois, he distinguished himself by advocating a mild policy towards the protestants. He was afterwards commissioned with the bishop of Autun and the Seigneur de Montmorin, to invite the prince of Condé to attend the States, and was afterwards twice deputed to wait on the king, Henry

III., respecting the affairs of the province. In the latter years of his life he experienced the intrigues of the league, in whose opinions he did not concur. He died, according to Moreri, about the year 1600. His published works are: 1. Sommaire Discours de Fiefs et Arrière-fiefs, Paris, 1579; relating to the customs of Auvergne. 2. A Commentary on the Customs of that province, 1590. (Biog. Univ.)

BASMANOV, (Alexis Dauilovitch,) was a Russian noble, who distinguished himself in the reign of Ivan Vassilivitch. His first important military exploit was at the siege of Kazan, when he entered the town by a breach, and took the citadel by storm. Three years afterwards (1555), he successfully resisted 60,000 Krim Tatars, under their khan, Devlet-Gherei, with only 7,000 men, taking up his position in a ravine, where he maintained his ground till the enemy, after making several fruitless attacks, withdrew, apprehensive of being intercepted by the main body of the Russian troops coming to Basmanov's assistance. It was against the same Tatar chief that in 1564 Alexis and his son Pheodor defended Riazan, and notwithstanding the decayed state of the fortifications, and the resolute assaults of the Tatars, compelled them to abandon the siege. The services of both the father and the son were liberally rewarded by Ivan, but they abused his favour, and instigated him to various acts of cruelty and oppression; and it was also by their advice that the tzar deposed first the metropolitan Herman, who had admonished him of his conduct (1566), and afterwards the metropolitan Philip (1568). A dreadful retribution, however, shortly after overtook the Basmanovs; for in 1570, having received notice of a conspiracy, Ivan ordered all the suspected to be seized, thrown into prison, and put to the torture. Among them were Alexis and his son, and the latter was compelled by the tyrant, of whom he had formerly been the chief favourite and the boon companion in his revels, to act as the executioner of his own parent. This horrible punishment, however, did not obtain mitigation of his sentence for Pheodor, since, after being conducted back to prison, he was executed the following year on the scaffold.

BASMANOV, (Peter Pheodorvitch,) the grandson of Alexis, and son of Pheodor, of whom he inherited the abilities, together with many of their bad qualities, was a mere boy at the time of his father's death. His mother marrying again, he was brought up with his half-brothers, the children of prince Vassili Golitzin, her second husband. Soon after Boris Godunov (1598—1605) ascended the throne, the young Basmanov attracted his notice, and in 1598 was sent in capacity of voivod to found a fortress at the mouth of the river Valuiki, where a town of that name now exists. In 1604 he was despatched, together with prince Trubetsky, to defend Tchernigov against the Samozvanetz, or false Dmitrii, who represented himself to be Ivan's younger son, and the brother of Pheodor, the late tzar. Finding that Dmitrii had anticipated them, Basmanov and his colleague shut themselves up within Novgorod Sæversky, and it was here that the valour and patriotism of the former displayed themselves most brilliantly. It was only his authority that preserved order, and kept the city from being given up to Dmitrii, whose seductive offers he scornfully rejected, and repulsed a most vigorous assault made by him upon the place. He thus held out until Boris's army came up; and when a hard-fought battle afterwards took place between the two rival forces, Basmanov decided the fate of the day (Dec. 21, 1604,) by attacking Dmitrii's rear. For this exploit, and his other services, Basmanov was most splendidly rewarded by Boris, and he was enthusiastically hailed as their preserver and champion both by his sovereign and his fellow-countrymen. Did his history here terminate, the name of Peter Basmanov had been less conspicuous, but more bright; for the tale of his ignominy is yet to be narrated.

Though defeated, Dmitrii was not vanquished. Doubt and indecision again began to prevail everywhere, when the sudden death of Boris threw all into confusion. Basmanov alone seemed to be destined by Providence to be the support of the throne and the preserver of his country. He solemnly vowed to the young tzar, Pheodor, and his mother, that he would die in their defence. Religion, gratitude, patriotism—all seemed pledges for his conduct; and yet within a few days he violated them all. He went over to Dmitrii, and from that instant the hero was lost in the traitor and the perjurer. Base as was his conduct, there have not been wanting those who have endeavoured to extenuate, if not excuse it. By some he is thought to have been influenced by the persuasions of his step-brothers, the princes Vassili

and Ivan Golitzin; by others, among whom is Karamrzin, to have yielded to circumstances, on finding that those around him preferred attaching themselves to the fortunes of the impostor. Shortly afterwards, the young Pheodor and his mother were strangled; and if Basmanov did not actually participate either in that deed or other atrocities, certain it is that he connived at them, and, what is more, became the companion and confidant of the usurper. Yet he fatally deluded himself, if he hoped thereby to obtain a salutary influence over him. If he merely dissembled his real feelings, and feigned attachment out of motives of policy, he paid no less speedily than dearly for his duplicity; for within ten days after his joining Dmitrii, a revolt broke out in the Kremlin at Moscow (May 17, 1604), where they then were, and Basmanov fell by the hand of the boyar Tatitchev. The dead body was dragged to the Lobnoe Mæsto, or place of public execution, but was afterwards given up to his relative, Ivan Golitzin. Thus perished one who having once signalized himself as the brave defender of his country, became its perjured betrayer. It would seem that an awful fatality had marked out the whole race; for the grandfather, the father, and the son, all came to an untimely end. There was one of the family, however, who escaped from the vengeful doom of his kin, namely,

Ivan Pheodorvitch, Peter's younger brother, who, if he fell untimely, at least lost his life honourably and valiantly; for being sent in 1604 against the rebel, Hetman Khlopki, he was killed in an obstinately-fought battle, not far from Moscow, and Boris Godunov ordered his body to be interred with great solemnity in the Troitzky-Sergiev monastery. The princess Golitzin, the mother of the last two Basmanovs, afterwards took the veil in the Voznesensky convent at Moscow, where she was still living in the year 1623.

BASNAGE, the name of a distinguished family of French protestants in the seventeenth century.

Benjamin Basnage, born at Carentan in 1580, died 1652, was a celebrated protestant minister, and wrote a Traité de l'Eglise, which was much esteemed by those of his communion in France.

Antoine Basnage, eldest son of Benjamin, born in 1610, was a minister at Bayeux, and took refuge from persecution in Holland, where he died in 1691, at Zutphen. His son,

Samuel Basnage de Flottemanville, born at Bayeux in 1638, also a minister, followed his father to Zutphen, and died there in 1721. He wrote some works on ecclesiastical history of no great merit.

Henri Basnage du Fraquenay, a celebrated French lawyer, younger son of Benjamin, was born at St. Mère Eglise, in Lower Normandy, on the 16th of October, 1615, and having been admitted an advocate of the parliament of Normandy, in the year 1636, was employed in almost every important cause, and with two deputies of the province went to Paris in order to expose the injustice of the tax of *Tiers* and *Danger:* the *factum*, or statement of the province was prepared by him, and he was himself selected to defend it. He was afterwards in Paris at the wish of the marquis de Matignon, to settle respecting the shares of the succession with the Marquis de Seignelai; and it is supposed that, had the project of M. Le Tellier to review the whole jurisprudence of France been persevered in, he would have been named one of the persons to whom that task would have been committed. In 1677, he was commissioner for the affairs of religion, an office he discharged with great propriety and zeal. He died at Rouen, on the 20th of October, 1695. His works were, 1. Coûtumes du Pays et Duché de Normandie avec Commentaire, 1678-81. 2. Traité des Hypothèques, 1687—1724. His complete works were published at Rouen in 1709, 1776. (Gen. Dict. Biog. Univ.)

Jacques Basnage de Beauval, the celebrated ecclesiastical historian, was eldest son of Henri Basnage, and was born Oct. 8, 1653. He was sent while young to Saumur, and became the favourite pupil of Tannaquil Faber. He afterwards went to Geneva, and studied at Sedan under Jurieu. He was received a minister of the reformed church at Rouen in 1676, and in 1684 married Suzanne Dumoulin, granddaughter of the famous Pierre Dumoulin. He was obliged afterwards for his opinions to seek refuge in Holland, where he was high in favour with the grand pensionary Heinsius. His rigid candour and honesty commanded the respect even of his enemies, and he was by the French court made an instrument in concluding the alliance of Jan. 14, 1717. In return for his services on this occasion, all his property in France was restored to him. He died Dec. 22, 1723, leaving a daughter, who was married to M. de la Sarraz. The works of Basnage.

are too numerous and too well known to require being enumerated here in detail. The principal are his History of the Church, 2 vols, folio, Rotterdam, 1699. This included a history of the reformed church, of which there were several separate and more complete editions. A History of the Jews, from the birth of Christ to his own time, a most valuable and learned work, of which the best edition is that of 1716, in 15 vols, 12mo. A Treatise on Jewish Antiquities, 2 vols, 8vo, 1713; a History of the United Provinces, from the Peace of Munster, 2 vols, folio; History of the Old and New Testament, with engravings by Romain de Hoogue, 1705, of which there are several editions. He was also engaged with Canisius in the publication of the Thesaurus Monumentorum Ecclesiasticorum et Historicorum. A pious work by Basnage, La Communion Sainte, first published in 1668, went through many editions. In 1720, at the solicitation of the duke of Orleans, who feared some insurrectionary movements of the protestants in the south of France, he published Instructions Pastorales aux Réformés de France, sur l'Obéissance due au Souverain.

Henri Basnage de Beauval, brother of the preceding, born at Rouen in 1656, was an advocate of parliament, but on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1687, he also fled into Holland, where he died in 1710. He continued there the Nouvelles de la République des Lettres of Bayle, under the title of Histoire des Ouvrages des Savants; published the Dictionnaire Universel of Furetière; and wrote a work on religious toleration. (Biog. Univ.)

BASQUE, (Michel le,) the name of a famous Buccaneer commander, who in conjunction with F. l'Olonnais, took, at the head of about 600 men, the towns of Maracaibo and Gibraltar, in the gulph of Venezuela (about the year 1660). The booty and plunder obtained was estimated at 400,000 crowns. (Charlevoix, Hist. de la Nouv. France.)

BASS, (J.) an artist, known only by the portrait of Vladislas Sigismond, king of Poland, marked with his name. (Heinecken.)

BASS, (Henry,) a celebrated surgeon, born Nov. 5, 1690, at Bresme, where his father was also a surgeon of eminence. Having acquired the rudiments of his education at his native city, he went to Halle in 1713, to study medicine under the celebrated Frederic Hoffmann. In 1715 he went to Strasburg, and in 1717 to Basle. He returned to Halle in 1718, and took the degree of doctor of medicine. He was appointed to a chair of anatomy and surgery in the university, and retained it until his death, March 5, 1754, from an attack of apoplexy. He was an excellent anatomist, and an able surgeon. Devoted to practice and teaching his profession, he wrote but few works. Those which he published increased his reputation, and have been often praised by his contemporaries and successors. He wrote a treatise on Bandages in German, the first regular work on the subject in that language; and he also wrote Commentaries on the Surgery of Nuck. He published, Disputatio Medica de Fistulâ Ani feliciter curandâ, Halle, 1718, 4to, a translation of which appeared in French by Macquart, Paris, 1759, 12mo; Observationes Anatomico-chirurgico-Medicæ, Halle, 1731, 8vo.

BASS, (George,) surgeon of the *Reliance*, British ship of war, a man whose ardour for discoveries was not to be repressed by any obstacles, nor deterred by danger. He was the discoverer of Bass's Strait, between the continent of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. Similarity of pursuits united him during his stay at Sydney, New South Wales, with captain Flinders, and their first exploits were made in the *Tom Thumb*, a boat eight feet long. In this frail craft, the crew consisting merely of one boy, Bass doubled the heads of Botany Bay, and went up George's River much farther than it had previously been explored. In March following, (accompanied by captain Flinders,) he explored, in the same boat, Port Hacking River, equally unknown before. In December, 1797, Bass was furnished by governor Hunter with a large whale boat and an adequate crew and provisions. He sailed along Point Bass, (about 34° S.lat.) and explored Shoal's Haven, Jervis's Bay, Ram Head, &c. On the 4th Jan. 1798, Bass entered Western Port. The provisions running short, he was obliged to turn back, but examined on his return (from the 26th January to 1st Feb.) Wilson's Promontory; on the 15th February he entered Twofold Bay; all of these are places now exceedingly important in respect of Australian colonization. A voyage of discovery, undertaken with such small resources, has not, perhaps, its equal in the annals of maritime history. Even at this period, he expressed his conviction that a wide strait separated (contrary to the hitherto prevalent opinions) New

Holland from Van Diemen's Land. In September 1798, Bass was sent with captain Flinders from Sydney in the *Norfolk* (a vessel of twenty-five tons,) to confirm that by observation which he was the first to surmise from accurate and judicious inductions. After Bass had examined many points of the coast, the *Norfolk* entered Port Dalrymple, or Van Diemen's Land, and subsequently made Cape Grim, the north-west cape of Van Diemen's Land. The existence of the strait was consequently ascertained by evidence. Bass also first ascended the huge Mount Table on the west side of the Derwent. On the 11th January, 1799, the *Norfolk* returned to Sydney Cove. At the recommendation of Flinders, governor Hunter gave the name of Bass's Strait to this important inlet, which he had courageously entered first in a whale boat. Bass never received any distinction or reward. He died somewhere in South America. The wharf, where his adventurous boat had been built in Sydney, has received the name of Bass's wharf. (Flinders's Journey of Discovery to Terra Australis.)

BASSÆUS, (Nicolas,) a celebrated printer at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at the end of the sixteenth century, from whose press issued a considerable number of medical and botanical works, of considerable importance at the time. (Biog. Univ.)

BASSAL, (Jean,) a French priest, born about 1750, in Auvergne, was curé at Versailles at the period of the breaking out of the revolution. He was remarkable for his violent republican principles, and had saved Marat from the pursuit of Lafayette and Bailly. He was deputy to the legislative assembly, and to the national convention for the department of the Seine and Oise. He voted for the death of the king; was one of the first ecclesiastics who renounced celibacy; and was zealous in denouncing aristocrats and counter-revolutionaries. In 1793 he was sent to the departments of the east, and his moderation caused him to be accused before the society of the Jacobins, but he was saved by the influence of his friends. They represented that he had formerly exhibited his zeal by giving an asylum to Marat and "other persecuted patriots;" and it appeared that in the case for which he was now prosecuted, his moderation consisted in not having arrested more than two thousand eight hundred persons in one department! His judges seem to have been in the end quite satisfied of his own *patriotism*, and he was shortly afterwards named president of the very society of the Jacobins which had brought him to a trial. He remained, however, very quiet till the fall of Robespierre. He was afterwards employed as a revolutionary agent, particularly in Italy. After the occupation of Rome by the French, he was employed in the government of the new Italian republic. He was afterwards secretary to Championnet, general of the army which invaded Naples; but the disorders in which he had a chief hand, caused him, with Championnet and other generals, to be arrested and brought before a court-martial. They obtained their liberty after the revolution of June 18, 1799. Bassal died in 1802, at his house near Paris. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASSAND, (Jean Baptiste,) a French physician, born in 1680 at Baume-les-Dames, in Franche-Comté. He studied first at Besançon and Paris, and afterwards at Naples, and was received doctor in medicine at the university of Salerno. In 1706 he went to Leyden to attend the lectures of Boerhaave, who was charmed with his talents, and ever afterwards became his warm friend. A few years later, he entered the Austrian service as army physician, and was successively raised to various offices of distinction, and received letters of nobility. He died at Vienna in 1742. The letters of Boerhaave addressed to Bassand were published at Vienna in 1778. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASSANI, (Giovanni,) a composer and musician of Venice, lived in the seventeenth century. He invented an instrument called after him Bassanello, which was blown with a reed, but has long fallen into disuse. (Prætorii Syntag.)

BASSANI, or BASSIANO, (Alexander,) an eloquent advocate of Padua, who flourished about the end of the fifteenth century, and who acted in many towns as assessor to the podestà. He acted in this capacity under Bernard, father of cardinal Bembo, amongst others. He died in Ravenna about the year 1495. None of his works have been printed.

2. Another of the same name and birth-place, supposed to have been the father of the above, flourished in the fifteenth century, and was with Jean Cavaccio, also of Padua, employed describing the different figures and actions of the Roman emperors, who adorned the grand hall of the Capitani, or military commanders of Padua. His Lives of the Twelve Cæsars, with their portraits, has not been published, but a

description of the honours paid to the Polish queen in her journey to Padua has been printed. (Biog. Univ.)

BASSANI, (Giambattista,) a celebrated musical composer of the seventeenth century, was maestro di capella of the cathedral of Bologna. His works, which are very voluminous, consist of masses, psalms, motes with instrumental parts, and sonatas for the violin, on which last-mentioned instrument he was an excellent performer. He was instructor of the famous Corelli, to whom he seems to have transmitted much of the softness of accent, and some of the melting tones, for which that master's music is distinguished. Bassani's compositions display great learning, fine invention, and pure taste. His compositions for the church, the theatre, and the chamber, range from 1680 to 1703. (Dict. of Mus.)

BASSANI, (Jacopo Antonio,) born at Venice, whose family name was Cagliari, died in 1747. He studied first at Vicenza, and after having entered the order of Jesuits at Bologna. He possessed extensive knowledge, and was one of the most distinguished preachers of his age, and travelled in that capacity through most of the Italian towns. Pope Benedict XIV. often attended at his sermons. He wrote Poesie Latine e Vulgari, Padova, 1749, 4to. Some of his sermons were also printed. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASSANINO, (Francesco,) a native of Venice, and a secular priest, who published, Vita e Morte di Sta. Rosalia Palermitana, Venecia, 1733, 12mo; and some other works. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASSANO, (Martinello da,) the name of a very early Italian painter, who worked about 1262, and is supposed by Lanzi to have painted the sarcophagus in wood of the Beata Giuliana at Venice. He is placed by that author in the first epoch of the Venetian school. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iii. 7.)

BASSANO, (Annibale,) architect at Padua, who made in 1493 the designs for the loggia of the common council. This artist is also mentioned by Milizia, but he confounds him (as Ticozzi asserts) with his nephew, Alessandro Bassano, the author of the most rare work, Dichiarazione dell' arco fatto in Padova alla venuta della Regina Bona di Polonia. Padova, 1556. (Nagler.)

BASSANO, (Giacomo, da Ponte,) a celebrated painter, was born in 1510 at Bassano, a town of the Venetian States, and was instructed in the elementary principles of his art by his father Francesco, who was a painter of mean talents; and was afterwards sent to Venice to study under Bonifazio, who, however, would not allow his pupil to be present when he was at work,—a little jealousy which obliged young Bassano to look at him through the cracks of a door. He for some time applied himself with assiduity to copy the works of his master, and particularly of Titian, to whose style his own bears occasionally a resemblance.

At the death of his father he returned to his native town, and tried to improve his style, by studying that of Corregio. His fame now rose so high, that he was invited by the emperor Rodolph II. to reside at his court, an offer which he was induced to decline on account of his settled habits of life, and attachment to his four sons, whom he had brought up and educated in his profession. But he painted for that monarch several pictures of the Twelve Months and the Four Seasons, and died in 1592.

The works of Bassano are many, but not all of the same merit; for in him three different styles succeeded one another. At first he imitated his father, whose manner, though exact, was dry, and deficient in expressing the passions. Whilst at Venice, by copying the works of the great masters which abounded in that city, he became more natural, and acquired both grandeur and conception; and it was after his return to Bassano that he finally adopted the manner which was undoubtedly his best. Thus, in the fresco, which he painted in the front of Casa Michelli, of Samson destroying the Philistines, we discover in some measure, and especially in the figure of Samson, an attempt to imitate the grandeur of Michael Angelo. In the picture of Joseph of Arimathea, representing Jesus carried to be buried, in the figures of the women he emulated Titian in the gradation of light—the tints are more lively and better expressed on the limbs which form an angle, such as the elbow, the knee, the shoulder; whilst in the Flight into Egypt, which was for the church of St. Girolamo, and particularly in the Nativity, for the church of St. Giuseppe, he exhibits an improvement so remarkable and striking, as to have caused Lanzi to look upon this picture not only as the best of Bassano, but perhaps the best of all modern pictures, as regards the colorite and the chiaroscuro.

Bassano, however, had no elevation of mind, and he may with propriety be called the Italian Rembrandt, for he

exhibits the main characteristics of that Dutch artist; gross vulgarity of character, absurd anachronism in costume, and occasionally a poetic feeling of effect in regard to the background, which offers an offensive contrast to the homely style of the figures. He is admirable for the exact fidelity by which he represents homely objects. Country inns are his great favourites; and even in his historical or scriptural subjects, the principal characters are with him of a secondary or subordinate consideration; the principal light falls on groups of peasants, the cook busy amongst her utensils, domestic animals, a dog, a white napkin, a kettle. Animals he was extremely fond of painting, and at times he introduced them without the least attention to propriety. In the picture of Christ, for instance, driving the money-changers from the temple, in the Doria palace. at Rome, he has exhibited a herd of oxen escaping amongst the intruders. It cannot, however, be denied that they, as well as all other animals, in all his pictures, are touched with the utmost skill and truth; and notwithstanding all his faults, such is the spirit and fidelity of his touch, the freedom of his pencil, and the effect of the whole, that his pictures not only commanded the admiration of the contemporary artists, but have also obtained that of the superior judges even of our own time.

Of his four sons, Francesco, Giovanni, Leandro, and Girolamo, whom he brought up, and taught his own profession,

Francesco da Ponte, his eldest, was born in 1548, and to distinguish him from his grandfather, is called the *Younger Bassano*. He has less strength than his father, though he obtained considerable reputation by his altar-pieces, and particularly by a series of fresco pictures in the Doge's palace at Venice, commemorating the leading events in the history of the republic, after the designs of Paolo Veronese. He died in 1591, by throwing himself from a window in a fit of delirium.

Giovanni da Ponte, the second son, was born in 1553. He is known as a copyist of his father's works, which he imitated so well and accurately, as to render it extremely difficult to distinguish them from the originals. He died in 1613.

Leandro, the third son, was born in 1558. He imitated closely his father's style, and distinguished himself particularly as a portrait painter. He was knighted by the doge Grimani, who sat to him, a distinction which almost turned his brain; by adopting a magnificent style of living, appearing in public in the midst of a number of pupils, with a golden chain round his neck, which he had received from the doge, and assuming the importance of a great man, by making his pupils taste of all his dishes under the fear of being poisoned, but at the same time preventing them from taking too large a portion. He also painted historical and sacred subjects, amongst which the most remarkable are the Birth of the Virgin, for the church of St. Sophia, and the Resuscitation of Lazarus, for that of La Carità, both in Venice. He died in 1623.

Girolamo da Ponte, the fourth son, was born in 1560. He was by his father mostly employed in copying, and the only original performance which is known of him is an altar-piece of great merit, for the church of St. Giovanni at Bassano. He died in 1622.

BASSANO, the name of two engravers.

1. *Cæsare*, a painter and engraver, born at Milan about the year 1584. There is no account of his works as a painter, but he engraved the following plates: Portrait of Gaspar Asellius, marked Bassanus F.; a Funeral Frontispiece of Francesco Piccolomini, same mark; the Nativity, mentioned by Gandellini, no mark; besides some plates after Bassano, Crespi, Guido, and others. He also engraved on wood, several plans of towns, and maps. M. Heinecken states him to have lived at the commencement of the seventeenth century; but Mr. Bryan gives the year of his birth as above. Mr. Strutt, however, gives the following account of him under the title of Bassanus:—"An artist, who was a painter as well as an engraver. According to Florent le Comte, there are three prints engraved by him from J. Battista Lampus, Joan. Ant. Lælius, and Jacobus Lodus; and from him nine prints have been engraved, but he has not specified any of them." He also says he has seen in an upright oval the portrait of Gaspar Asselinus, executed with the graver, in a style something resembling that of Cornelius Cort, and inscribed Bassanus fec.; also an architectural frontispiece with figures, &c. dated 1622. (Bryan's Dict. Heinecken's Dict. des Artistes. Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

2. *Bernardino*, an Italian engraver, mentioned by Gandellini, who says he

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engraved in 1641. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BASSANO, (Alvaro de,) marquis de Santa Cruz. His father (who bore the same name) had been a general of Ferdinand the Catholic in the wars of Granada. Alvaro took to the sea, and distinguished himself so much by his courage and prudence, that Charles V. made him admiral of the Spanish galleys. In 1530 he fought with success against the Moors, and in the year following against the French, and the Barbary corsairs. It was chiefly owing to him, that in those warlike times the coasts of Spain were well defended. The battle of Lepanto, (7th October, 1571,) covered the brow of Alvaro with still more laurels. In this battle, where the Turks were completely routed, and lost 25,000 men, he was at the head of forty galleys, and received three wounds. When Philip II. undertook the conquest of Portugal, Bassano beat the French fleet, which tried to impede, or at least delay, the intentions of the king, but on this occasion stained his character by the cruelty practised against the prisoners. In the year 1586 he engaged, at Cape St. Helena, the British squadron under Drake. The king thereupon named him chief admiral of the fleet, (called the Invincible,) which he was fitting out against the English, but as he would not listen to the judicious advice of Bassano, and even offended him with some hard words, he took this so much to his heart, that he became sick, and died in 1588. When subsequently the Spanish fleet had been destroyed, Philip II. exclaimed, "If Bassano had lived, things would have been better." (Cartenagg. Hist. Lusit. Ersch und Gruber.)

BASSANTIN, (James,) a Scotch astronomer of the sixteenth century, born in the reign of James IV. of Scotland. He was the son of the laird of Bassantin in the Merse. After taking a degree at the university of Glasgow, he travelled through Germany and Italy, and then settled in the university of Paris, where he taught mathematics with great applause, and published several mathematical works in the French language. Having acquired some property in this employment, he returned to Scotland in 1562, where he died in 1568. Bassantin possessed considerable reputation as an astronomer in his time, but he was greatly addicted to the study of judicial astrology, and from the art of fortune-telling derived more fame than from all his mathematical knowledge. Sir James Melvil, in his Memoirs, says, that his brother, Sir Robert, when he was using his endeavours to reconcile the two queens, Elizabeth and Mary, met with one Bassantin, "a man learned in the high sciences," who told him, "that all his travel would be in vain, for they will never meet together; and next, there will never be anything but dissembling and secret hatred for awhile, and at length captivity and utter wreck to our queen from England." Bassantin added that "the kingdom of England at length shall fall, of right, to the crown of Scotland, but it shall cost many bloody battles; and the Spaniards shall be helpers, and take a part to themselves for their labour." Nothwithstanding his predictions, he was, however, as far as can be judged from his works, a very respectable mathematician for that time of day; although, in common with so many foreign men of science at that time, he appears to have been very fond of dabbling in the regions of the Platonic philosophy. His works were collected and published together in Latin and French, in one vol. fol. Genev. 1599, and edited by Tornæsius. An unpublished tract by him on Geometry remains in MS. in the Bodleian Library.

BASSANUS. See BASSANO.

BASSASIRI, (Roostan Abu'l-Hareth Al-Modhaffer,) the surname of a Turkish general in the service of the last Bouyan princes of Irak and Bagdad, under whom he attained such great power, as to conceive the project of deposing his master Malek-Raheem, and possessing himself of the protectorate of the khalif. This design was, however, anticipated by the arms of the first Seljookian sultan Togrul-Beg, who entered Bagdad A. D. 1055, (A. H. 447,) and destroyed the remains of the Bouyan power; but Bassasiri still maintained himself in Basra and Anbar, where he openly disclaimed the spiritual and temporal authority of the Abbassides; and in 1058, availing himself of the absence of Togrul to repress a distant revolt, he boldly seized Bagdad, deposed the khalif Kayem, and proclaimed the Fatimite anti-khalif Mostanser in the capital of the house of Hashem. But this usurpation was terminated in the following year by the return of Togrul with an irresistible force; Bassasiri fell in battle, and his head was sent to Kayem, who was reinstated in the khalifate. Cedrenus calls this bold adventurer Πισασιριος. (Cedrenus. Elmakin. Abulfeda. D'Herbelot. De Guignes.)

BASSARABA. See Brancovan.

BASSE, (William,) is principally known to the modern reader by his lines "On William Shakespeare, who died in April, 1616," which perhaps deserve the distinction of being considered the earliest epitaph upon our great dramatic poet. Shakespeare was probably then not buried, or at all events it was not known that he had been placed in the vault at Stratford-upon-Avon; for Basse writes as if it were intended that he should be entombed in Westminster abbey, near Chaucer and Spenser. In a note upon what Anthony Wood says of Basse, (Athen. Oxon. iv. 222, edit. 1820,) Dr. Bliss commits an error, when he states that the lines by Basse were prefixed to the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays in 1623. They were originally printed in 1633, in the first edition of Dr. Donne's poems, but as they were not from his pen, they were excluded from the more authentic impression in 1635. Malone mentions only two copies of them in MS. (Shakesp. by Boswell, ii. 471;) one among Rawlinson's Collection in the Bodleian at Oxford, and the other among the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum: but there are several others, one in the Harleian MSS. (No. 791,) another in the library of the late Mr. Heber, and two more in private hands. They all differ, though not very materially. The earliest poem by Basse, if we except The Sword and Buckler, 1602, which has been imputed to him, is entitled, Great Brittaines Sunnes-set, bewailed with a Shower of Teares; it was printed with his name at Oxford in 1613, and is upon the death of Prince Henry. It is dedicated to Sir Richard Wenman, knight, whom Basse calls his "honourable master;" and Anthony Wood informs us that he was "a retainer" of that family, which was resident at Thame Park: he also states that Basse was "of Moreton, near Thame, in Oxfordshire," but he could hardly be the same William Basse who was admitted into Emanuel college in 1629, and took the degrees of A.B. and A.M. in 1632 and 1636, as is stated in Restituta, (iii. 69,) by Sir Egerton Brydges: it was possibly his son. Basse contributed a poem to the Annalia Dubrensia, 1636; and Isaac Walton in his Angler, (the first edition of which came out in 1653,) tells us that Basse "made the choice songs of The Hunter in his Career, and Tom of Bedlam, and many others of note." He was, no doubt, then living, and in 1651 he had contemplated the publication of a collection of his poems, because on the 13th Jan. in that year, Dean Bathurst addressed some lines to him referring to such an intention. (Life and Remains of Bathurst, by Warton, 8vo, 1761.) The late Mr. Heber had a MS. volume in his library, entitled, Polyhymnia, consisting of miscellaneous pieces in verse by Basse, which most likely had been put together by the author for the press. The latest production there inserted with a date is June 19, 1648, but it contains a sonnet addressed to lady Falkland, on her departure for Ireland, and other poems from which we may gather that Basse late in life visited that country himself. Whether he died there is uncertain; and the date of his birth, as well as that of his death, are alike unknown. There seems no sufficient ground for assigning to Basse the translation of the tenth Satire of Juvenal, printed with the initials W. B. in 1617, under the title of, That which seems Best is Worst. (Restituta, i. 41.)

BASSE. (See Bas.)

BASSEE, (Bonaventure de la,) a French Capucin friar, born in the latter years of the sixteenth century. Previous to entering that religious order, he had been professor of philosophy at Douai. He was the author of a religious book, often reprinted and translated into French, known by the different titles of Parochianus Obediens, Theophilus Parochialis, or Parochophilus. He died in 1650. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASSELIN, (Olivier,) a French poet, who flourished during the latter half of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries, in Lower Normandy. A fulling mill which was his property, at the confluence of the rivers Vire and Virene, still bears the name of Moulin Basselin. His poems, known by the name of Vaux-de-Vire, under which he himself mentions them, are all of a gay and joyous character, and sing the praises of wine, (or of cider, the national beverage of Normandy;) while they speak of love, that frequent and engrossing theme of the poetry of the age, only to depreciate it by a comparison with the superior charms of the joys of Bacchus. They are chiefly adapted for singing in chorus, and appear to have been so sung during the lifetime, and in the company of their author, who travelled through the country with them, "a welcome guest." For the time in which these songs were composed, the language is

polished, and they betray no inconsiderable acquaintance with the classical poets, especially with Anacreon, whom the author often happily imitates. Basselin in his latter days grew poor, probably from the profusion of his expenditure, and his free mode of life; and he appears to have come by a violent death. A contemporary Vau-de-Vire has the lines,

"Hélas! Olivier Basselin
N'orron nous poinct de vos nouvelles?
Vous ont les Engloys mys a fin."

Basselin's poems were orally preserved for nearly a century, during which time it is probable they went through many changes, till his countryman, Le Roux, collected and published them towards the end of the sixteenth century, (12mo, Vire, no date.) This edition was often reprinted, till a new one was prepared by Augustin Asselin, who restored the old orthography, under the title of, Les Vaudevires, Poësies du xv. Siècle, par Olivier Basselin, avec un Discours sur sa Vie et des Notes, Vire, 1811. The last edition has the title, Vaux-de-Vire d'Olivier Basselin, Poëte Normand de la fin du xiv. Siècle, suivis d'un Choix d'Anciens Vaux-de-Vire, &c. publiés avec des Dissertations, des Notes, et des Variantes, par M. Louis du Bois, ancien Bibliothécaire, &c. Caen. 1821. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BASSELLI, (Daniello,) an engraver, who is stated by M. Heinecken only as having engraved after P. Caton. Mr. Strutt mentions an upright plate, arched at the top, executed by him after that artist, representing Daniel in the lion's den, etched, and retouched with the graver, in a very slight style. The effect is not well managed, nor is the drawing correct. (Strutt, Dict. of Eng.)

BASSEN, (B . . ? van,) an architectural painter of great merit; as well his optic as his linear perspective being most true, and the illumination strictly artist-like. At Salzdahlen, in Germany, a picture representing a large hall filled with people existed some time ago. He lived also at London, where he was much appreciated. In the palace of Kensington are two pictures by him, Charles I. and his wife, and the king and queen of Bohemia. Still more admired are his small pictures, adorning the drawers of a very costly press of ivory, which was once in the Arundel collection, and thence bought by the earl of Oxford for 310*l*. Each drawer contains a picture by Poelerburg, and an architectural painting by Bassen. (Fiorillo. Nagler.)

BASSENGE, (Jean Nicolas,) born at Liege in 1758, a poet of considerable merit, who made himself remarkable by his republican opinions, and, after having taken an active part in the troubles of his own country, was residing in Paris as an emigrant at the breaking out of the revolution. He had ventured to show some disgust at the acts of violence which characterised the reign of terror, and was thrown into prison by order of Robespierre, but was released before that tyrant's fall. In 1798 he was deputy to the Council of the Five Hundred, and after the revolution of 18th Brumaire was a member of the corps législative, which he quitted on account of his republican opinions in 1802. He died in 1811, after having spent the last years of his life in retirement. His poems were published in 1822, with those of his friends Henkart and Regnier, in two volumes, entitled Loisirs de trois Amis. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASSEPORTE, (Madelaine Françoise, 1701—October, 1780,) a lady celebrated for her talent in painting in water-colours plants and other subjects of natural history, was born at Paris. Her ingenuity attracted the notice of Aubriet, painter at the Jardin du Roi, who cultivated her talents, and she took lessons of him, and was considered worthy to succeed him when he died in 1743. Louis XV. appointed her to give lessons in flower-painting to the princesses his daughters. Her works are to be found in the collections of amateurs, but her principal performance is the continuation of the superb collection of plants painted on vellum, commenced for Gaston, duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIII., deposited in the library of the museum of natural history. Her portion is the least forcible of the collection; nevertheless, there is much grace and elegance in her design, but the energy and truth which characterise those of Aubriet are not to be found. Mlle. Basseport also engraved some plates for the Crozat collection and others. We have by her the Martyrdom of St. Fidelio de Sigmaringa, after P. A. Robert, and Diana and Endymion, after a design by Sebastiano Conca. There are also three books of flowers, drawn from nature by her, and engraved by Avril. (Biog. Univ. Bryan's Dict.)

BASSET, (John,) the author of two works on navigation, viz. A Pathway to Perfect Sailing, 4to, London, 1664, and A Nautical Discourse to prove the Way of a Ship, 4to, London, 1644, the latter of which was published as an appendix

to Potter's work on the same subject. His Pathway had a considerable share of reputation in its time. He took a part in Bond's controversy on the longitude, but we are not aware that any particulars of his life are known.

BASSET, the name of three engravers mentioned by M. Heinecken.

1. *Antoine*, by whom we have a plate of the Return from Egypt, engraved after Rubens, a middling-sized upright plate. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

2. *André*, who worked at Paris, by whom there is a portrait of René Charles de Maupou, first president, engraved after Le Chevalier.

3. *François*, also of Paris, who was a printseller, and in partnership with Basset the younger. He engraved after F. Boucher. (Dict. des Artistes.)

BASSET, (C. A.) a French Benedictine, born about 1750, who distinguished himself by his endeavours to improve popular education in France. In 1791 he was professor of rhetoric at the school of Sorrèze, but was obliged by the revolution to emigrate. In 1806 he returned to France, and died at Paris in 1828. He published a considerable number of books on subjects connected with education. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASSET DE LA MARELLE, (Louis,) a French lawyer and magistrate, who in July 1794 was put to death, with his wife and son, by the revolutionary tribunal. He is known as the anthor of a book entitled La Différence du Patriotisme National chez les Français et chez les Anglais. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASSET, (Peter,) an English writer of the fifteenth century, born of a good family in Staffordshire. He was chamberlain of Henry V., whom he attended in his campaigns, and wrote a history of his own times, which is still preserved in MS. under the title Acta Regis Henrici V. It was in the College of Arms. (Tanner.)

BASSETTI, (Marc Antonio, 1588—1630,) a painter, born at Verona. He was a scholar of Felice Ricio, called Brusasorci, but left him early to pursue his studies at Venice, where he paid great attention to the admirable colourists of that school. The style which he seems most to have preferred is that of Tintoretto. After leaving Venice he went to Rome, whence, after copying several of the pictures of the best masters, he returned to Verona. The excellence of Bassetti lay as well in colouring as design, the former of which is in many respects, particularly in draperies, similar to that of Titian, notwithstanding, as stated above, that he preferred the tones of Tintoretto. He painted several pictures for the public edifices of his native city. In the church of S. Tommaso is a picture of St. Peter and other saints; in S. Anastasia, the Crowning of the Virgin; in S. Stefano, an altar-piece representing various bishops of the city arrayed in their sacred habits, admirably contrasted; besides other works, which evidence that he held a high rank as an historical painter. At Rome there are in the church dell' Anima two frescos of the Birth and the Circumcision of Christ. He died of the plague, which ravaged Verona in 1630. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. ii. 157, iii. 199. Bryan's Dict.)

BASSETTI, (Simone,) a very learned citizen of Bergamo. He wrote, Virtutum et Vitiorum Monomachia, Bergami, 1616; De Laurent. Justin. Berg. Præfecti Sisusdu Dial. *ibid.* 1617. (Calvi Script. Bergam.)

BASSEWITZ, (Hen. Friedrich, born 1680, died 1749,) president of the privy council to the duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and knight of the order of St. Andrew, of the first class; was for several years ambassador from his own court to Peter the Great, and during his residence in Russia composed some curious historical memoirs relative to the principal political characters and events in that country, from the year 1713 to 1725. Extracts from them were published in Busching's Magazin für die neue Historie, under the title of Eclaircissemens sur plusieurs faits relatifs au Règne de Pierre le Grand, &c. On the death of Peter, Bassewitz was instrumental in raising Catherine I. to the throne.

BASSI, (Ugo,) a natural son of the family of Visconti, born at Pisa about the latter end of the thirteenth century. At the death of his father, the government of that republic having refused him, on account of his illegitimate birth, the possession of his paternal inheritance, which comprehended the lordships of Arborea and Oritagni, and a full third of the whole island of Sardinia, without the payment of 10,000 florins by way of investiture, he conceived so implacable a hatred against every individual connected even by name with Pisa, as to adopt one of the most extraordinary modes of vengeance.

He began with offering the dominion of the whole island to James II. king of Arragon, a warlike and powerful sove-

reign; and as the Malaspina, the Doria, and other noble families possessed great estates in the island, he contrived to persuade them to follow his example, by showing how much to their advantage it would be to have for their sovereign so great a monarch as James, instead of the poor republic of Pisa. Having so far succeeded in his undertaking, he then informed the Pisan government of the project of the king of Arragon, and offered himself to defend the island against any attempt he could make, if they would assist him with a body of soldiers. They did so, and Bassi having taken care to separate them into small detachments, on the 11th April, 1323, had them all killed, together with the merchants and travellers who could be found on his estates; and although he afterwards closed his ports against the fleet of Arragon, James did not relinquish the project of conquering the island, which, after three years, was given to him by treaty of the 10th June, 1326.

BASSI, (Pietro Andrea de',) a native of Ferrara, flourished about the year 1470. He published La Teseide Poema di Giovanni Boccaccio chiosato e dichiarato, Ferrara, 1475, folio. Bassi undertook this work at the desire of Niccolo III. duke of Ferrara, the ancestor of whom he much praises in his dedication. He complains therein to be very old, and much suffering from illness. He wrote also a work entitled Le Forze d'Ercole, printed at Ferrara, also in 1475, and which Haym and Orlandi have ascribed to Boccaccio. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASSI, (Martino,) a Milanese architect, who lived in the middle of the sixteenth century, and is chiefly known to us for the vigorous opposition that he offered to the capricious alterations and additions, with which Pellegrino Tibaldi was about to disfigure the Duomo of Milan. No fabric has been more unfortunate than this superb edifice; which, although highly effective on account of its size, the splendour of its brilliant marble, and the solemnity of its interior, yet begets a feeling of disappointment in the spectator. It cannot but be regarded as a failure from the heterogeneous features of its principal front, which is an absurd mixture of Gothic and Italian architecture struggling for pre-eminence; from its want of general elevation; and from the absence of towers on the western end to give dignity to that façade. The Italians appear never to have felt the true spirit of Gothic architecture. The genius of Roman art has always been too influential on their taste, and thus there was no really predominant period when the Gothic exclusively prevailed as in other countries; a period between the crude erections of the barbarous ages, and the more refined productions of the "rinascimento." Hence, although Heinrich von Genunden, towards the end of the fourteenth century, began this cathedral in a character purely Gothic; yet every succeeding architect, apparently ignorant of that style of art, seems to have done his best to destroy all the unity of the conception of the original designer. Bassi, with much good sense, exerted himself to prevent the prurient genius of Pellegrini from introducing some fresh blemishes, and roused the spirit of Palladio, Vignola, Vasari, and other leading men of the time to support his opinions, which he published in a volume entitled, Dispareri in Materia d'Architettura e di Prospettiva.

BASSI, (Simeone,) born at Benevento towards the end of the sixteenth century. From a book which he published under the title of Apologia per la Monarchia di Spagna, in answer to La Pietra del Paragone Politico, by Trajano Boccalini, it appears that he had dwelt for some time in Spain, and was by no means attached to the interest of France. From him we have a collection of Rime Toscane, recorded by Ginguené, in which he assumes the titles of Patrizio, that is, nobleman, and Canonico Beneventano, published at Madrid in 1610, 4to, and secondly, Frammenti dell' Epica Poesia, Venezia, 1615, 4to.

BASSI, (Giuseppe,) a patrician and count of Villetri, flourished at Rome about 1630, being mentioned in Allatii Opes Urbanæ. Taking human affairs rather whimsically, he wrote several works in that strain—Se le cose umane sieno più degre di niso o di piento, Roma, 1625, 12mo; another treatise on the aptitude of men to reflect rather upon the imperfections, than to applaud the perfections of their neighbours, *ibid.* 1625, 12mo. Some more works are enumerated in Mazzuchelli.

BASSI, the name of three Italian artists.

1. *Francesco*, the elder, called Il Cremonese da Paesi, (1642—about 1700,) a native of Cremona, and so called from his eminence in painting landscape, which he touched with great spirit, and at the same time with sufficient finish. His powers were extremely varied and pleas-

ing; united to great polish, he had much power in his shading and warmth of tone. He frequently introduced into his pictures figures of men and animals in a tolerably correct taste. His works are in many of the private collections at Venice. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iv. 132. Bryan's Dict.)

2. *Francesco* the younger, also a Cremonese, the pupil, and probably a relative of the former. He too was a landscape painter, but much inferior to his preceptor. His works are also in various collections. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iv. 132.)

3. *Francesco*, (1652—1732,) a painter of the Bolognese school, and born in that city. In most accounts he is called a scholar of Lorenzo Pasinelli, and said to have died at the early age of twenty-nine years, in 1693; but Lanzi supposes this to have originated in mistake, for that Oretti calls him a scholar of Barbieri, and afterwards of Gennari, and that he died in 1732, aged eighty. In the church of S. Antonio in Bologna is a picture by Bassi of that saint taken up to heaven by angels, which is greatly admired. He was also an admirable copyist, especially of the pictures of Guercino. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. v. 3; vi. 15, 16. Bryan's Dict.)

BASSI, or BASSO, (Bartolomeo,) an able painter of perspective at Genna, a pupil of Ansaldi. His style is pleasant and delicate, wherefore many artists made him add architecture and perspective to their works. His scenery for theatres was especially admired. He died about 1650. (Nagler.)

BASSI, (Ferdinando,) an eminent naturalist, native of Bologna. He died on the 9th of May, 1774, leaving to the institute of that city his library, his herbarium, and all that he had collected during his travels, which could serve to promote the interest of his favourite science.

BASSI, (Laura Maria Caterina,) a learned Italian lady, born at Bologna on the 13th October, 1711. Her father, who was a doctor of law, instilled into her mind the love of learning, and her progress in literature and science was truly surprising. At the age of twenty-one, on the 17th April, 1732, she held a public thesis in philosophy, in which she defended her opinion against seven professors, in the most classical language, in the presence of cardinals Lambertini and Grimaldi; and on the 12th of May following she received the doctor's degree in philosophy, and was received a member of the Philosophical College, with the professorship, and authority of giving public lectures on experimental philosophy, which she did till the time of her death. This extraordinary solemnity was celebrated by all the contemporary poets, and two large collections of their poems were published with her portrait, bearing the inscription, L. M. C. Bassi, Phil. Doct. Coll. Acad. Institut. Scientiar. Societ. ætat. ann. xx., with a distich alluding by her name to Petrarca's Laura.

"Laura, vale, ingenio quæ et carmine nota Petrarchæ:
Laura hæc eloquio et mente Petrarca sibi."

By the order of the senate, a medal was struck, bearing on one side her likeness, and on the other the figure of Minerva appearing before a young woman, and holding a lamp on one hand, and the inscription, "Soli cui fas vidisse Minervam." Nor were the acquirements of Madame Bassi confined to philosophical and mathematical knowledge; for she was eminently skilled in literature, and particularly in the Greek, Latin, and French languages, which procured her the honour of being a member of several literary academies. It is asserted that she had written a poem on the wars of Italy, which has not been printed.

In 1738 she married Joseph Veratti, a physician, to whom she bore several children; and after an exemplary life of honourable exertion, and distinguished by her great charity to the poor and the orphan, she died on the 20th of February, 1778.

BASSI, an Italian singer, one of the most excellent buffos Italy ever produced, perhaps the last of the ancient school. In 1797 he visited Germany with the Compagnie Guardasoni, where especially his performance in Don Giovanni made a great noise. His popularity remained the same when he reappeared in Italy. He died in 1825 at Vicenza. (Schilling.)

BASSIANO, (Landi,) a celebrated physician, a native of Plaisance. He studied at Padua under J. B. Monti, and took degrees in philosophy and medicine. In 1544 he was appointed to teach philosophy, but he resigned his chair in 1547 for that of theoretical medicine, succeeding Ant. Fracantianus. He was appointed to another chair upon the death of De Oddis, and continued his duties until the time of his melancholy death, which took place from an attack made by a villain, who pierced him in seven places with a bayonet. He died October 31, 1562. He was esteemed one of the most eloquent professors in the university

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of Padua. He published, Dialogus qui Barbaro-Mastix, seu, Medicus inscribitur, Venet. 1533, 4to; De Humana Historia, vel de Singularum Hominis Partium Cognitione, lib. ii. Basil, 1542, 8vo; Francof. 1605, 8vo; Iatrologia. Basil, 1543, 4to; Venet. 1557, 4to; Præfatio in Aphorismos Hippocratis, Patav. 1552, 8vo; De Origine et Causa Pestis Patavinæ anni 1555, 8vo; De Incremento Libellus, Venet. 1556, 8vo.

BASSIANO, (Ulisse,) a native of Bologna, and an intimate friend of M. A. Flaminio, who advised him to pursue the legal profession, which counsel Bassiano could not follow, on account of feeble health. In 1549 he lived at Rome with Conte Torelli. Several of his poems are inserted in the rare work of G. P. Ubaldini, Carm. Poet. Nobil. Mediol. 1563, 8vo. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASSIANUS, (Johannes,) an eminent jurist, but few particulars of whose life are known, except that he was born at Cremona, and lived at Bologna about the end of the twelfth century. He is supposed to have died at a great age; Odefredus says at the age of a hundred years. His most striking characteristic as a writer is the extreme precision with which he explains his opinions, although sometimes the very effort to be clear involves his meaning in obscurity. Savigny, in his History of the Roman Law in the Middle Ages, has given a list and character of his writings.

BASSIGNANA, (Giovanni Stefano da,) so named from his birthplace, a castle near the Po. He was a Carmelite friar, and flourished from 1480 to 1520. He studied at Pavia, and became a reader in different convents of his order. He was elected commissary-general over the convents of Malegnano, Lodi, and Crema. At the chapter general, held at Naples in 1510, he was made a compagno of the prior-general. From the latter he received directions to inspect all the libraries of the order, and to publish some of the works of famous Carmelite monks. Having subsequently been sent to France, he returned in 1516 to Italy, and was shortly after nominated by the pope governatore dell' Isola Gorgona in the Adriatic, whence he took the name Gio. Step. Gorgonio. He published a work of his own, Oratio de Animæ Immortal., cum Exhortatione contra Infideles; besides editing several works of Carmelite monks. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASSIGNANO, (Baldo da,) a poeta volgare of the first epoch of Italian literature. He is mentioned in Allacci's Index amongst the poets of whom manuscripts are preserved in the Vatican, Barberini, and Ghisiani libraries.

BASSINET, (the Abbé Alexander Joseph de,) a native of Avignon, born in 1733, who obtained great reputation as a preacher. After the breaking out of the revolution, he was charged with having received the king's brother into his house in 1792, and only escaped the scaffold by concealing himself. After the 18th Brumaire, he supported himself at Paris by literary employment. He was one of the editors of the Magasin Encyclopédique. In 1806 he was arrested for being engaged in a political correspondence, and imprisoned in the Temple for several years. He died in 1813. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASSINI, (Tommaso,) a painter of the modern school, born in Modena, and who flourished some time in the fourteenth century. His works and the exact period when he lived are alike uncertain. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iv. 26, vi. 16.)

BASSINON, (Philip,) an Italian contrapuntist of the fifteenth century, and one of the first whose history or works have reached us. He wrote some masses, which in the earlier period of typography (1513) were printed at Venice, by Ottavio Petruccio da Fossembrone. They appeared in a collection, called Missæ diversorum Auctorum.

BASSO, the name of several minor Italian writers.

Basso, (*Giovanni*,) reader of philosophy at Padua, was one of the first who called attention to the errors of Aristotle's system of spontaneous generation, by researches, the continuation of which was published by Vallisneri. (Nov. Letter. di Venezia.)

Basso, (*Girolamo*,) a Milanese, and ordinary physician to the ospedal maggiore of that city. Some consider him the writer of Il Flagello de' Medici; but it is pretty certain that it belongs not to him. See Boviel, Z. (Picinelli. Mazzuchelli.)

Basso, (*Simone*,) a poet and canon of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples. He published, Rime Toscane, Madrid, 1610, 4to; and some other works, which are mentioned by Toppi.

Basso, (*Antonio*,) a Neapolitan lawyer and poet, who acted a great part in the revolution of 1647. The duke de Guise mentions him largely in his Memoirs. "Tomeo Basso fut celui qui porta la parole, homme éloquent, et d'un esprit fort chaud,

et fort emporté. Il me dit que l'établissement de la République était si nécessaire, il me priait d'en vouloir jeter les premiers fondements." It seems that he was one of the first movers of that insurrection, influencing the mob by his oratory. The duke de Guise caused him to be tortured, and then beheaded. He wrote, Parte prima (!) delle Poesie. Nap. 1645, 4to. (Toppi, Bibl. Napol. and Addizioni.)

Basso, (*Carlo Andrea*,) a native of Milan, of the congregation degli Oblati, and a prior first at Anghiera, and then of Trezzo, lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He went with cardinal Giberto Borromeo to Rome, and died on his return to Milan. He wrote several religious books. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASSOL, (John,) a Scottish schoolman of the thirteenth century, denominated from the method and accuracy of his writings, doctor ordinatissimus, who was born some time during the reign of Alexander III., and in 1304 studied belles-lettres and philosophy at Oxford, under the tutelage of Duns Scotus, his illustrious fellow-countryman. So highly were his attainments esteemed by his master, that Scotus used to say, "If John Bassol be present, I have a sufficient auditory." In 1313 he entered into the order of Minorites, and was sent by the general of the order to Rheims, where he studied medicine and lectured on "the Master of the Sentences." From thence, in 1322, he went to Mechlin, where, after having taught theology, he died in 1347. There are extant the following works by him:—1. Commentaria seu Lecturâ in 4 libros Sentiarum curâ Orontii Finei Delphinatis edita. Paris, 1517, folio. 2. Miscellanea Philosophica et Medica, *ib.* (Cave, Historia Literaria.)

BASSOMPIERRE, (François de,) a maréchal of France, celebrated for his courage and his gallantries during the reigns of Henri IV. and Louis XIII. He was born in Lorraine, April 12, 1579, and was descended from a branch of the house of Cleves. He made his first campaign in 1602, in the war against the duke of Savoy; and the following year he distinguished himself in the imperial service in Hungary. He returned to France to become the friend and one of the ornaments of the court of Henri IV. In 1617 he was present as grand master of the artillery at the siege of Château-Porcieu; and he was wounded at that of Rhétel. In 1620 he was present, as maréchal-de-camp, at the battle of Pont-de-Cé, and at the sieges of St. Jean d'Angéli, Montpelier, &c. In 1622 he was made maréchal of France. He was afterwards sent as ambassador to Spain; and in 1625 was ambassador first in Switzerland, and then in England. After his return to France he signalized himself in other military actions; but after the influence of Richelieu was established, he was sacrificed to that minister's jealousy, and was committed to the Bastille (in 1631), where he remained till the minister's death. He died of apoplexy in 1646. Bassompierre was in every respect a man of brilliant talents. The memoirs of his time are full of anecdotes of his actions and sayings. While in the Bastille, he occupied his time in composing Memoirs of his Life from 1598—1631, and a Relation of his Embassy, which were published after his death. A Supplement to his Memoirs was published in 1802, of somewhat doubtful authenticity. (Biog. Univ.)

BASSOT, (Jacques,) the name attached to a singular book on the existence of giants, entitled, Histoire véritable du Giant Teutobochus, Roi des Teutons, &c. Paris, 1613. The giant Teutobochus, whose pretended bones were at that time exhibited by a surgeon named Pierre Masuyer, is here stated to have been about twenty-six feet high. It has been supposed that the real author of the book was Pierre Masuyer himself, under this assumed name. The work caused a great sensation at the time of its publication. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASSOTTI, (Giovanni Francesco,) a painter of the Roman school, born at Perugia, and who flourished about 1665. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. ii. 193, vi. 16.)

BASSUEL, (Peter,) a Parisian surgeon, born in that city in 1706, and received a master in surgery in 1730. He was elected into the Royal Academy of Surgery in 1731 and made royal demonstrator of therapeutics in 1745, in the room of Hévin. He was highly esteemed for his probity, his amenity, and his talents. He was an eloquent debater in the discussions of the academy. M. Morand gave the eulogy upon his death, which took place June 4, 1757. He published some papers in the Memoirs of the Academy, relating to the physiology of the heart.

BASSUS. Of the different persons who bore this name, E. H. Barker has given a full account in the Classical Journal, Nos. 60 and 61, extracted from the works of different scholars; the sum and

substance of which is, that there were, 1. Cneius Aufidius, who lived during the civil wars of Marius and Sylla, and is stated by Cicero, Tusc. v. 39, to have spoken in the senate after he had become blind; but as he wrote a Grecian history, he is prettily said to have retained his eye-sight in literature. Before his time, persons were prohibited from importing panthers from Africa into Italy; but he obtained a remission of the enactment in favour of those which were brought for the purpose of being exhibited in the games at the Circus.—2. Cn. Aufidius Orestes, the adopted son of the former, was the author of a Latin history, only a few fragments of which have come down to us.—3. Aufidius, who lived to a very advanced age, and was the author of a Latin history, in thirty-one books, of which those of Pliny were intended as a continuation. According to Pliny, Epist. iii. 5, he adopted in the last eight books a kind of Tacitean obscurity, and perhaps from the same cause, the impossibility of speaking and writing openly during the latter years of Nero's reign. The last two were, however, in all probability one and the same individuals.—4. Junius, an orator in the time of Augustus. Some specimens of his speeches have been preserved in the Declamations of Seneca, who finds fault with the bitterness of his language. According to Quintilian, he was called *Asinus Albus*, "a white ass;" an expression that no scholar has been able to explain satisfactorily; because none have been aware that *albus* is merely a corruption of *balbus*, for thus the abusive Roman would be the counterpart of the Greek Thersites.—5. Ventidius, who was born in the country of the Piceni, and carried, when an infant, in the arms of his mother, when she followed the triumphal car of Pompeius Strabo. During the early part of his life he was a muleteer, but following Cæsar into Gaul, he brought himself into such notice, that he was raised to the consulship, when he obtained a triumph over the Parthians, and was honoured with what fell to the lot of only a few Roman citizens—a public funeral.—6. Cæsius, a lyric poet, a little older than the time of Quintilian, who says he had seen him, and places him next to Horace. According to Diomedes the grammarian, he wrote some verses in the Molossic measure, one of which has been preserved:—

Romanis | Germanis | devictis | victores;

while Priscian says, he wrote a work on metres; but this was, perhaps, merely a prologue to one of his books of Lyrics dedicated to Nero. He is thought to be the person to whom Persius addressed his sixth satire, and is said to have been destroyed, when residing at his villa, during an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.—7. Caius, or rather Gavius, or Gabius, a grammarian, whose work On the Origin of Words is quoted by A. Gellius, and that On Demons, by Johann. Lydus de Mensib. p. 57, who states, on the authority of Gaius, that Janus was a kind of half-deity, who floated midway between heaven and earth, and whose business it was to convey the prayers of men to the ears of the gods. He is thought to have flourished in the time of Trajan.—8. Saleius, an epic poet of some celebrity in his day: for he is praised by Tacitus, and was raised by the bounty of Vespasian from the humble state in which, according to Juvenal, vii. 80, he had previously lived. It would seem, however, from Quintilian, that, as in the case of Valerius Flaccus, age did not ripen the fruits of his earlier years.—9. Julius, who was accused of receiving presents contrary to law, but was defended successfully by Pliny the younger.—10. The last person mentioned in Barker's list is the tragic poet, ridiculed frequently by Martial, and abused for his sordid and disgusting habits. To the ten preceding must be added,—11. Lollius of Smyrna, who was the author of some Greek epigrams, one of which is on the death of Cæsar Germanicus; and lastly, Cassianus Scholasticus, to whom has been attributed the collection of Greek writers on Agriculture: an opinion from which Needham, the editor of the Geoponica, Cant. 1704, 8vo, is disposed to dissent; who says that neither the time when, nor the place where Bassus lived, is known for certain; for though the author speaks in v.6, of his farm in Μαρατωνιμῳ, yet nobody has yet been able to discover such a place. Had, however, Needham remarked that the passage in question relates to the culture of vines, and remembered that one of the most celebrated wines of antiquity was produced at Maroneia, in Thrace, probably similar to the Tokay of Hungary, he would have seen perhaps that Μαρατωνιμω χωριῳ is only a corruption of Μαρωνιτειῳ εμῳ χωριῳ *i.e.* "my farm in the district of Maroneia."

BASSUS, (Antonio Maria,) a poet of Cremona in the sixteenth century. He wrote P. V. Maronis Bucolicon, Georgicon, &c., index, Venitiis, 1586. This opus

laboriosissimum, he is said, by contemporaneous authors, to have completed the more eagerly, "as he knew that Virgilius and he had frequented the same Gymnasium of Cremona." (Arisius, Cremona Literata.)

BASSVILLE, (Nicolas Jean Hugon de,) a French writer, who published several works of a miscellaneous character. At the epoch of the revolution, he was editor of the Mercure National. In 1792 he was named secretary of legation at Naples, and was murdered by a mob at Rome, on the 13th January following. His death was the subject of several poems in Italian and French, and was much resented by the National Convention. (Biog. Univ.)

BAST, (Peter,) an engraver, who made six plates of parables, published by C. Visscher in 1598. Some of his engravings are also in Meteran's Netherland History. (Nagler.)

BAST, (Martin Jean de,) an ecclesiastic of Gand, born in 1753, who took an active part in the revolution of Brabant in 1789. He afterwards became more moderate in his political principles, and devoted his leisure to the study of antiquities. A list of his publications is given in the Supplement to the Biog. Univ. After the conquest of Belgium by the French, he was a constant object of search, but escaped under different disguises. He died in 1825, and was then canon of St. Bavon.

His nephew, *Lavin Amand Maria de Bast*, obtained some reputation as an engraver and artist, and also published several works of no great importance connected with his pursuits. He was born in 1787, and died in 1832. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAST, (Frederic Jacob,) was born about 1772, in the territory of Hesse-Darmstadt, and was the son of the rector of the gymnasium at Bouviller, from whom he imbibed a taste for classical literature, and especially Greek, that never left him till his death, by apoplexy, at Paris, Nov. 1811. After studying at Jena, under Griesbach and Schutz, the editors of the New Testament and Æschylus, he made his first appearance as a classical scholar with his Notes on the Banquet of Plato, and shortly afterwards printed a specimen of a new edition of Aristænetus, both of which were based on MSS. found in the Imperial Library at Vienna, where he was then living in the suite of the representative of Hesse-Darmstadt at the court of Austria. Like Rutgersius, Grotius, and Spanheim, he divided his time between diplomacy and philology, having been appointed secretary of legation at the congress of Radstadt, and subsequently in a similar capacity at Paris. For his services in conducting and bringing to a happy conclusion the long and difficult question of the indemnity to be paid by France to the German states at the close of the war, he obtained the title of a chevalier, which was seldom granted except for military services, and to persons of noble birth. During his residence at Paris, he occupied himself without intermission in the collation of Greek MSS., and gave in 1805 the fruits of some of his researches in the Lettre Critique à M. Boissonade. This was translated subsequently into Latin by Wiedeburg of Helmstadt, and printed at Leipsic in 1809, together with an appendix by Schæfer, whose edition of Gregorius Corinth. de Dialect. published at Leipsic, is enriched with the numerous notes of Bast, and his both learned and valuable Dissertation on Palæography, the object of which is to show how errors have crept into Greek authors by the scribes mistaking not only single letters, but combinations of letters expressed in contractions slightly different from each other. After his death, the university of Oxford purchased a portion of his papers and books, which are now deposited in the Bodleian.

BASTA, (George,) an Epirote by family, though born at Rocca, near Tarentum, commanded a regiment of Albanian cavalry, in the service of the duke of Parma, when governor of the Netherlands. He distinguished himself in 1596 by provisioning the town of La Fère, which was besieged by Henry IV. He afterwards passed into the service of the emperor, and was made a count. He died in 1697. He left two books on branches of military science. (Biog. Univ.)

BASTA, (Giuseppe, 1743—1819,) an Italian jurist. His early education was in Naples. After some years he took priest's orders, and opened a private school, for students at law, at Naples. Ferdinand I. appointed him professor extraordinary at the university, but he was unable to obtain one of the regular professorships there. He published some juristical works, Institutiones Jurium Universitatum, Naples, 1777; Institutiones Juris Romano-Neapolitani, 1780. (Tipaldo, iv. 321.)

BASTARD, or BESTARD, a painter

of Majorca, and pupil of C. Maratta. In the island of Palma, some charming pictures by him are to be found, the best of which is, Angels ministering to Christ in the Desert, which is in the building of the university at Palma. (Fiorillo. Nagler.)

BASTARD, (Thomas,) a celebrated epigrammatist in the reign of Elizabeth, who afterwards went into the church, and in the end became, as Anthony Wood expresses it, "a quaint preacher," (Athen. Oxon. ii. 227, edit. Bliss,) was a native of Blandford, and was educated at Winchester college. He must have been born prior to 1560, if Wood be correct in stating that having removed to New college, Oxford, he was made perpetual fellow in 1588. After taking his degree of B.A. in 1590, he wrote a severe satire "upon all persons of note in Oxford who were guilty of amorous exploits," which was in Wood's possession, and which, though Bastard denied the authorship of it, occasioned his expulsion from the university. He subsequently suffered much from poverty, and in his epigrams, seven books of which he printed in 1598, under the title of Chrestoleros, he says that he is

"Now left naked of prosperity,
And subject unto bitter poverty;"

while elsewhere he complains that he could obtain nothing from a bookseller for the whole collection. He had by this date taken a lesson of forbearance from his earlier propensity, and assumes credit to himself for avoiding personalities in his epigrams, having, as he remarks, "turned all their bitterness rather into sharpness." According to Sir John Harington, (book ii. epigr. 64,) Bastard was in orders at the time he wrote Chrestoleros, but he does not appear to have obtained any preferment until after the accession of James I., when he wrote a Latin poem in hexameters, Serenissimo, potentissimoque Monarchæ Jacobo, &c., which he afterwards enlarged, and printed in 1605. This would seem to be the same piece which Anthony Wood calls Poema entit. Magna Britannia, to which he assigns the date of 1605, which the author of the General Biographical Dictionary, however, imagines a distinct work. It is very likely that this acceptable proof of his scholarship brought Bastard into notice, and he was first appointed one of the chaplains to the earl of Suffolk, whom Wood calls lord-treasurer, meaning probably lord-chamberlain. Bastard next obtained the vicarage of Beer Regis and the rectory of Almar, in Dorsetshire; and a Latin epigram he has left behind him, which Wood printed, shows that he was three times married. In 1615 he published fifteen sermons, in two separate volumes, and died three years afterwards. He lost his faculties late in life, and was confined for debt in the prison in All-hallows parish, Dorchester. He was buried on the 19th April, 1618, in the churchyard of the same parish. Wood says of him that "he was a person endowed with many rare gifts, was an excellent Grecian, Latinist, and poet."

BASTARD, or BASTART, (Guillaume de,) a French noble of great influence at the beginning of the fifteenth century, remarkable for his fidelity to his sovereign at that trying period. He was master of requests, captain of Bourges, and, during the internal wars, lieutenant-general of the province of Berry. He died in 1447. A detailed account of him and of other members of his family who have attained to some distinction in France, will be found in the Supplement to the Biog. Univ.

Dominique de Bastard, descended from this family, was born at Toulouse in 1683, and educated among the Jesuits. At a very early age he made himself remarkable by extraordinary ability at the bar, and as a magistrate, became distinguished through a long life by his clear-sighted judgments. He was first dean, and afterwards premier président of the parliament of his native town. He died in 1777.

François de Bastard, son of the foregoing, born at Toulouse in 1722, and, like his father, educated by the Jesuits, and distinguished like him as a magistrate. He was at a later period made a counsellor of state, and refused several appointments of high confidence. In 1773 he was made chancelier-garde-des-sceaux, and superintendant of finances and buildings to the comte d'Artois. He died in 1780. His name holds an important place in the domestic history of France during the years which preceded the French revolution. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASTARD, (John Pollexfen,) born at Kitley, in Devonshire, the son of William Bastard, member of parliament for North Worsley, has obtained a reputation in history by the vigour which he exercised in the repression of a general revolt among the workmen in the docks, &c. of Plymouth, excited by emissaries of the French republic. The rising was

so sudden and general, that no preparations were made to resist it, and the consequences might have been most serious, had not Bastard raised the militia, without waiting for the legal requisitions, and marched against the insurgents. He was member of parliament for his native county during thirty years, and died at Livorno in 1816. His body was brought to England, and buried in the church of Yealmpton, in Devonshire, where there is a monument to his memory.

BASTARDI, (Zaccheria,) a native of Modena, and a monk of Monte Cassino, died at Reggio about 1650. He wrote, Ceremoniale Monasticum Casinense, Venet. 1639, 4to, and some other works. (Mazzuchelli.)

BASTARO, (Giuseppe de,) a painter, a native of Rome, and, according to Baglioni, flourished during the pontificate of Urban VIII. There are several of his works in the churches in that city. One of his most admired productions is the picture he painted for the church of S. Maria Maggiore, representing the Assumption of the Virgin. In the church of S. Girolamo is a Descent from the Cross, and the Death of St. Jerome. (Bryan's Dict.)

BASTARUOLO, (Il,) See MAZZUOLI, GIUSEPPE.

BASTE, (Pierre,) a distinguished French naval officer, born at Bordeaux in 1678. An ardent advocate of the revolution, he distinguished himself in several small actions at the beginning of the war; was sent in 1794 to explore the coasts of New England; was employed in 1795 in the lac de Garda; and furnished valuable assistance at the siege of Mantua. He also distinguished himself by his bravery at the siege of Malta by the English, and was mainly instrumental in saving some part of the garrison. He was also employed in the unfortunate expedition to St. Domingo; and after his return, was made captain of a frigate. He was next employed in the Boulogne flotilla. In the latter years of his life he was employed by Napoleon chiefly in his land campaigns, and rendered frequent services on the great rivers of central Europe. He fell at the battle of Brienne in 1814. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASTER, (Job,) a celebrated botanist, was born at Zirizkee, in Zealand, in 1711, and devoted himself almost entirely to the study of natural history, particularly botany. He studied and took his degree of doctor of medicine at Leyden in 1731; and Haller has thought his thesis, De Osteogeniâ, worthy of a place in his collection. In 1759 he published at Haarlem, Natuurlyke uytspanningen behelzende eeninge Waarneemingen over somige zee Planten en zee Insecten, which was followed by, Opuscula subsecisa, Observationes Miscellaneas de Animalibus et Plantis quibusdam Marinis, eorumque Ovariis et Seminibus, Continentia, 2 vols, 4to, 1761-65. He also contributed papers to the Verhandelingen der Holland, to the Philosophical Transactions, and to the Acts of the Academy of the Curious in Nature. He died in 1775, having had the honour to have his name affixed to several genera of plants, by different professors celebrated for their botanical knowledge.

BASTERIO, (Nicolao di Carmagnola,) an Eremite friar of St. Augustin, known as a philosopher and theologian, which sciences he professed for many years in Pavia. He wrote, Trattato dei Silogismi, con alcuni Commentarii sopra la Logica di Paulo Veneto, Pavia, 1610. (Chiesa, Scritt. Piemont.)

BASTHOLM, (Christian,) a celebrated and talented Danish clergyman, was born at Copenhagen in 1740. His earlier labours were devoted rather to the natural sciences, and other branches of profane learning, than to the theological studies to which he was at length induced by his father's desire to apply himself; but he succeeded so well in these latter, that he passed his academical examination with great distinction. In 1764 he wrote an essay, which obtained the prize at the high school of Copenhagen, of which the subject was, An Omnia Officia, tam Naturalia quam Socialia e Studio propriam nostram Felicitatem promovendi deduci queant; but the imprimatur of the censor, professor Holm, was refused on account of some free opinions expressed in the essay on the relation between princes and subjects. He was unwilling to suffer any mutilation of his treatise, and thus it remained unpublished; but a more favourable judgment was passed on his essay De Morte eterna ut Consequente naturali Vitæ anteactæ, Havn. 1764. He exercised himself after this in German preaching, in which he took for his pattern the discourses of Dr. B. Münter, and in 1767 he accepted an invitation to the pastorship of the German community in Smyrna. Both here and on his journey he escaped numerous perils of shipwreck, earthquake, war, pestilence, and rebellion; but the dangerous and

disturbed position in which he found himself did not hinder him from composing an Explanation of the Lutheran Catechism for the School at Smyrna, Amsterdam, 1769; and The Praise of Messias, Zurich, 1770; both of them in German, but the latter was translated into Danish, and published at Copenhagen, 1772. For the first of these works, the author received a severe rebuke from the Missionary Society of Copenhagen, for having published it without their approbation; but the overseers of the church of Smyrna declared that it was ridiculous to suppose that man incapable of *writing* religious instruction who had been judged qualified to impart such instruction orally, and the work was used in the public school of Smyrna during the author's stay, (four years,) and after his departure. On his return to Denmark, Bastholm held successively the pastorship of several small communities, till the universal applause which his sermons gained procured him the appointment of first Danish court preacher. At this time he was employed on various works, of which the most important are, A Treatise on the Resurrection of the Dead, (German,) Kopenhagen, 1774, (translated into Danish by Birch, 1777; Swedish, Stockholm, 1779;) Spiritual Eloquence, (Danish, Copenhagen, 1775; German by Markus, 1780; Swedish, Stockholm, 1781.) These works, by the express command of the emperor Joseph II. were used in every public place of education in Austria. Spiritual Discourses, Copenhagen, 1777 and 1783, (Swedish, Stockholm, 1799.) The Jewish History, Copenhagen, 1777 to 1782, (German, Flensburg, 1784.) After this came his Translation of the New Testament, with free Annotations; a work which involved him in much controversy, during the course of which he attempted to show that the proof of the divinity of Jesus Christ must be drawn from other arguments than those to be found in the first chapter of St. John, and similar places. In 1782, after a journey which he took for the recovery of his health, and for literary purposes, to Lund, Stockholm, and Upsala, he was charged with the management of the cadets' academy at Copenhagen, and shortly after was made Royal Confessor.

Among many other works, of which the chief was, the Main Doctrines of the Christian Religion, Copenhagen, 1783; and Natural Religion, as it is found in the writings of the heathen philosophers, *ib.* 1784; Bartholm published an Attempt for the better Regulation of the External Service of God, 1785, a work which excited universal attention, and drew upon him the severe censure of the clergy of his own country. In Sweden the work was prohibited; and in Denmark the press sent forth for some time little else than controversial tracts on the subject of this book. His book of Religious Instruction for Youth, 1786, 1788, and 1790, met also with much opposition. His Accounts of Jesus Christ by the Evangelists according to order of time, Copenhagen 1786, (Swedish, Stockholm, 1797,) was an attempt to show the advantage of his proposed plan of reading in the churches a consecutive history, instead of detached passages; a proposal, however, which was not accepted. The book on Self-Murder, 1787, he had the pleasure of hearing from an intended suicide had been the instrument of his preservation. Among his other works about this time, may be named, Philosophy for the Unlearned, 1787, (in German, Copenhagen and Leipsic, 1788; in Swedish by Lundblad, Lund, 1791 and 1793;) Short Review of the History of Revealed Religion, Copenhagen, 1789; Philosophical Letters on the State of the Soul after the Death of the Body, 1790; and Objects of the Founder of the Christian Religion in his Efforts for Mankind, 1793. In 1789, he was director of the Society for the furtherance of the study of natural history; member of the royal commission for the improvement of public instruction in Denmark; and co-director of the Academy for Teachers at Blauenhof, near Copenhagen. About this time, too, he wrote several theological works, amongst which were, The Discourses of Jesus, translated from the original language, 1797; Preparations of Providence for the Ennobling of the Human Race by Means of the Religion of Jesus, as a Proof of the Divine Origin of this latter, 1798; and other works; which exhibit Bastholm as a strenuous opponent of the attacks upon Christianity which were made by Horrebow and other Danish writers, in the last years of the eighteenth century. Towards the end of this century, our author retired from all his public offices, on account of his increasing weakness of body, to enjoy in the society of his only son, and a few other friends, a life of quietness and leisure; but which, as appears by many philosophical tracts, published after his retirement, was by no means a life of idleness. He died at

Copenhagen in 1819, aged nearly ninety years. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BASTIANI, (Francesco,) a Venetian engraver, who engraved after Guido, Francesco Salviati, and other masters. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BASTIANI, (Giuseppe,) of Macera, a painter, who flourished in 1594, and is supposed by Lanzi to have decorated the chapel of S. Biagio at Ascoli with historical pictures in fresco. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. ii. 115.)

BASTIANINO. See FILIPPI, BASTIANO.

BASTIDE, (Fernando,) was at first a member of the order of Jesuits, in whose favour he wrote, but subsequently he left them, and became a dignitary in the cathedral of Valladolid. He left in MS. four large vols, on theological subjects.

BASTIDE, (J. H.) an artist in England, who designed, in conjunction with Captain Lempriere, a set of eight large views, under the title of a General and Particular Prospectus of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BASTIDE was the name of several French writers.

Philippe, (1620—1690,) a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, is the author of several religious tracts.

Louis, who flourished at the end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, also published some religious works.

Marc Bastide, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who enjoyed several high ecclesiastical dignities. He was a native of Berry, and died in 1668. His writings are all religious.

Jean François de Bastide, born at Marseilles in 1724, died at Milan in 1798, published an extraordinary number of romances, novels, dramas, &c., of which a list may be seen in the Biog. Univ. The books themselves have long been consigned to oblivion.

Marc Antoine de la Bastide, a French Protestant, born at Milhaud, in Rouergue, about 1624. In 1652 he came to England as secretary of the embassy, and remained seven or eight years. He was afterwards employed in several diplomatic missions to this country. After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he obtained a passport, and again settled in England. He died in 1704. He wrote several controversial tracts. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASTIEN (Jean François, 1747—1824,) a printer of Paris, who gained a considerable reputation by his numerous editions of older authors, and by publishing some valuable works on agriculture and gardening. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASTINI, (Vicenzo,) a contrapuntist, who flourished in the sixteenth century. The library of Munich possesses his Madrigali à 6 voci, Venezia, 1567; and more of his printed and MS. works are said to exist. (Schilling.)

BASTION, (Yves, 1751—1814,) a native of Britanny, who became a canon of St. Géneviève, at Paris, and having taken the oath exacted of the clergy, remained at Paris during the whole period of the revolution. His principal writings were elementary treatises on grammar and logic. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASTON, (Robert,) an English Latin poet of the fourteenth century, whose history is rather obscure, but who is said to have been a native of Yorkshire, educated at Oxford, and afterwards prior of the Carmelites at Scarborough. He is stated by Bale to have been buried at Nottingham. Some Latin poems on the Scottish wars and other subjects, preserved in verse, are attributed to him, but rather by conjecture than by good authority. A list of them will be found in Tanner. Some of them are certainly not his. According to some old historians, he was taken with king Edward in his expedition to Scotland in 1314, in order to compose poems on his expected victories; but being made prisoner by the Scots, they forced him to write a poem in praise of Edward Bruce. This poem began with the words,

"De planctu cudo metrum cum carmine nudo."

BASTON, (Josquin,) a Dutch contrapuntist of the first half of the sixteenth century. Concerning the precise time he lived, Burney and Baini do not agree —the former supposing that he was a pupil and ward of Tosquinus Pratensis, which would bring him some years later than the date given him by the other. The opinion of Baini is the more likely, as the third book of the Louvain Collection was printed in 1554, and the two former some years previous, in all which books songs of Baston are to be found. Salblinger's Concentus was printed at Augsburg in 1545, and there also several pieces of Baston's are to be found. Burney praises his compositions for their ease, rhythm, and melody, as well as for a distinct marking of the tune in which they are to be played. (Baini, Notizia de' Contrappuntisti. Burney. Schilling.)

BASTON, (T.) an English artist of little merit, who painted sea-pieces and shipping, many of which are engraved in mezzotinto and other styles by Kirkall, Harris, and others. He also etched some plates from his own designs, and amongst the rest a large print lengthways representing the *Royal Anne* surrounded by other ships, dated 1721. (Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

BASTON, (Guillaume André Réné,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Rouen in 1741. After pursuing his studies with success, he was made professor of theology at the college of Rouen. His activity in the disputes relating to the clergy at the beginning of the revolution, brought him into suspicion, and he was condemned to be transported. He escaped to England, and afterwards sought refuge in Germany. On his return to France, in 1802, he was made canon, and afterwards grand-vicar of Rouen. In 1813, Napoleon made him bishop of Séez, in which position he conducted himself with much imprudence. After the restoration he remained in a kind of disgrace, and lived in a certain degree of retirement. He died in 1825. The abbé Baston was a very fertile writer, though his works are not now of much interest. Some of them appeared anonymously. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BASTWICK, (John, M.D.) more celebrated on account of his connexion with politico-ecclesiastical history than as a physician, was born at Writtle, in Essex, in 1593, and having studied in Emmanuel college, Cambridge, went abroad, and took the degree of M.D. at Padua, then one of the most celebrated medical schools in Europe. His disposition to ecclesiastical controversy appeared in his earliest work, which was printed at Leyden in 1624, entitled, Elenchus Religionis Papisticæ, in quo probatur neque Epistolicam, neque Catholicam, imo neque Romanam esse. He afterwards published in England another work, which he entitled Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium, in which the bishops saw that there were many things levelled at them, and this led to his being cited before the High Commission court, where he received a sentence which appears to be very severe, being excommunicated, fined in 1000*l.*, prohibited from practising his profession of medicine, his book to be ignominiously burnt, himself to pay all costs of suit, and to be imprisoned till he recanted. He lay two years in the Gate-house, and while there wrote Apologeticus ad Præsules Anglicanos, and The New Litany, in which he still more exasperated the prelates of the time. For this he was sentenced to a fine of 5000*l.*, to stand in the pillory in New Palace-yard, and there lose his ears, and to suffer perpetual imprisonment in a remote part of the kingdom. In the same year Prynne, a lawyer, and Burton, a divine, were subjected to similar punishment. Bastwick was conveyed to Launceston castle, and from thence to a castle in the Scilly islands, where he remained till 1640, when an order for the release of the whole three was made by the house of Commons, and they were brought back to London, amidst the acclamations of a great multitude of people. The house also voted the several proceedings unjust, illegal, and against the freedom of the subject; the sentence was reversed; the fine remitted; and 5000*l.* ordered to be paid to each of them out of the sequestered estates of the archbishop of Canterbury and other persons who had been concerned in the prosecution.

Bastwick lived several years after his return in triumph, but obscurely, and it is not known when or where he died. He who had opposed himself in the early part of his career to episcopacy, had another enemy to combat in his later years: this was independency, against which he wrote with the same acrimony which appears in his earlier works. The titles of these writings are, 1. Independency not God's Ordinance. 2. The utter Routing of the whole Army of all the Independents and Sectaries, with the total Overthrow of their Monarchy; and 3. A defence of himself against Lilburn. In respect of ecclesiastical arrangements, he appears to have been a presbyterian.

BASUEL, (François,) a native of Franche-Comté, curé of Granvillers, who was author of a rare collection of sermons, printed in 1561 in that province. (Biog. Univ.)

BASZKOVIUS, (John,) a Polish preacher in Prussia, about the year 1700. He translated several German songs, which are printed in the Kanzyonuly Królewskie. (Bentkowski.)

BATACCHI, (Domenico,) a native of Livorno (Leghorn), who died in 1802, at the age of fifty-three, was author of a collection of Novelle, in verse, in sesta rima, published under the name of Padre Athanasio da Verrocchio; and another work, in 12 cantos, entitled Il Zibaldone. In these productions, satire and even

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bitter personalities are scattered with an unsparing hand; in addition to which, they abound with passages scandalously offensive, both by their gross licentiousness, and their tone of profligate impiety; therefore, notwithstanding their literary merits, as successful imitations of Berni's manner, they reflect only disgrace upon the memory of their author. (Lombardi.)

BATAGLIOLI, (Francesco,) a painter of views and landscapes, after whom there is a set of ten views of the town of Brixen, engraved by Francesco Zucci at Venice. (Heinecken, Dict. des Art.)

BATAILLARD, a school-master at Paris. He offered the Tribunat on the 2d Prairial, an 10, a MS. entitled, Mon Offrande aux Parents et aux Instituteurs; and published, De la Paix générale, 1801, 8vo; L'Ami des Peuples et du Gouvernement, et les Lumières de la saine Philosophie, 1802, 8vo; and some other works on that universal philanthropy which was proclaimed by the supporters of the French revolution. (Biogr. des Hommes vivans.)

BATAJ, (Georgius,) born in Transylvania. Having begun his studies at home, he went to Franeker, where he took his degree in 1652. At his return, he became rector of the gymnasium at Clausenburg, and published several useful theological works in Hungarian, printed Cibinii, 1665. (Horányi.)

BATALUS, OF EPHESUS, was a celebrated flute-player in his day, and the composer of lewd drinking songs, and ridiculed by the comic poet Antiphanes, his contemporary, for his effeminate habits, and for being the first to appear on the stage with shoes worn by women alone; and it was from imitating his dress and manners that Demosthenes was, in early life, nicknamed Batalus, as we learn from Æschines, whom Plutarch and Photius have followed.

BATE, (John,) a writer in divinity at the beginning of the fifteenth century, is mentioned by Leland, Bale, and Pits, who say that he was born in Northumberland and sent to York for education, where he found patrons, by whom he was sent to Oxford to complete his studies. He greatly distinguished himself at that university, and it is observed that he was remarked for his knowledge in the Greek tongue, then little cultivated in England. He took the degree of D.D. When he left Oxford, he became the president of the house of Carmelite friars at York, which station he appears to have held at the time of his death. He died January 26, 1429. Fourteen several works of his are named by the writers above mentioned, which appear, from the account given of them by Bale, to abound in allusions to classical literature. They are in the departments of grammar, logic, and divinity.

BATE, (George,) an eminent physician and historian. He was born at Maid's Morton, in the county of Buckinghamshire, in 1608, and at fourteen years of age was sent to New college, Oxford, whence he was removed to Queen's college, and afterwards to St. Edmund's hall. Having taken the degrees of bachelor and master of arts, he applied himself to the study of medicine, in which he took a bachelor's degree in 1629; obtained a license, and practised principally among the puritans in the neighbourhood of Oxford. He took his doctor's degree July 7, 1637, and became so eminent in his profession that he was named physician to Charles I. during his sojourn at Oxford. As the king's affairs became more embarrassed, Bate removed to London, affiliated himself to the Royal College of Physicians, and appears to have accommodated himself to the changes of the times, for he was appointed physician to the Charterhouse, and upon Cromwell being attacked with an intermittent fever in Scotland, he was sent, together with Dr. Wright, by the parliament to attend him in 1651. He gained the confidence of the protector, and was appointed his chief physician; but upon the restoration of Charles II. he was named physician to the king, and there are reports, which have never been either substantiated or disproved, which infer this promotion to have been obtained by his having administered some potion to Cromwell which had accelerated his death. The reports rest on very slight evidence, and are probably altogether false. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and died at his house in Hatton-garden, April 19, 1668. He was buried at Kingston-upon-Thames.

Bate is better known at this period by his historical, than by his medical writings. His practice must have been extensive; for in 1688 John Shipton, the apothecary who usually prepared his medicines, published the Pharmacopœia Bateana, Lond. 8vo, which went through several editions, also at Frankfort and Amsterdam, and was likewise translated into English. He wrote a treatise De Rachitide, Lond. 1650 8vo. in which,

according to Anthony Wood, he was assisted by the celebrated Francis Glisson and Ahasuerus Regemorter. This was also translated into English. His historical work, Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Anglia, simul ac Juris Regis et Parliamentarii brevis Narratio, was published at Paris in 1649, and underwent revision by Dr. Peter Heylyn. It was also printed at Frankfort in 1650. It favours the puritans, to whose cause he was supposed to be attached, and with whom, when at Oxford, he was much associated. The Elenchus was translated into French at Antwerp in 1650, and into English, and the two parts of the work published in 1663, in 8vo. Dr. Thomas Skinner added a third part in 1676; and Mr. Lovel, a master of arts of Cambridge, translated the whole into English in 1685. Dr. Bate also published the Royal Apology, or the Declaration of the Commons in Parliament, Feb. 11, 1647, Lond. 1648, 4to.

BATECUMBE, or BADECOMBE, (William,) a celebrated mathematician of Oxford, who flourished at the commencement of the fifteenth century. Bale mentions several of his works, as De Sphæræ concavæ Fabrica et Usu; De Sphæra Solida; De Operatione Astrolabii; Conclusiones Philosophicæ. We are not aware that any of these works were ever printed. In the public library at Cambridge, there is a treatise De Algorismo ascribed to him, having the following explicit: Explicit Tractatus de Algorismo secundum Magistrum Willelmi de Batecumbe; but on examination, it is found to be only a copy of the treatise on the same subject by Johannes de Sacro-Bosco, which is printed in Halliwell's Rara Mathematica, pp. 1—26. Batecumbe was therefore probably the transcriber of that copy. According to Bernard's catalogue of the libraries of the colleges at Oxford, p. 77, there is in Magdalen college, in that university, a MS. treatise by Batecumbe, entitled, Liber Astronomicus de Mediis Motibus Planetarum. In the catalogue of Dr. Dee's MSS. in MS. Harl. 1879, mention is made of a volume containing Tabulæ Latitudinum secundum Bachecumbe, but we are not aware that this MS. is now extant. His work on the astrolabe is mentioned by Vossius, in De Scient. Mat. p. 365.

BATELIER, or BATHELIER, (Jacques le,) sieur d'Aviron, a distinguished French lawyer of the sixteenth century, who composed the Commentaires sur la Coûtume de Normandie, which was published by the president Goulard. (Biog. Univ.)

BATEMAN, (William,) an English prelate of the fourteenth century, an eminent diplomatist, and the founder of Trinity hall, in Cambridge, was born at Norwich, studied in the university of Cambridge, where he applied himself particularly to the civil law, and took the degree of doctor. In 1328 he was made archdeacon of Norwich. But the accounts given of his life state that he went after this to Rome, there to study, and that he was there much noticed by the pope, who gave him the office of auditor of his palace, made him dean of Lincoln, and sent him to England in the capacity of nuncio, to endeavour to make peace between Edward the Third and the king of France. In 1343 he was made bishop of Norwich, when he returned to live in England. The pope granted to him the first-fruits and tenths throughout his diocese; a gift which is said to have involved him in frequent disputes with his clergy. In 1347 he founded Trinity hall, in Cambridge, for the study of the civil and canon law, intending to have made it a more magnificent foundation than his early death permitted him to do. King Edward the Third employed him in many embassies, in the course of his long contention for the crown of France. The last of these was in 1354, when he was sent, in company with Henry, duke of Lancaster, to Avignon, to treat on terms of peace in the presence of the pope, with the king's adversary of France. He died at Avignon on this embassy, on January 6, 1355, and was solemnly buried in the cathedral of that city. He was a bold, zealous, and determined prelate.

BATEMAN, (Thomas,) a celebrated physician, born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, April 29, 1778. He was the son of a medical practitioner, and educated under the Rev. Thomas Watson, a dissenting minister. He was diligent at his studies, but not remarkable for any precocity of talent. His energies appear to have been roused by being called up with a number of younger boys at his school, conducted by Mr. Watson's successor, to spell English. He was indignant, and besought his father to send him to some other school, where he might have better opportunities of improvement; and it being ascertained that the teacher was deficient in classical learning, he was removed to the Rev. M. Mackereth, of Thornton. Here he exhibited in a new

character; he distinguished himself in many branches of learning, and was most zealous in his application to study. His only relaxations were music, drawing, and botany. He made a hortus siccus. He made also an electrical machine, a planetarium, and an Eolian harp, from descriptions given in Chambers's Dictionary. At the age of fifteen he lost his father; and in the following year, by the advice of Dr. Beckwith, he was placed in an apothecary's shop to learn pharmacy, at the same time that he derived private instruction from his earliest tutor, the Rev. Mr. Watson. At nineteen he went to London; attended the lectures at Great Windmill-street, and the practice of St. George's hospital, in the winter of 1797 and 1798. Dr. Baillie was a teacher every way calculated to promote the views of such a student as Bateman. He went to Edinburgh in the autumn of 1798; and during the session of 1800-1, he was the clinical clerk of professor Denman, junior, at the Royal Infirmary, and an active member of the Royal Medical Society, of which he became one of the presidents. He was also a member of the Natural History Society. He took his doctor's degree in 1801, the subject of his thesis being hæmorrhœa petechialis, and in this year he settled in practice in London, and was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians in 1805. Eager for improvement, he had entered as a pupil to Dr. Robert Willan, physician to the public dispensary in Carey-street, and his assiduity led to his being appointed assistant physician; and upon the resignation of Dr. Dimsdale in 1804, he was elected physician, having for his colleagues Dr. Willan and Mr. John Pearson. He was elected physician to the fever hospital in the same year. He was a great economist of time, and therefore able to be very attentive to his duties. He devoted much time to reading, protracting his studies long past midnight; and the reports of cases admitted into the dispensary are detailed in a long series of papers in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal from 1804 to 1816. These reports made him known to his profession and to the public. He became joint editor of the journal with Dr. Duncan, junior, and Dr. Reeve of Norwich. He wrote many of the critical articles in this work, and he supplied the medical articles in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, from the letter C inclusive, except that on the history of medicine. He wrote also most of the professional biographies, and also the medical portion of the article Imagination. He wrote with great rapidity and clearness, having spared no pains to make himself fully acquainted with his subject, by reading every thing of importance that had preceded him. Hitherto his private practice was of a very limited extent. Dr. Willan's illness in 1811 made it necessary for him to depart for Madeira, and this circumstance left Dr. Bateman almost the only authority upon diseases of the skin, to which subject he had paid much attention under Dr. Willan, who was principally consulted on this class of diseases. This yielded to him considerable emolument, and in 1813 he published A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, according to the Arrangement of Dr. Willan, exhibiting a concise View of the Diagnostic Symptoms, and the method of treatment. This work was translated into French, German, and Italian. It is a skilful condensation of the knowledge possessed upon the subject. The emperor of Russia, through his physician, ordered Dr. Bateman's works to be transmitted to him, and in return sent him a ring of one hundred guineas' value, as a mark of his approbation of his labours.

The incessant application to which Dr. Bateman devoted himself had in 1815 produced much derangement of his digestive organs, and was followed by a defect of vision, of which he has given an account in the ninth volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. From 1815 to 1817 he was engaged in the publication of twelve fasciculi in 4to of Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases, comprised in the Classification of Dr. Willan, many of which proceeded from his own pencil. In 1817 an epidemic fever broke out in London, and his duties at the fever institution were uncommonly heavy. He had never recovered his strength from 1815, and he was compelled in 1818 to resign his appointment, which he had held for fourteen years, and upon his retirement was made consulting physician. He published an account of the epidemic, under the title of A Succinct Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country, exemplified in the Epidemic now prevailing in London, with the appropriate Method of Treatment, as practised in the House of Recovery, London, 1818, 8vo. He also in 1819 collected his reports, and embodied them in a volume,

to which he prefixed an interesting historical sketch of the state of health in London at different periods during the last century, containing an investigation of the causes which may be conjectured to have produced its ameliorated condition. In the same year the enfeebled state of his health compelled him to withdraw from London; he resigned the public dispensary, and received a piece of plate in acknowledgment of the value of his services; he went to his native place in Yorkshire, and there died, April 9, 1821. In early life he was sceptical in his religious opinions, which had a tendency to materialism; in latter life, however, his judgment showed their fallacy, and he became a sincere and pious Christian.

BATEMENT, (S.) an English painter, after whom there is a portrait of Mrs. Siddons in profile, engraved in the dot manner by Thomas Burke. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BATEN, (Henry,) a Flemish astronomer of the thirteenth century, who wrote a severe critique upon the edition of Alphonsine Tables which appeared in 1256. This work remains in MS. in the royal library at Paris, but has never been printed. He also wrote a work entitled, Speculum Divinorum et Naturalium, which, according to Haenel's Catalogue, col. 253, remains in MS. in the library of St. Omer.

BATES, (William, D.D.) one of the nonconforming divines on the passing the Act of Uniformity in 1662, and reckoned the politest writer, if not the best scholar of the whole body of ministers who at that time retired from the church, and formed what is sometimes called the Dissenting Interest. His earliest biographer says of him, that "he was generally reputed one of the best orators of the age; was well versed in the politer parts of learning, which so seasoned his conversation, as to render it highly entertaining to the more sensible part of mankind. His apprehension was quick and clear, his reasoning faculty acute, prompt, and expert, so as readily and aptly to produce and urge closely the stronger and more pregnant arguments when he was to use them, and soon to discover the strength of arguments if he was to answer them." He was born in 1625; studied in Emmanuel college, Cambridge, from which he removed to King's college in 1644; and took the degree of A.B. in 1647. Being at that time a popular preacher, he was placed in the church of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, where he was found when the Act of Uniformity was passed, with the provisions of which he was unable to comply, and therefore left the place. He had been concerned in the Morning Exercise, which was preached in those days at Cripplegate church. In his opinions respecting the proper constitution of a national church he was a presbyterian; but as he was a man moderate in his principles, it was thought that he might be induced to join the episcopal church as restored when the king returned. He was named one of the royal chaplains, and the deanery of Lichfield and Coventry was offered to him. He was one of the persons concerned in the conference at the Savoy in 1660, and in drawing up the objections of himself and his party to the Book of Common Prayer; and subsequently he, with Baxter and Jacomb, two other eminent English presbyterian divines, were engaged in the disputation with Dr. Pearson, Dr. Gunning, and Dr. Sparrow, all afterwards bishops. He was, however, so far a conformist, that he did not scruple to take the oath required of all the nonconforming ministers, under severe penalties for refusal, in 1665; and when two years afterwards there was a scheme for a comprehension of the presbyterian divines in the church, Dr. Bates was active in the prosecution of the business, though it came to nothing, like a similar attempt in 1674.

From this time to the end of life he lived in habits of intimacy with many of the most eminent persons both in the church and the state, particularly with archbishop Tillotson, with the lord-keeper Bridgeman, the lord chancellor Finch, and his son, the earl of Nottingham. The works which he published were much admired, being for the most part in the department of practical divinity. They are said to have been very favourite writings with queen Mary. When the Act of Toleration, passed in 1689, allowed the nonconforming clergy to exercise their ministry publicly, Dr. Bates had a congregation at Hackney, to whom he ministered, and with which he continued till his death. He was also one of the preachers at the dissenters' lecture at Salter's-hall, in London. He died at Hackney, July 14, 1699. His works in divinity were collected in a folio volume soon after his decease. There was another folio edition in 1723, and they were again printed in 1815, in four volumes, 8vo. It was the same Dr. William Bates who

published in 1681 a valuable collection of the Lives of Eminent Persons, thirty-two in all, written in Latin, the title of which is, Vitæ Selectorum aliquot Virorum qui Doctrinâ, Dignitate, aut Pietate inclaruere. It is dedicated to William Lord Russel.

BATES, (Joah, 1740—8th June, 1799,) a musical composer of eminence, was the son of the parish clerk of Halifax, in Yorkshire, where he was born. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Halifax, under the care of Dr. Samuel Ogden, of Cambridge, and whilst there also acquired some knowledge of music. He thence removed to Manchester, where he pursued his studies under Mr. Powell, and attained as an organ-player to great proficiency, by attending at the collegiate church in that town to hear the playing of the elder Wainewright. Indeed, even at this time he occasionally officiated as organist at the church at Rochdale. From Manchester he removed to Eton, where being debarred the use of musical instruments, he practised upon imaginary keys on his table, until one of the masters, perceiving his ability and taste, permitted him to practise on his harpsichord, and obtained him the use of the college organ. He was elected in 1760 to King's college, of which he became a fellow, and the first year of his residence gained the second Craven scholarship. In 1764 he graduated B.A., and M.A. in 1767, and was soon after made tutor of his college. During his residence at Cambridge, he was the leader of all musical parties, both public and private. During this period also he went to his native town to superintend the performance of the oratorio of the Messiah, on the occasion of the opening of a new organ there. He here became acquainted with the celebrated astronomer Herschel, who played the first violin, being at that time master of the band of a regiment quartered in Halifax.

Bates was induced to leave Cambridge by the earl of Sandwich, to whom he had been private tutor, and who was then first lord of the admiralty, who made him his private secretary. Whilst holding this appointment, he became musical instructor to Miss Ray, whose memory has become noted by her assassination by Mr. Hackman, on coming out of Covent-garden theatre. For a music meeting at Leicester, on the opening of a new organ, he wrote his celebrated ode, "Here shall soft charity repair," which was set to music by Dr. Boyce. This meeting is said to have suggested to Bates the idea of rescuing the compositions of the elder masters from neglect, and led to his establishing the concerts of ancient music, first performed under the highest patronage, at the theatre in Tottenham-street. George III. soon afterwards appointed him commissioner of the victualling office. He subsequently married his pupil, Miss Harrop, and took up his residence on Tower-hill. He there planned the magnificent performance, the Commemoration of Handel, which took place in Westminster abbey and the Pantheon in 1784, under his sole conduct and management. For his exertions on this occasion, the king procured his removal to a seat at the board of customs.

Mr. Bates, as commissioner of the victualling board, had observed the deficiency of a supply of flour to the metropolis, and projected the erection of the Albion mills, in which he embarked all his own money and 10,000*l.* belonging to his wife. The mills were wilfully destroyed by fire in 1791, a circumstance that so preyed upon his mind—particularly since he had risked all his wife's money—that he was attacked by a complaint in the chest, which hastened his dissolution.

The wife of Mr. Bates, mentioned above, was a singer of great celebrity. Her voice was full and rich, her shake brilliant and equal, and her expression, especially of Handel's pathetic airs, matchless. She was not only a soprano singer, but executed contralto songs with admirable feeling and expression. (Dict. of Mus. Musical Biog.)

BATESON, (Thomas,) was organist of Chester cathedral about the year 1600. He published a set of English madrigals for three, four, and five voices. He also contributed to Morley's collection of madrigals, called The Triumphs of Oriana. He is justly considered amongst the best of our madrigal writers. (Dict. of Mus.)

BATHE, (William,) was born in Dublin about 1532. He travelled on the continent, and became a learned Jesuit. He was professor of languages at the university of Salamanca, and published there, Janua Linguarum. He also published in London, where he died in 1614, an Introduction to the Art of Music, and some pious tracts.

BATHEM, or BATTEM, or BATTUM, (Gerard van,) a superior landscape painter, died about 1690. He lived at Amsterdam, and painted perspective views, mountainous scenery, with shep-

herds, robbers, &c. therein, as well as winter scenes. He painted at the same time as Snellinks, but his style of painting is broader and bolder. Of greater value than the pictures of this artist are his designs, which are altogether superior, and bought dearly to adorn the first-rate collections. Heinecken is mistaken in making him a pupil of Rembrandt. (Van Eynden und van der Willigen Vaderland. Schilderkunst.)

BATHENUS, (St.) a Scottish saint, who, according to Dempster, wrote in praise of monastic life. He is said to have flourished in the year 606.

BATHORI, (Ladislaus,) distinguished for learning and piety, spent great part of his life in the monastery of St. Lawrence, near Ofen, and is stated to have translated the Holy Bible, and the Lives of the Saints, into Hungarian. He lived about 1456. (Horányi.)

BATHURST, (Ralph,) a physician, a poet, and a theologian. He was descended of an ancient family, and born at Howthorpe, a small hamlet in Northamptonshire, in 1620. He received his education first at the free school in Coventry, whence, at fourteen years of age, he was sent to Trinity college, Oxford, of which college his grandfather, Dr. Kettel, was the president, and with whom he lodged for two years. He was elected a scholar June 5, 1637; and he took the degrees of bachelor and master of arts in 1638 and 1641. He was made a fellow of his college June 4, 1640; and March 2, 1644, Dr. Robert Skinner, bishop of Oxford, ordained him priest. He read some theological lectures in the college-hall, 1649, and published them under the title of Diatribæ theologicæ, philosophicæ, et philologicæ. By this publication he gained much reputation; but the troubles of this period gave him a disinclination to pursue the clerical profession, and he therefore commenced the study of medicine, and took a doctor's degree in physic, June 21, 1654. In the practice of the medical profession he became popular; and he was employed as physician to the sick and wounded of the navy, which office he filled to the great satisfaction of the admiralty. He was the intimate friend of Willis, who, like himself, had abandoned the church for physic; and he settled with him at Oxford, where they practised in connexion with each other, regularly attending Abingdon market, as was the custom in those days. He did not confine his attention simply to medicine, but cultivated chemistry and several branches of natural philosophy. He studied under Peter Sthael, a chemist, who, at the invitation of the Hon. Robert Boyle, had come to Oxford, and who was afterwards appointed operator to the Royal Society. Of this institution Bathurst was one of the earliest members, and he took an active part in its foundation. He was elected a fellow Aug. 19, 1663, of the Oxford branch of this society; he was elected president April 23, 1668. Dr. Bathurst also excelled in classical knowledge; and he contributed many distinguished pieces in Latin verse, on public occasions at the university. He also furnished some Latin iambics in commendation of Hobbes's Treatise of Human Nature, &c. published in 1650, which have been universally admired. They established his character as a Latin poet, and gained for him the particular notice of the duke of Devonshire, by whose interest he obtained the appointment of dean of Wells. After the restoration he abandoned physic, and returned to the church. He was made chaplain to the king in 1663, and made president of his college Sept. 10, 1664, and in the same year married Mary, the widow of Dr. John Palmer, warden of All Souls college. He was installed dean of Wells June 28, 1670; and in April 1691 he was named by king William and queen Mary to the bishopric of Bristol, with permission to retain his deanery and presidency of his college *in commendam;* but he was anxious about some improvements in his college, and was fearful that his additional duties would interfere too much with his intentions, so that he declined to accept of the preferment. Upon his college he expended 3000*l.* of his own money, and purchased for it the advowson of the rectory of Addington-upon-Otmere, near Oxford. His private benefactions were not less distinguished. His character for learning, piety, and beneficence, tended very much to enhance the reputation of his college, and brought within its walls the members of many distinguished families. He was extremely regular in the performance of his duties, and constantly attended prayers at five o'clock in the morning till he had arrived at the age of eighty-two. He was made vice-chancellor of the university Oct. 3, 1673, and continued in that office two years; the duke of Ormonde being the chancellor. He introduced many improvements in academic education, and

reformed many abuses that had crept in. He mixed largely with the most remarkable persons of his time in science and in literature, who constantly sought after his advice; and he died deeply regretted, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, June 14, 1704, from the effects of a fracture of the thigh, sustained whilst walking in his garden. This was occasioned by an accident resulting from a blindness, with which he had been affected for some time.

In 1680 he preached before the house of commons at St. Mary's church, and gave much satisfaction. His manner is said to have resembled that of Dr. South, but had more elegance and greater felicity of allusion. Dr. Warton, who wrote his life, speaks of his Latin compositions as "a picture of the times, and a history of the state of academical literature." He had much humour, and was of a satirical turn. He was of temperate habits, and had a great dislike to music. He denounced external accomplishments as incompatible with the academical character. He was buried, according to his desire, without pomp or display, on the south side of the anti-chapel of Trinity college; and he left various legacies to his friends and the college. Dr. Derham, the author of the Physico-Theology, attributes, upon report, to Dr. Bathurst the composition of a singular little pamphlet, published in 1651, entitled News from the Dead, giving an account of Ann Green, executed at Oxford, Dec. 14, 1650, for infanticide, but who was afterwards restored to life by Dr. Petty, Dr. Willis, Dr. Bathurst, and Dr. Clark; and Carrère attributes to him Prælectiones tres de Respiratione, Oxonii, 1654.

BATHURST, (Theodore,) a member of the same family, was a student of Pembroke college, Cambridge, which was the college to which Spenser had belonged, and while there he translated into Latin verse Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, which work of his was published in 1653 by Dr. William Dillingham, of Emmanuel college. In the dedication to Francis Lane, esq., the author is said to have been "Poeta non minus elegans, quam gravis idem postea theologus:" and in a letter of Sir Richard Fanshaw, addressed to Evelyn, on his translation of the first book of Lucretius, dated at Tankersley, December 27, 1653, it is spoken of as an admirable work, the author of which was then deceased.

BATHURST, (Allen, Earl,) a distinguished statesman in the former half of the eighteenth century, was the eldest son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, who held the office of cofferer of the household to queen Anne, but died early in her reign, in 1704; which Sir Benjamin was the youngest of many sons of George Bathurst of Howthorpe, in Northamptonshire, by Elizabeth Villiers his wife, a lady of the family of the Villierses, dukes of Buckingham. The nobleman of whom we have principally to speak, had his name of Allen from his mother's family, who was a daughter of Sir Allen Apsley. He was born in 1684, and after studying in Trinity college, Oxford, of which his uncle, Dr. Ralph Bathurst, was president, he appeared very early in public life, being returned member for Cirencester in 1705, when but just of age. He was elected to two other parliaments, but as early as 1711 he was placed in the house of lords, being one of the twelve peers created at one time by the Harley and St. John ministry of queen Anne, for the purpose of carrying a particular measure. When his political friends were turned out at the accession of George the First, he remained firm in his support of them, and made a considerable figure in opposition to Sir Robert Walpole and the Whig ministry. He distinguished himself particularly in the affair of bishop Atterbury, the South Sea scheme, and the Convention with Spain. When in 1742 Sir Robert Walpole had quitted the management of affairs, lord Bathurst was sworn of the privy council, and appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, which appointment, however, he soon resigned. In 1757 he was constituted treasurer to the young prince of Wales; and when the prince became king, as George the Third, he was solicited to accept office, which, however, he declined to do on account of his advanced age. A pension of 2000*l.* per annum was settled upon him.

Early in life he married his cousin Catharine, daughter of Sir Peter Apsley, with whom he lived in the married state for sixty-four years, and who brought him four sons and five daughters. She died in 1768, and was buried at Cirencester, near to which town was the seat of lord Bathurst, to which he retired in the latter part of his life, and where he lived a life of elegant hospitality, preserving to its close his natural cheerfulness and vivacity, delighting himself in rural amusements, and enjoying with philosophic calmness the shade of the lofty trees his own hand

had planted, and which had called forth from Pope, who was one of his friends, the well-known line—

"Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle."

In 1772 he was advanced in the peerage to the dignity of Earl Bathurst; and he died at his seat near Cirencester, September 16, 1775, in his ninety-first year.

BATHURST, (Henry,) second earl and baron Bathurst, and first baron Apsley, lord chancellor of England in the reign of George III., was the second son of the first earl Bathurst, and was born on the 2d of May, 1714. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated bachelor of arts in 1733. In 1735-6 he was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's-inn. At the general election in 1735, he was, through his father's influence, returned to parliament for Cirencester, for which borough he sat until his elevation to the bench. He connected himself in the first instance with the opposition, until Walpole's downfall and the accession of the Pelham party to power, when he afforded his support to government; but on being appointed, in 1745, solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, (receiving a silk gown at the same time,) he resumed his seat on the opposition benches. In 1745 he was attorney-general to the prince, whose death, in 1751, destroyed his hopes, and induced him once more to join the administration party, in consequence of which, on the recommendation of lord Hardwicke, he was, in 1754, appointed a judge of the court of common pleas, in which post he continued for seventeen years. On the death of Charles Yorke, the great seal being put into commission, Mr. Justice Bathurst was one of the commissioners, together with Mr. Baron Smythe and Mr. Justice Aston. The judgments of these commissioners, it is said, were in many cases prepared for them by lord Mansfield, especially the famous one in Tothill *v.* Pitt, (Dickens, 431,) in which, reversing the decision of the master of the rolls, Sir Thomas Sewell, they held the devise in the will of Sir William Pynsent, under which lord Chatham claimed the Burton Pynsent estate, to be invalid, by reason of a prior devise of it in the will of the former proprietor, which the master of the rolls had adjudged void, as tending to a perpetuity. So much dissatisfaction was excited in the profession in consequence of this decision, that when lord Chatham appealed to the lords, lord Mansfield advised that the opinions of the judges should be taken on the point, and, conformably with those opinions, the lords reversed the decree of the court of chancery. (Lords' Journals, 7th March, 1771.)

In 1770 Bathurst had the great seal confided to him as chancellor, and was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Apsley, of Apsley, Sussex. The opinion generally entertained of this appointment is embodied in Sir Fletcher Norton's sarcastic remark, "What the three could not do has been given to the most incapable of the three." Lord Apsley succeeded to the earldom of Bathurst, on the death of his father, in 1775; three years after which period, finding himself unequal for the fatigues of his office, he surrendered the great seal, and the next year was appointed president of the council, which honourable station he continued to fill until the dissolution of lord North's administration, when he retired from public life.

Although in no ways worthy of the high judicial situations which he was called on to fill, lord Bathurst was by no means destitute of either learning or ability, and his parliamentary career exhibited him as a man of spirit and ("excuse some courtly strains") of consistency and honour. In private life he was greatly beloved. He was twice married, first to Anne, relict of Charles Philips, Esq., who died without children; and secondly to Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen, Esq., of Carshalton, Surrey, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Lord Bathurst's judgments during the time he was a judge of the Common Pleas are reported in Wilson's Reports; and those during the time of his presiding in the Court of Chancery, in Mr. Dickens's Reports.

BATHURST, (Henry,) third earl Bathurst, and baron Bathurst, and second baron Apsley, the eldest son of the preceding, was born on the 22d of May, 1762, and on his coming of age, entered parliament as member for Cirencester, and within a few months became a lord-commissioner of the admiralty. From July 1789 until June 1791, he sat at the treasury board, having in May 1790 succeeded the earl of Hardwicke as a teller of the exchequer, the reversion of which office had been previously granted to him. In 1793 he became a commissioner of the board of control, and was sworn of the privy council. In this first office he continued until the dissolution

of the ministry in 1802. He succeeded to the peerage on the 6th of August, 1794, and on the assembling of parliament in 1796 moved the address. In 1804 he was appointed master worker of the mint; in 1807, president of the board of trade; in 1809, secretary for foreign affairs, which office he held only from the 11th of October to the 6th of December. On the 11th of June, 1812, he became secretary for the colonies, in which post he remained until 1828, when he was appointed president of the council, an office of which the accession of the Whig party to power in 1830 deprived him. He was created a knight of the garter in 1817. Lord Bathurst was an amiable and intelligent nobleman, much prized by his party for his knowledge of business and strict integrity. "He seems," observes Sir Egerton Brydges, "too much to have indulged in a life of indolence; for his friends speak of him as a man of very superior talents, of which, however, he has not given the world much opportunity to form a judgment. He is said to be sagacious and sarcastic, full of acute sense and cutting humour." He died on the 26th of July, 1834.

BATHURST, (Henry,) lord bishop of Norwich, the son of Benjamin, younger brother of Allen, first earl Bathurst, was born at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, in November, 1744, and educated at Winchester, and New college, Oxford, of which he was elected a fellow when in the sixteenth year of his age. He graduated bachelor of civil law on the 27th of October, 1768, and doctor on the 5th of June, 1776. In the early part of his life he resided for some time with his uncle, the first lord Bathurst, who presented him with the living of Salperton, in Gloucestershire, which he exchanged for a New-college benefice, the rectory of Witchingham, in Norfolk; but, at the wish of lord Bathurst, again returned to Salperton. About 1775 he was appointed a canon of Christ church, Oxford, and about five years afterwards married Grace, daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Coote, dean of Kilfenora, and sister of the well-known gallant officer, general Sir Eyre Coote. In 1795 he was appointed to a prebendal stall in Durham cathedral, and in 1805 became bishop of Norwich. He had the character of being an amiable and well-disposed prelate, but public opinion is naturally much divided as to the policy of much of his conduct. A steady and consistent Whig, he supported catholic emancipation, the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and the Reform Bill. He died in London, on the 5th of April, 1837. (Life by his son. Gent.'s Mag.)

BATHURST, (Walter,) an English naval officer, who fell in the action at Navarino, on the 21st of October, 1827. He was a nephew of Dr. Bathurst, bishop of Norwich; became a lieutenant in 1790, and post-captain on the 24th of October, 1799, which last rank he fairly earned by having captured a first rate, the *Ville de Paris*, in the Mediterranean, while bearing the flag of earl St. Vincent. Bathurst having carried home his prize, joined the Channel fleet in command of the *Eurydice* (24), with which, while returning from convoying an outward-bound Quebec fleet of merchantmen, he captured, about April, 1807, a French privateer of fourteen guns and sixty men, and a Dutch East Indiaman. On the 20th of October he carried despatches to India relative to the peace of Amiens, and whilst on that station, was employed successively in the *Terpsichore* and *Pitt* frigates, with which respectively he captured a Dutch East Indiaman and blockaded Port Louis. After this, he was with the *Salsette* (which name the *Pitt* at this time resumed,) engaged under Sir James Saumarez in the Baltic, where he captured the Russian cutter *Apith*, of fourteen guns and sixty-one men, and in July 1809, was employed in conducting a division of lord Chatham's army to Walcheren, after which, towards the end of 1810, he was removed into the *Fame*, (74,) and actively engaged in the Mediterranean. Subsequently he was appointed to the *Genoa*, (74,) while in command of which he was killed. (Gent.'s Mag.)

BATHURST, (Benjamin,) a gentleman born at London in 1784, and employed at an early age in diplomatic missions. He only merits a place in a biographical dictionary by his melancholy fate. When returning in 1809 from a mission to Vienna, the bearer of important despatches, he was secretly assassinated near Hamburgh; and all the traces of him which were ever discovered consisted in a part of his clothes, found on the bank of the Elbe. The exact manner of his death, and the author of the crime, have remained wrapped in profound mystery.

BATHYCLES, a most celebrated artist, who made the throne upon which was placed the image of Apollo Amy-

clæus, mentioned by Pausanias, iii. 18. He was a native of Magnesia, but it is doubtful at what period. Sillig states him to have flourished in the sixtieth Olympiad, and to have exercised his art as a statuary at Sparta. That learned writer enters into a very full discussion (Catalogus Artificum, &c. pp. 104, 105, 106,) upon the subject of this artist, and states his reasons for assigning him the date above mentioned. The throne is described as of surpassing splendour, the Graces and the Hours forming the principal supporters. There was also a statue of Diana, and indeed so many bas-reliefs and ornaments, that it was difficult which to admire most, the fertility of the artist, or the taste of the people who demanded such works of art. The whole fabulous history of Greece was represented. It appears that the throne contained many seats, but upon the principal was placed the statue of the god, which, however, was not from the hand of Bathycles. It was only a barbarous and colossal work, which its antiquity and the piety of the Amycleans had rendered celebrated. (Sillig, Catal. Artificum. Biog. Univ.)

BATHYLLUS, (B.C. 18,) who, with Pylades, was the inventor of a new method of representing all kinds of theatrical pieces by dancing. He was a native of Alexandria, the freedman of Mæcenas, and the object of his extravagant and licentious passion, and at whose wish Augustus countenanced the players and their art. Bathyllus excelled in comic, and Pylades in tragic pantomime, and from them sprung two sects respectively supporting them in their competition for public fame. Each sect preserved the name and character of its master—the disciples of Bathyllus being called Bathylli, those of Pylades being denominated Pyladæ. The Romans were divided into parties for these two pantomimists; and that of Bathyllus being most powerful, procured the banishment of Pylades. On his return, he is said to have been warned by Augustus not to create divisions amongst the people, and to have replied, "Cæsar, it is of use to you that the people should busy themselves about Bathyllus and myself." (Biog. Univ.)

BATILDA, (St.) the wife of Clovis II. king of France, was an Anglo-Saxon by birth, and had been captured by pirates, and sold into slavery to Archambald, mayor of the palace to the Frankish monarch. After the death of her husband, and during the minority of his children, she ruled the kingdom during ten years with great vigour and prudence. In 665, she was compelled by the nobles of the kingdom to retire to the monastery of Chilles, which she had built, and where she forgot the splendour of her former state in the practice of piety. She was canonized by pope Nicholas I. Her festival is held on the 30th Jan. (Biog. Univ.)

BATISTE, one of the greatest violin-players of the last century, a pupil and intimate friend of Corelli. When he came to Paris, it was said that *he* was the first who had ever played double tunes on the violin. He died in Poland, as director of the royal chapel. (Gerber.)

BATISTIELLO. See CARACCIOLO.

BATIUSHKOV, (Constantine Nikolaevitch,) one of the most elegant Russian writers in the reign of Alexander I., was born at Vologda in 1787, and was sent by his father, who was a person of easy fortune, to be educated at St. Petersburg. He early manifested a taste for Italian poetry and literature, and on quitting school, where he had received as complete a course of instruction as such establishments were then able to supply, he continued to pursue his studies, in which he was assisted by the advice and taste of his uncle, M. N. Muraviev, a writer whose literary character has been drawn by Batiushkov himself. In 1806 he entered the army; and after accompanying his regiment to Germany, saw some military service in Friesland and Sweden, where he had an opportunity of studying natural scenery that was new and delightful to him. A severe wound in the foot, and the cessation of hostilities shortly afterwards, caused him to return, and he once more resumed his former peaceful occupations, until the war of 1812, when, notwithstanding that he then held the desirable appointment of librarian at the imperial library, St. Petersburg, he gave up that and his other pursuits, to share in the dangers and honours of that memorable crisis; nor did he return till 1816. Two years afterwards he obtained an appointment in the office for foreign affairs, and was sent as an attaché of the embassy to Naples. But Italy, so long the object of his enthusiastic imagination, was not long to be enjoyed by him, for he was attacked by a severe mental complaint, which has since rendered his existence a dreary blank; therefore, though he is still living at Vologda, he may be considered as one

who has for several years been extinct to the world, his career having long been finished, and nothing but a final date being wanting to this notice of him. His works were first published in 2 vols, 8vo, at St. Petersburg, 1817; the one consisting of his prose, the other of his poetical pieces. If there is nothing particularly striking or important in the subjects themselves, these productions, which are to be considered only as his first literary essays—pledges of what he might in time have accomplished—discover a cultivated, refined, and feeling mind, and are remarkable for their elegance of style. They have, in fact, come to be considered classical models of the language. Among his prose pieces, the most interesting are those on the writings of Lomonosov and Muraviev, the Evening with Prince Kantemir, the Visit to the Academy of Fine Arts, and the extracts of Letters from Finland. Those on Tasso and Ariosto, and on Petrarch, are elegant pieces of criticism, but, as may be imagined, add very little to what has been said again and again respecting writers whose merits have been discussed throughout all Europe. As a poet, likewise, Batiushkov is to be "weighed, not measured;" judged of not by the bulk, but the quality of his productions, for after deducting those pieces which are either translations or avowed imitations from other languages, there remain but few original ones; neither are they of any great length; yet within the brief compass of those few poems we meet with much poetry—with its choicest essence. Of that entitled 'To my Penates,' a translation is given in Bowring's Russian Anthology, where it is described, somewhat erroneously, as his most celebrated composition, by far the most noted of them all being his Dying Tasso, of which there is also an English version, more faithful, indeed, to the spirit than to the literal beauties of the original—in the ninth volume of the Foreign Quarterly. (Entz. Leks. For. Quart. Rev.)

BATIZI, (Andreas and Michael,) two Hungarians, who lived about the middle of the sixteenth century, and professed the protestant creed. The former wrote several national hymns in the Hungarian language; the latter, some religious books. (Horányi.)

BATKA, (Lorenz,) a musician, and the father of a numerous family of Bohemian organists and musical performers, some of whom were employed at the ducal courts of Sagan, and by the bishop of Breslau, &c. (Schilling.)

BATLEY, an English engraver in mezzotinto, who flourished about the year 1770. He was principally employed in engraving portraits. (Bryan's Dict.)

BATLOWSKY, (A.) a Polish painter, who flourished at Dresden about the end of the seventeenth century. Bodenehr has engraved after him the portrait of George Meister, gardener to the court, and that of Stephen Pilarick, 1698. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BATMAN, (Stephen,) a divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer of the sixteenth century, is said by those who have written on his life to have been born and educated at Bruton, in Somersetshire. This statement we do not mean to dispute; but when in 1578 he had a grant of arms from Sir William Dethick of three red stars, the lowest issuing from a crescent on a golden field, he gave this account of his ancestors: that his father, Henry Brewer, son of Albertus Brewer, a magistrate of Zwoll, in Belgium, who served under Charles V., came to England in the thirty-second year of king Henry VIII., and then called himself Batman; that he married a daughter of Henry Whitborne, goldsmith, by whom he had Stephen, and many other children. Batman studied divinity in the university of Cambridge, and early in life became domestic chaplain to archbishop Parker, whom he greatly assisted in the collection of the books and MSS. which that prelate made. He was reckoned a learned and pious minister. When the archbishop was dead, he became chaplain to Henry, lord Hunsdon, was D.D., and rector of Merstham, in Surrey. It does not appear that he had other preferment. He died in 1587, when he was probably not much more than fifty years of age.

The earliest of his printed writings is a poem entitled The Travayled Pilgrim bringing News from all Parts of the World, 4to, 1569, a rare volume, the copy at the sale of Mr. Perry's library being sold for 26*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* In the same year he printed a tract in prose, interspersed with verse, entitled, A Christall Glass of Christian Reformation. We shall endeavour to place his other publications in chronological order. Joyful News out of Helvetia from Theophrastus Paracelsus, declaring the ruinate Fall of the Papal Dignity; also a Treatise against Usury, 1575; Golden Book of the Leaden Gods, 1577. This is a kind of Pantheon. A Preface before John Rogers's Displaying of

the Family of Love, 1579. The Doom, warning all Men to Judgment, wherein are contained for the most part all the strange Prodigies happened in the World, with divers secret Figures of Revelation, gathered in the Manner of a general Chronicle out of approved Authors, 1581. This was followed by what is his largest work, and that by which he is best remembered, Batman upon Bartholome his Book De Proprietatibus Rerum, fol. 1582. Bartholomeus was an English Franciscan of the fourteenth century. An English version of his works was made by Trevisa, and it was printed both by Winkin de Worde and Berthelet. Batman made additions to it from Gesner and other writers of his time. Beside the above, there are two other works of his to which no dates are affixed, namely, Of the Arrival of the three Graces into England, lamenting the abuses of the present age; and Notes to Leland's Assertio Arthuri, translated by Richard Robinson. By his wife, Sibil, daughter of John Baker, he had three children, Arthur, Matthew, and Jane.

BATMANSON, (John,) an English theologian of the sixteenth century, who studied at Oxford, and became a Carthusian monk in the house of that order in London, and afterwards became prior of the Charterhouse at Hinton, in Somersetshire. He died on the sixteenth of November, 1531. His writings, which are enumerated in Tanner, were chiefly directed against the reformation.

BATO. Five persons of this name are recorded in ancient history, but of only two of them have any fragments been preserved. These are, the comic writer, three of whose plays are quoted by Athenæus and Stobæus, and the rhetorician and historian of Sinope, whose work on the tyrants of Ephesus is mentioned by Athenæus.

BATONI, (Pompeo Girolamo,) a distinguished Italian painter of the last century, was born at Lucca in 1708, and till his seventh year was as deformed in person as he appeared obtuse in intellect. That the latter defect was only in appearance was proved by his whole afterlife; but the former resulted in a certain ungainliness and awkward demeanour, which he never lost. His father, who was a goldsmith, destined him for his own trade, much against the boy's will, who gained, however, by this proceeding, practice in designing, and, ultimately, an introduction to powerful and willing patrons. The circumstance which brought him to the notice of these last was his exquisite workmanship of a golden chalice, made for the citizens of Lucca as a present from them to pope Benedict XIII. Several nobles subscribed to afford him the means of studying his art in the Roman academy, and he was placed under Sebastiano Lonca and Agostino Masucci; but his taste led him rather to study the productions of Raphael. His marriage with the daughter of the overseer of the Farnese palace, in his twenty-second year, provoked his patrons to withdraw their assistance, and he was compelled to paint portraits and copies for subsistence; but a commission from the marchese Gabrielli di Gubbio for an altarpiece for the chapel of his family in the church of St. Gregory, gave him the opportunity he desired of employing his pencil in a worthier manner, and though cramped by the wishes of the marquis as to the subject, (a Madonna and four saints,) he produced a proof not only of his ability in design, but of his talent in colouring, which his critics had treated slightingly. A number of similar commissions followed this, and among them one to paint a piece to be executed in mosaic for the church of St. Peter, at Rome. The picture, of which the subject was from the history of Simon the Sorcerer, was painted, but could not be copied, as had been proposed, from want of room in the part of the church destined for it. He painted also a vast number of pictures for individuals, religious, historical, and allegorical, among which the most noted are a Holy Family, bought by the then prince Paul of Russia; Thetis receiving Achilles from Chiron, and the Continence of Scipio, for the empress Catherina; two scenes from the history of Diana, for the king of the Poles; and the family of Darius before Alexander, for the king of Prussia. The Dresden gallery possesses the famous Penitent Magdalene, and a John the Baptist. Several of his pictures also reached England. The number of portraits painted by him is almost incredible. He died at Rome in 1787. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BATORI. See Batthory.

BATRACUS. Sparta must under the Roman empire have greatly changed her character from what it was during the time she was the powerful rival of Athens for the supremacy of Greece. She then despised the arts of peace; but at the later period we find her producing in Batracus an architect, who, with Saurus

his countryman and colleague, was employed in erecting the temple of Jupiter and Juno and many other of the most important edifices at Rome, under the patronage of Metellus and Octavia. Pliny mentions a remarkable instance of the ingenious vanity of these Spartans, who, anxious to record these monuments as the productions of their genius and not being allowed to inscribe their names on the buildings themselves, took care to carve in the eyes of the Ionic volutes of the porticoes a frog and a lizard, as symbols of their names. This statement may have been thought by some to have been one of the many fanciful and graceful fictions with which Pliny is considered to have interspersed his historical facts. But happily a fragment in the church of S. Lorenzo, without the walls of Rome, rescues the veracity of the historian. In this basilica there is an Ionic capital to one of the columns, evidently antique, which has in the middle of the eyes of the volutes (spiræ columnarum) a frog and a lizard. This at once proves the accuracy of Pliny, exemplifies the ambitious device of the architects, and shows to what period of art the church of the christian saint owes some of its most attractive features, taken from the ruins of a temple of a heathen god.

BATSCH, (Augustus John George Charles,) a distinguished naturalist, was descended from a Livonian family, and born at Jena, October 28, 1761. At an early period, he manifested a great taste for the study of natural history, and studied medicine under Succow, Nicolai, Gruner, Loder, and Stark. He was received a master in philosophy in 1781: and having taken his medical degree, he retired to Weimar, with the intention of entering into practice. In this respect, however, he was so little engaged, that he resolved upon devoting himself entirely to natural history. In 1784 count Reuss engaged him to arrange his cabinet at Kœstritz, which occupied him a whole year. The duke of Weimar gave him a pension, and appointed him in 1786 professor extraordinary of natural history at Jena, where he took a doctor's degree in the same year. In 1787 he was also nominated a professor extraordinary of medicine; in 1792, a professor in ordinary of philosophy; and in 1793 he was made the director of the Society for the Advancement of Natural Sciences, established in that city. He died Sept. 29, 1802, having published a great number of works in natural history, particularly botany, which have received the highest approbation of Gmelin and other celebrated naturalists.

BATT, was the name of several old Dutch writers.

Bartholomew Batt, born at Alort, in Flanders, in 1515, embraced the doctrines of Luther, and was obliged to seek shelter from persecution in Germany, where he settled at Rostock, and died in 1559. He wrote a book, entitled De Æconomia Christiana.

Lievin, son of Bartholomew, was born at Ghent in 1545, and followed his father to Rostock. He studied at Wittemburg, under Melancthon, and afterwards taught mathematics at Rostock. Driven from this place by war and pestilence, he went to Venice, where he took the degree of doctor in medicine. On the peace, he returned to Rostock, became professor of medicine there, and died in 1591. His Epistolæ aliquot, Medica tractantes, are printed in the Miscellanea of his nephew Smetius.

James Batt was in 1500 secretary of the town of Bergen-op-Zoom, and is known as the friend of Erasmus.

Cornelius Batt, his son, born at Veere, in Zealand, about 1470; was also a friend of Erasmus. One of his most remarkable books was a description of the world, entitled Wereldbeschrijving, printed in 1512.

BATT, (Charles,) a physician, who practised at Antwerp, Hamburgh, and Dordrecht. In the latter city he dwelt from 1593 to 1598. He published at Rostock, in 1569, De Morbo Gallico, and some other works; and he made translations into Dutch of the works of Ambrose Paré, James Guillemeau, and Christopher Wirtsung.

BATT, (Conrad,) a celebrated physician, born at Rostock, May 13, 1573, where he studied, and also at Koenigsburg and Helmstadt, under Capell, Liddell, and Martin. In 1602 a very fatal epidemic prevailed at Koenigsburg, to which he paid the most devoted attention, and was most liberally recompensed by the inhabitants. He travelled in France and Italy, and took a doctor's degree at Basle in 1604. He returned to Rostock, where he died Nov. 30, 1605, from a wound by a knife in his hand, with which, in a fall down stairs, he unfortunately pierced his body. He left two small works, which were in 1601 published at Koenigsburg in one volume, Oratio Botanologia and Oratio Anatomica.

BATT, (William,) a physician, was born at Collingham, June 18, 1744, and was educated at the university of Oxford. He acquired his medical knowledge in the London schools, after which he went to Montpelier, where he took a doctor's degree in 1770. He then travelled in France, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Prussia, and Italy. Having made himself intimate with Linnæus at Upsal, and Albinus at Leyden, he returned to England; but his health being bad, he was compelled to go to Genoa, where he practised medicine, and in 1778 was appointed professor of chemistry. He presented to the academy of this city a collection of rare and curious plants which he had made, and he was useful in introducing the practice of vaccination. He gained the approbation of the citizens by his attention to them during the severe fever of 1800; and he died Feb. 9, 1812, deeply regretted. He published some memoirs in the Transactions of the Medical Society of Emulation of Genoa, on various medical subjects of interest.

BATTAGLIA, (Dionisio,) a painter at Verona about 1547. The picture of Sta. Barbara, made for the church of Sta. Euphemia in the above city, has been much praised. (Lanzi.)

BATTAGLIA, (Cesare,) born at Milan in 1605. He studied philosophy at Cremona, and theology at Bologna, preached with much applause in many towns of Italy, and was intimate with Francesco, duke of Este. He published several of his panegyrics, L'esemplare e il Diadema del Principe, predica fatta alla Republica di Lucca, Lucca, 1670, 4to. They were collected in 1 vol., printed at Milan, 1654, 12mo. (Mazzuchelli.)

BATTAGLIA, (Francesco Maria,) a native of Milan, of the order of the Eremites of St. Augustin. He wrote, amongst several other devotional books, Galleria spirituale, which was four times reprinted at Milan, from 1664 to 1675; remarkable as one of the few Italian books which were inserted in the Index Libr. Prohib. (Argellatti. Mazzuchelli.)

BATTAGLIA and BIONDO, were two Sicilian architects, who flourished towards the close of the eighteenth century, and who particularly distinguished themselves by the magnificent additions which they made to the superb Benedictine convent at Catanea. This group of buildings is situated upon one of the most elevated positions of the town, on part of the site of an antique edifice supposed to have been thermæ, many fragments of the walls and mosaics of which still remain. Its magnificence surpasses that of any other monastic establishment in Sicily, and probably in Italy, and the revenues amount to 100,000 ounces, or 50,000*l.* per annum. Conceived upon a vast scale by one of the Benedictine fathers, the P. Valeriano de' Franchis, in the middle of the sixteenth century, the first stone was laid by the viceroy Giovanni de la Cerda. The plan, as originally designed, was to consist of the old church as the central and principal object, having at the east end a spacious court, which served as a cemetery to the monks. On the north side are two square courts, each side measuring about 120 feet, and surrounded by an upper and lower arcade or loggia supported by piers and columns, and there were to have been two corresponding courts on the south side of the church. More to the eastward are spacious gardens extending the whole length of the back front of the building, with terraces, alcoves, pavilions, fountains, a flora, compartments for the various divisions of plants, and pavilions with columns commanding an extensive view of the sea. In February 1578, about twenty years after the commencement of the works, the monks with great religious pomp took possession of the portion of the building at that time completed, which then consisted of the two courts to the north of the church. In 1605 the stone piers, which formed the porticoes of the cloisters, were taken down and replaced by 104 columns of Carrara marble; but an eruption of Etna having in 1669 materially injured the old church, Giambattista Contini, a Roman architect, was employed to erect a new church, which was begun in 1687, of colossal dimensions, being about 350 feet long by 120 feet wide. When they had been occupied six years upon the new work, an earthquake threw down the fine cloister with its marble columns, and thirty of the fathers were killed, which led to the entire abandonment of the monastery. After some years, however, the monks returned, the columns were again restored to their former position, and the works to the church were resumed with spirit. In 1730 the architect, Tomasso Amato, of Messina, erected several dormitories, and after him Giambattista Vaccarini of Palermo built on the south side of the church the refectories, kitchen, museum, and library, which, instead of corresponding with the courts on the north side, form a mass completely different from

the other, and thus destroy the unity of the design. Some idea may be formed of the magnificence and size of this convent from the scale of these dependencies. There is a circular vestibule about 40 feet in diameter, leading to the larger refectory, 116 feet long by 42 wide. On the side of this vestibule is the smaller refectory, oval in plan, 51 feet by 44 feet 6. The kitchen, which is attached, is 42 feet square. The library is 97 feet long by 45 feet wide, separated by a wide corridor from the museum for natural history, which is about 200 feet long by 37 feet wide. Along the west, north, and south sides of these buildings is a spacious court, 47 feet wide, enclosed by stables, coach-houses, granaries, and sheds for the reception of the poor whenever an earthquake or an eruption of Etna may compel the inhabitants of the vicinity to seek for shelter within the walls of the more substantial convent. Toward the end of the eighteenth century Battaglia and Biondo completed the cloister of the westernmost court on the north side of the church, and erected the superb staircase. The marbles, coloured stuccoes, bas-reliefs, sculptured arabesques, the exquisitely harmonized tones of the columns and of the slabs which cover the walls and adorn the coves and ceilings, give an incomparable richness of effect to the skilfully arranged plan of this staircase, which was ultimately completed by Carmelo Bataglia Sant Agnolo, nephew to Bataglia. Every object is combined in this superb monastery, which could contribute to its beauty and magnificence. Its open galleries, its closed corridors, and the cloisters embellished with a brilliant vegetation and constantly running fountains; extensive museums, and richly-stored library; its spacious church, and stupendous organ, if inferior to any, second only to that of Haerlem; the cemetery which occupies the centre of all these objects, itself encircled by porticoes; and the entire group of buildings surrounded by extensive plantations of trees and evergreens, and beds of rare luxuriant flowers. The whole lies on a rough undulated surface of lava, and fills the beholder with astonishment at the contemplation of such magnificent combinations of art and nature, upon which Etna looks down in all his terrific majesty, and beyond which the eye stretches over the blue expanse of the Ionian Sea. This vast monastery is now inhabited by thirty padri who are noblemen, and by thirty fratelli who are men of inferior rank in life. (Hittorff et Zanth, Architecture Moderne de la Sicile.)

BATTAGLIA, (Francesco,) a senator of Venice, of one of the most distinguished families of that republic. He was a warm partizan of the French revolution, and an advocate for an intimate alliance between the republic of Venice and that of France. When Bonaparte invaded Italy, Battaglia and Dandolo were named commissioners to treat with him. It was by the influence of Battaglia that the French were put in possession of Venice. He died in 1799. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BATTAGLIE, delle, or delle BAMBOCCIATE, (Michel Angiolo.) See CERQUOZZI.

BATTAGLINI, (Francesco,) a nobleman of Rimini, lived about 1610. He went to Rome, where he distinguished himself much by his learning, and recited in the Collegio Romano a Greek sermon in praise of St. Louis Gonzaga. He wrote Heraclitus humanæ Vitæ Miserias lugens, Romæ, 1629, 4to. (Mazzuchelli.)

BATTAGLINI, (Marco,) born near Rimini in 1645, studied philosophy and jurisprudence at Cesena, and became a doctor of both laws. He went to Rome, and followed the career of an advocate, until his health obliged him to quit it, when cardinal di Carpegna obtained for him the situation of luogotenente civile at Ancona. When he was about to be transferred to Fabriano, the community would not receive him without being a prelate, and pope Innocent XI. made him therefore his prelato domestico. In 1690 he became bishop of Novera, in Umbria. Having been transferred to the bishopric of Cesena, he died in his native place, Terra di St. Mauro, in 1717. He wrote Il Leggista Filosofo, Roma, 1680, 4to. This work treats of the connexion of legislation with the rules of moral philosophy. Istoria Universale di tutti i Consilj, Venezia, 1686, fol. Notwithstanding its title, this work contains the history of the principal councils only. Annali del Sacerdozio e dell' Imperio, &c., *ibid.* vol. 4, folio, 1701—1711. He left several works in MS. (J. Lami, Memorab. Italorum. Ughelli, Italia sacra. Mazzuchelli.)

BATTARA, (John Anthony,) a learned ecclesiastic and physician. He resided at Rimini, where he died in 1789. He was passionately attached to the study of natural history, and devoted much time to the examination of the fungi, and

contended against the common opinion of mushrooms owing their origin to a process of putrefaction. He contended for their growth from seeds, and published some works on this subject. Persoon named a genus of champignons after him. His Fungorum Agri Ariminensis Historia, published in 4to at Faenza in 1755, and again in 1759, is ornamented with 200 figures from his own drawings, rudely but faithfully depicted, and he gives a description of several species previously unnoticed. He also published Epistola selectas de Re naturali Observationes complectens, Rimini, 1774, 4to; and Practica Agraria, distributa in variis Dialogis, Romæ, 1778, 12mo.

BATTEL, (Andrew,) an English adventurer, born in Essex about 1565. He embarked in a merchantman bound for the Rio de la Plata, in April, 1589; after a troublesome voyage, they arrived at their destination in much distress in the autumn of the same year, and while seeking provisions on shore, they were seized by the natives, and delivered to the Portuguese, who, after keeping them in prison for four months, sent them to the Portuguese settlements in Africa. During a captivity of many years in Africa Battel passed through numerous vicissitudes, and in his adventures in the interior had many opportunities of observing the manners of the natives. He obtained his liberty early in the seventeenth century, and returning to England, settled at Leigh, in Essex. The relation of his adventures, taken from his mouth by his friend Purchas, and inserted in the second volume of his Collection of Voyages, is extremely curious and interesting.

BATTELLI, (Giovanni Cristoforo,) born in 1658 at Sasso Corvario, near Urbino. Having gone to Rome, cardinal Barberini became his patron, and pope Clemens XI. made him his bibliothecario privato. The latter gave him also the investiture of the Rocca di Sasso Corvario for three generations, at the rent of one scudo d'oro per annum, where Battelli established a good library. He died in 1725, as archbishop (in part.) of Amasia. He was the author of several antiquarian essays. (Mazzuchelli.)

BATTELY, (John,) born 1647, died 1708, an English divine and antiquary, was a native of the town of St. Edmundsbury, sometime fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, who gave him the rectory of Adisham, in Kent, a prebend in the church of Canterbury, and made him archdeacon of the diocese of Canterbury. Such was the history of his professional life. In his character of an antiquarian and topographical writer, he prepared a work on the ancient state of the Isle of Thanet, which he entitled, Antiquitates Rutupinæ. This work is composed in elegant Latin, and in the form of a dialogue between the author and two friends, Dr. Henry Maurice and Mr. Henry Wharton, both divines and chaplains of the archbishop. It was not printed till 1711, when it was given to the world by Dr. Thomas Terry, canon of Christ church. A second edition was published in 1745, with the addition of an unfinished work on the antiquities of Bury St. Edmunds, his native town, the history of which was brought down to 1272. An abridgement of the Antiquitates Rutupinæ in English, entitled, The Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, was published in 1774.

Two other members of this family are connected with antiquarian literature, namely, Nicholas Battely, A.M., the editor of an improved edition of Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury; and Oliver Battely, nephew of John, who published the Antiquitates S. Edmondburgi.

BATTERA, (Doroteo,) a Capucin friar and famous preacher. "He lived on scanty sustenance, took little sleep, and was indefatigable in exertion and toil." He published, Sette Ricordi principali necessarii á ciaschedun Christiano, Brescia, 1590. (Cozzanda.)

BATTEUX, (Charles,) born in 1713, at Allend'hui, near Rheims, died at the latter place as an honorary canon in 1780. He began his career as professor of rhetoric and philosophy at the colleges of Paris, and became in 1761 member of the French Academy. His character was most honourable, and his personal behaviour amiable in the extreme, which, united to a clear intellect, good taste, and perspicuous style, imparted value to every thing he composed. As professor of the College de Navarre, he pronounced two Latin discourses, one of which was entitled, De Gustu veterum in Studiis Litterarum retinendo. His numerous works may be divided into philosophical, and rhetorical, and such as relate to belles-lettres. Amongst the first class, one of the most remarkable was, La Morale d'Epicure, tirée de ses propres Ecrits, Paris, 1750. His next works, Ocellus Lucanus, de la Nature de l'Univers; Timée de Locres, de l'Ame du Monde; Lettre d'Aristote sur le Système du

Monde, *ibid.* 1768, 8vo; are interesting contributions to the explanation of the philosophy of the ancients. In 1773 he published Histoire des Causes prémières, a work which contributed much towards the resolution of suppressing the chair of philosophy at the College Royal. Batteux's rhetorical works are, Traité de la Construction oratoire, *ibid.* 1763, 12mo; Chefs d'Œuvre de l'Eloquence poétique à l'Usage des jeunes Orateurs, *ibid.* 1780, 12mo. His works on the belles-lettres and esthetics are the most important, and he is in this respect certainly the founder of a system which is not without merit. These works are, Beaux Arts réduits à un même Principe, *ibid.* 1747; Cours des Belles-Lettres, *ibid.* 1746—1774, 5 vols, 12mo; both which works were subsequently fused in one, and often translated into German. The system of Batteux has been reviewed by Göthe in Rameau's Neffe, p. 391, who says that Batteux, in stating that the imitation of the beauties of nature is the chief aim of art, has published a doctrine only half true. But this stricture of Göthe's is not quite fair, because Batteux went much farther than teaching a mere imitation of nature. The only other work which we have to mention is the Mémoires concernant l'Histoire, les Sciences, &c. des Chinois, 1776—1789, begun by Batteux, and completed by Brequigny and De Guignes. (Biog. Univ. Ersch und Gruber. Quérard.)

BATTHORI, or BATHORY, (Stephen,) a Transylvanian noble, and seigneur of Somlyo, elected sovereign prince of his native country by the states, May 1571, in succession to John Sigismond Zapolya, who had died issueless. He had previously distinguished himself in arms, in the service of the emperor Ferdinand; but his valour and fidelity had been repaid by ingratitude, and at a later period, when executing at the court of Maximilian II. a commission with which he had been charged by Zapolya, he was arrested on suspicion, and thrown into prison, where he remained three years. At his accession to sovereignty, Transylvania was claimed as a dependency both by Austria and the Porte; but the power of the latter was then by far the more formidable, and Batthori lost no time in forwarding the arrears of tribute to Constantinople, and receiving from sultan Selim the standard and mace as emblems of investiture—a proceeding in which Austria was forced to acquiesce. The only important event of his Transylvanian reign was the defeat in 1575 of a noble named Bekez, who endeavoured to dethrone him; and the same year, the Polish crown having become vacant by the cession of Henry of Valois, he was elected, principally through the influence of the Porte, to that dignity, conditionally on his marrying the princess Anna, the heiress of the Jagellons, in conjunction with whom he was crowned at Cracow, May 1576. In the same year he regulated by a new treaty the relations of Poland with the Cossacks of the Ukraine, to whom increased territory and privileges were granted; and in 1581 the administration of justice was facilitated by the erection of three high courts at Petrikau, Lublin, and Wilna, for Great Poland, Little Poland, and Lublin; but the jurisdiction of these extended only to the nobles, who remained absolute masters of the peasantry, it being at the same time enacted that no plebeian should be ennobled without the consent of the diet! A war into which he entered in alliance with Sweden (1578) against Russia terminated so much to the advantage of the allies, that the Czar purchased peace in 1583 by the cession of all his territory on the Baltic, of which Courland, with great part of Livonia, fell to the share of Poland. Stephen Batthori died at Grodno, Dec. 1586, without issue, in the 54th year of his age. He was a prince of considerable abilities, and his frank and martial character, with his extraordinary personal advantages, rendered him highly popular with his subjects. A memorial of his name is preserved in the town of Bathurin, in the Ukraine, of which he was the founder. On his election to the crown of Poland, the states of Transylvania elected in 1576 his brother Christopher as his successor, but his five years' reign presents nothing important. On his death (1581) he was succeeded by his son.

BATTHORI, (Sigismond,) one of the most extraordinary characters of the age in which he lived. At his election he had some difficulty in procuring his recognition from the Porte, which was inclined to favour a rival candidate named Markhazy, and it is said to have been in revenge of this affront, that on the commencement of the war of 1593 between the Turks and Austrians, he embraced the cause of the emperor, with whom, as king of Hungary, he concluded a treaty in 1595, by which he ceded to him the reversion of his states in the

event of the failure of his own male line. He married at the same time the daughter of the archduke Charles of Austria; and during the campaigns of 1595 and 1596, gained repeated advantages, in concert with the revolted Waiwodes of Moldavia and Walachia, over the Turks, who were driven across the Danube; and so distinguished were his services, that he is lauded by all the writers of that day as the champion of Christianity, and the chosen instrument of Providence for abasing the Moslems. But the tide of success was turned in 1597 by the great defeat sustained at Agria by the archduke Maximilian; and Sigismond, apprehensive of falling into the hands of the Turks, ceded the immediate possession of Transylvania to the emperor Rodolph, in exchange for the duchies of Ratisbon and Oppelen in Silesia, whither he repaired accordingly in the summer of 1598. His restless spirit was soon weary of this retirement: in a few months he quitted Silesia, and again making his appearance in Transylvania, summoned his partisans around him, and made a fresh assignment of his rights to his cousin the cardinal Andrew Batthori, brother of the late king of Poland, and bishop of Warmia. This new ruler, acting under the advice of Sigismond, commenced negotiations at Constantinople with the view of replacing Transylvania in its former state as a dependency of the Porte; but he was defeated and killed (Oct. 1598) by the imperial general George Basta; and Sigismond, after maintaining for some time a fruitless attempt to procure his own reinstatement, was compelled to abandon finally his pretensions, and to retire (1602) to the castle of Lobkowitz, assigned him by the emperor as a residence. Here he continued several years; but engaging in fresh intrigues, was imprisoned at Prague, where his turbulent career was terminated by death, March 20, 1613, after seven years' confinement. He left no issue.

BATTHORI, (Gabor, or Gabriel,) a member of the same family, was elected prince of Transylvania by the states, 1608, on the abdication of Sigismond Racoczi, who had filled the throne for a few months after the death of the famous Boczkai. The emperor, however, laid claim to the principality as a lapsed fief, in virtue of a convention concluded with Boczkai (see BOCZKAI), and prepared to enforce his rights by arms; but Batthori prevented the attack by agreeing to hold his territories as the deputy of the emperor, and to receive German garrisons into his fortresses. The sultan loudly protested against this arrangement as an infraction of his own rights as suzerain; and it was equally unpalatable to the Transylvanian nobles, one party among whom was desirous of asserting the total independence of their country, while another powerful faction preferred the protection of the Porte to that of Austria. The latter body, which embraced nearly all the protestants in the country, was headed by Bethlen-Gabor, a relative of Batthori; and a conflict ensued between the adherents of the two religions. Bethlen was obliged to fly to Constantinople, where his representations, combined with some acts of hostility committed by Batthori on the Walachian frontier, determined the Porte to declare war against the latter. Iskender-Pasha entered Transylvania with a Turkish army, and was joined by all the partisans of Bethlen. Batthori, unable to resist, endeavoured in vain to effect a reconciliation with the Turks; but his overtures were rejected, and after flying for some time from place to place, he was assassinated by his own attendants, Oct. 1613. The Turkish historians call him Delhi-Királ, the mad king. He was the last of the Batthori family who ruled in Transylvania. (Istu. de Rebus Hungaricis. Von Hammer. Naima, &c.)

BATTIE, (William,) a celebrated physician, born at Medbury in Devonshire, in 1704. He was educated at Eton, whence he was sent, in 1722, to King's college, Cambridge, where he succeeded in obtaining a Craven scholarship, upon the nomination of earl Craven. This enabled him to pursue his studies with ease, and he took his bachelor's degree in 1726, and that of master of arts in 1730. The advantages arising to him from his scholarship, seem to have induced him in after life to found another, with a stipend of 20*l.* per annum, to which he himself nominated, and after his death it descended to the electors to the Craven scholarships. His parents were in humble circumstances, and making an unsuccessful application to other relations to obtain the means of studying the law, and residing at one of the inns of court, he turned his attention to medicine, and he commenced as a practitioner in Cambridge. He now began to display the classical knowledge he had acquired, and he put forth a work by which he is well known, Isocratis Orationes Septem et

Epistolæ, Cantab. 1729, 8vo; a more complete edition was published in 1749, in 2 vols, 8vo. He took his degree in physic in 1737, and an opportunity offering, he settled as a physician in Uxbridge. The provost of Eton, Dr. Godolphin, held him in much esteem, and took a singular manner of evincing it. Upon Battie fixing in practice the doctor sent his carriage and four horses for him to be visited as a patient, but when the physician attempted to write for him, the provost declined it, saying, "You need not trouble yourself to write, I only sent for you to give you credit in the neighbourhood." He succeeded in his profession, and removed to London, affiliated himself to the Royal College of Physicians, and was appointed to deliver the Harveian Oration in 1746, which was published. Previously to this he had been admitted into the Royal Society. He was one of the censors of the college in 1750, at which time a dispute was pending between the college and Dr. Schomberg. Battie took a prominent part in this dispute, and was in consequence severely ridiculed in the Battiad, which was the joint production of Moses Mendez, Paul Whitehead, and Doctor Schomberg. It has been preserved in Dilly's Repository, 1776. Battie was appointed to deliver the Lumleian Lectures at the Royal College of Physicians in 1750, and in 1751 he published them in 4to, under the title of De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes. He was afterwards appointed one of the physicians to St. Luke's Hospital, and having thus directed his attention particularly to the diseases of the mind he was also made physician and master to a private lunatic asylum at Islington, and in 1758 he published a Treatise on Madness, in 4to, the result of observations made by him to pupils, who, under proper recommendation, had been admitted by the governors of St. Luke's Hospital to attend him on his visits to the patients, a course which before this time had not been adopted. This work involved him in a dispute with Dr. Monro, one of the physicians of the Royal Hospital of Bethlem, in consequence of some censures made upon the practice adopted in that institution by Dr. Monro, sen. Dr. John Monro affixed to his pamphlet as a motto, a quotation from Horace,

"O major tandem parcas insane minori,"

which occasioned the wits of the day, who entered much into those disputes, to designate him *Major* Battie. His opinion on the subject of insanity was much valued, and he was examined before the House of Commons in 1763, in a committee appointed to inquire into the state of the private mad-houses in the kingdom. He gave great satisfaction to the committee, who expressed, in a very honourable manner, the value they attached to his knowledge of the subject, in the Report they presented to the parliament. In 1762 Battie published Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis nonnullis ad principia Animalia accommodati. In 1764 he resigned his appointment at St. Luke's Hospital, and in 1776 he was attacked with paralysis, of which he died on the 13th of June, being then in his seventy-second year. By this attack, however, his speech does not appear to have been destroyed, for he is reported to have addressed a young man who was officiating as a nurse to him on the night of his dissolution, in the following manner:—"Young man, you have heard, no doubt, how great are the terrors of death. This night will probably afford you some experience; but you may learn, and may you profit by the example, that a conscientious endeavour to perform his duty through life, will ever close a Christian's eyes with comfort and tranquillity." He was buried, agreeably to his desire, at Kingston-upon-Thames, by the side of his widow, who was the daughter of Barnham Goode, the undermaster of Eton school, to whom he was sincerely attached, and with whom he contracted a marriage in 1738 or 1739. He had issue three daughters, one of whom, Anne, was married to Sir George Young, afterwards an admiral in the British navy, and deceased in 1810. Catherine was married to Jonathan Rashleigh, esq., and Philadelphia to Sir John Call, bart. an officer in the East India Company's service. Dr. Battie died in affluent circumstances. He had received from some relatives, the Colemans, who had declined to assist him in early life, 30,000*l.* and he had amassed a considerable sum by his profession. He founded a scholarship at Cambridge, as before noticed, and he left to St. Luke's Hospital 100*l.*; to the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, a like sum; and to earl Camden 20 guineas, as a token of regard for his many public and private virtues. All his books and papers were bequeathed to his daughter, Anne, who sold his estate, called Court-garden, at Marlow, to Mr. Davenport,

an eminent London surgeon. Among other peculiarities which distinguished Battie, was his fancy for architecture, and he became the builder of his own house at this estate, in which, however, he unfortunately forgot the staircase, and the offices beneath were constantly under water. He was of eccentric habits, singular in his dress, sometimes appearing like a labourer, and doing strange things. He had engaged in an enterprise to tow barges up the river by horses instead of the bargemen, in which speculation he lost 1500*l.* and he also incurred the animosity of this class of men, and on one occasion saved his life only by acting Punch to divert them from their intention to throw him over a bridge. He was afterwards so much in dread of them, that to protect himself from insults, he carried about him a brace of pistols. Notwithstanding his peculiarities, he is to be looked upon as a man of learning, of benevolent spirit, humour, inclination to satire, and considerable skill in his profession.

BATTIER, (Samuel,) a physician, was born at Basle, Jan. 23, 1667. He studied with such extraordinary assiduity, that he had gone through a course of philosophy, and was able to take his degree as a master of arts at the age of sixteen. He afterwards directed his attention to medicine, and studied under Bauhin, Burcard, Roth, Harder, Eglinger, and Zwinger. He paid particular attention to the Greek, in which he had made such proficiency as to be able to converse in that language. He also distinguished himself in mathematics, which he studied under the celebrated Bernouilli. In 1690 he took his degree in medicine, and in 1696 he went to Paris, remained there some time, and was in great intimacy with Mallebranche, Homberg, and Tournefort. In 1704 he was named professor extraordinary, and in 1705 professor in ordinary, of the Greek language at Basle, which appointment he held with great distinction until his death, April 23, 1744. He was on one occasion elected rector of the university. He practised medicine with success, and published many works, of which the following may be mentioned: Dissertatio de Generatione Hominis, Basil, 1690, 4to; Specimen Philologicum, sive Observationes in Diogenem Laertium, &c., *ib.* 1695, 4to; Dissertationes de Mente Humanâ, *ib.* 1697—1701, 4to; Descriptio Œconomiæ Corporis Humani, *ib.* 1711—1721, 4to; Disquisitio de Ideâ Dei non innatâ in quâ Lockius adversùs Sherlockium vindicantur, *ib.* 1721, 4to. He also published Commentaries and Notes on the New Testament, on the Tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides, and he assisted in the editions of Julius Pollux by Hemsterhuys, and of Hippocrates by Triller.

BATTIFERRI, (Laura,) a celebrated Italian poetess of the sixteenth century, born in 1523, a natural child (but afterwards legitimated) of Giovanni Antonio Battiferri, of Urbino. She married, in 1550, the celebrated sculptor Bartolomeo Ammanati. Her name occurs frequently in the writers of the time; and her verses are found in all the collections published in that age. She published in 1560 the first volume of her poems, but a second never appeared. She also published a version of the seven Penitential Psalms, which was several times reprinted. She died in 1589. (Biog. Univ.)

BATTIFERRI, (Matteo,) a physician of Urbino, who flourished at the end of the fifteenth century. He was a teacher of medicine at Ferrara, and practised subsequently at Venice. (Baldi Encom. d'Urbino. Mazzuchelli.)

BATTIMO, (Antonio,) a Neapolitan lawyer, who flourished about the year 1475, in which year he published a large work respecting the civil and canon laws. (Mazzuchelli.)

BATTISHILL, (Jonathan, May, 1738—Dec. 10, 1801,) a composer of considerable eminence, was born, it is supposed, in London, and was the son of an attorney. He received his musical education in the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, under the care of Mr. Savage, having shown a great taste for that science at the early age of nine years. His first engagement was to compose for Sadler's Wells theatre, where some of his best ballads were sung; and afterwards he presided at the harpsichord at Covent-garden, and, not long subsequently, was appointed organist of the joint parishes of St. Clement East-cheap, and St. Martin Ongar; and then of Christ-church, Newgate-street. In 1764 he produced at Drury-lane theatre, in conjunction with Michael Arne, the opera of Alcmena; but such was the feebleness of the dialogue, that, notwithstanding the excellence of the music, it was withdrawn after five nights' performance. In the Rites of Hecate, that soon followed, he was more fortunate. Although closely engaged at the theatre, he composed anthems and hymns, catches and glees,

and attended to numerous pupils. In 1770 the Nobleman's Catch Club awarded him the gold medal for 'Underneath this Myrtle Shade,' as the best cheerful glee. The song of Kate of Aberdeen is one of his most popular compositions. He was one of the greatest extempore organ players of his day, and was of so retentive a memory that he never wanted the text of any composition of Handel, Corelli, or Arne, before him when called upon to play their compositions. After the death of his wife, in 1775, he became dissipated in his habits, which is said to have hastened his death. He was buried, at his own request, near Dr. Boyce, in the vaults of St. Paul's cathedral.

As a composer, Battishill possessed great power and originality, and his works are characterised by peculiar strength of idea, justness of expression, and masterly disposition of the parts. Four of his anthems are published in Page's Harmonia Sacra. In 1776 he had published by subscription two excellent collections of three and four part songs. (Biog. Dict. of Mus.)

BATTISTA, a doge of Genoa, expelled by his uncle. He wrote in his exile (1483) nine books of Exempla Memorabilia, translated by Lam. Gilino.

Battista is also the name of a Latin poet, highly praised in his own day, and called in France the Mantuan, as if his reputation had deserved an epithet similar to that of Virgil—a judgment which later times have not supported. He was born at Mantua in 1436, of the family of the Spagnuoli; was made general of the order of Carmelite monks; and died in 1516. His poems, consisting of eclogues, an imitation of Ovid's Fasti, De Sacris Diebus, Parthenice, a poem in honour of the Virgin Mary, elegies, epistles, &c., were first printed collectively in 3 vols, folio, Paris, 1513, with a copious commentary, and afterwards at Antwerp, 4 vols, 4to, 1576, without a commentary.

BATTISTA, (Ignazio,) born at Venice, lived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and wrote Historia Imperatorum Romanorum, and De Origine Turcarum.

BATTISTA, (Ferranese,) so called from his native town, flourished about 1494. He was a Carmelite friar, and much celebrated as a poet and man of letters. Duke Ercole II. of Ferrara took him to his court, made him his segretissimo consigliere, and trusted him with most important business. The following works by Battista were printed: Florida seu Hist. Christianitatis usque ad hæc temp.; Chron. Ord. Carmelit; de Ruina Rom. Imperii; Cronicon Ferrarensium; de Monte Syna; Vita Matholdis, &c. He also translated from the Greek several sermons of St. John Chrysostom. Several of his works belong to the class of rare Italian Incunabula. (Ghilini Teatro d'Huomini Litterati.)

BATTISTA, or BAPTISTA, (Joannes,) a Mexican by birth, and prefect of the Franciscan convent at Tetzeucan in Mexico, and professor of theology. He wrote the following books, which we mention, although there is reason to believe that no library whatever possesses a complete set of them; Advertencias pare los Confesores de los Indios, Mexici, 1599, 8vo; Confesonario o suma das casor, S. Jago de Tlatilulco, 1599, 2 vols, 8vo; Platicas morales de los Indios para la doctrina de sus hijos, *ibid.* 1601, 8vo; and another printed work, written in the Mexican language. (Antonii Bibl. Hisp. Nova.)

BATTISTA, (Giuseppe,) born at Le Grottaglie, in Naples, where he died in 1675, wrote Epigrammatum Centuriæ III. Venice, 1653, 1659; Poesie Meliche, Ven. 1653, and often reprinted; Epicedj Eroici, Ven. 1667; Affetti Caritativi, 12mo, Padua; satires against his critics; Assalone, a tragedy, Venet. 1676. His prose works, which are of more value than his poems, as he was one of the most distinguished literateurs of his age, are, Le Giornate Accademiche, Venet. 1670 and 1673; Lettere, Opera posthuma ed. ultima, 12mo, Ven. 1677, 1678, Bologna, 1678; Della Patria d'Ennio; and Poetica, Ven. 1676. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BATTISTI, (Bartolomeo), a physician in the Austrian service, born at Roveredo, in the Tyrol, in 1755. In 1784, he was made chief physician of the grand hospital of Vienna, and was employed by the government in Lombardy and Dalmatia, previous to the occupation of those provinces by the French. He died in 1831. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BATTISTINE, (Giacomo,) a composer, who lived about 1700, was master of music at the cathedral of Navarre. He appears to have published several works, of which one, Armonie sagre, is known to have been printed at Bologna in 1700. (Walther. Schilling.)

BATTISTINI, (Francesco, 1747—1825,) an Italian improvisatore, of some celebrity in Italy. His father sold his property in order to give his son the best

education, and at eighteen years of age he was made professor of Italian and Latin eloquence in the college of the Propaganda, which post he held till the French domination in Italy. He afterwards maintained himself by private tuition. He published scarcely anything except a poetical epistle prefixed to the Selva di Angelo Poliziano intitolata l'Ambra, in versi sciolti, Rome, 1803. (Tipaldo, iii. 321.)

BATTO, a statuary of doubtful country and date, who is mentioned by Pliny (xxxiv. 8, § 19.) The statues of Apollo and Juno which were in the Temple of Concord at Rome, are attributed to him. (Sillig. Catal. Artificum.)

BATTUS, a word which, according to Herodotus, iv. 155, meant in the language of Libya a king, was the son of Theomnestus and Phronime, and went with a colony from the island of Theræ, and founded Cyrene, about B.C. 630, where he reigned forty years, and after his death received divine honours. In the early part of life he had an impediment in his speech, which was cured, says Pausanias, x. 15, by the fright he was thrown into on seeing a lion. His grandson, of the same name, was called "the Fortunate," probably from the success that attended his arms when he overthrew the forces of Apries, king of Egypt, so completely that only a few returned home to tell the tale of their discomfiture.

BATTUS, (Bartholomæus,) born at Hamburg in 1571. He studied at Rostock and Wittemberg, and became afterwards a professor of logic and theology in the university of Rostock, where he died in 1639. His works are numerous; a list will be found in Freheri Theatrum.

BATTY, an artist of London, who in conjunction with Thomas Langley, engraved and published plans and elevations of Windsor Castle, in five plates. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BATTYANY, or BATTHYANY, a noble family of Hungary, of which the most distinguished members are:—

Benedict, treasurer of Vladislav II. accused of treason, and thrown into prison in 1509.

Francis served under Stephan von Bathor, count of Temes, against the rebellious peasants, in 1514, was named Ban of Croatia, along with John Carlowitz, in 1522, and took part in the disastrous battle of Mohátsh in 1526.

Urban was in the service of queen Isabella, was poisoned by the machinations of his enemy, cardinal Martinuzzi, and his bones afterwards dug out of his grave, and buried in a dunghill.

Ludwig, (Count,) was raised to the palatinate under Maria Theresa in 1751, and his son Joseph created primate and cardinal.

Balthasar was commandant of the fortress of Güns or Köszegh in 1484, and of the Bosnian fortresses in 1499. In the last-mentioned year he was sent by Vladislav II. along with the bishop of Gross Waradein, on an embassy to the king of Poland, to confirm the peace agreed upon in the preceding year. He was in great favour with Beatrix, widow of king Matthias I.

Balthasar fought in the army of Maximilian against the Turks at Raab, in 1566, and buried the head of the Hungarian hero, Nicolaus Zrinyi, who had fallen at Szigeth. In 1572, he attended the coronation of the emperor Rudolf at Presburg, and in 1579 was defending the frontiers against the Turks. In 1580, he distinguished himself against Skanderbeg, bashaw of Poshega; represented the palatine in the assembly held at Presburg in 1582. for the regulation of the affairs of the war; and in 1587, though suffering from weak health and a complaint in his feet, he led 500 hussars and 200 infantry, to the help of George Zrinyi, commandant of Kanisa, against the bashaw of Szigeth, who was plundering that country with 8000 men. Half of these fell under the swords of the Hungarians, and the bashaw fled dismounted and barefoot. In the same year he was sent to the assembly at Presburg, along with Stephan Illyeshazy, Francis Esterhazy, and Andreas Jaszt, to examine the boundaries of Poland and Transylvania. He died in 1590. His wife, Dorothea, was the daughter of Nicolaus Zrinyi already mentioned, who died at Szigeth with all his soldiers.

Wolfgang, (Farkash,) brother of Francis and Urban already mentioned. When his brother Urban was imprisoned by Ladislaus Moré, and was unable to pay the ransom demanded of him, he left his brother Wolfgang as surety for this payment to Moré, who imprisoned him in the citadel of Nana; but when the Turks, in 1543, took this citadel, their bashaw Kaszon, who had been in friendly correspondence with Urban, not only released his brother Wolfgang, but presented him with a sword, a horse, and money for his journey. In 1552, he was commander in the fortress of Temesvar,

under Stephan Lossontzi; when that fortress capitulated to the Turks, their commander, the cruel Achmet bashaw, kept him prisoner, contrary to the articles of capitulation; and when the bashaw of Silistria, a christian renegade, attempted to set him at liberty, Achmet mutilated him so that he died of his wounds.

BATTYANY, (Prince Charles,) was born in 1697, of a noble Hungarian family. He served first in the war against the Turks, accompanied the Austrian embassy to Constantinople, and afterwards was present in the last campaigns of prince Eugene on the Rhine, and the last Turkish wars of the emperor Charles VI. By the latter he was appointed privy counsellor in 1740, and by Maria Theresa, ban of Croatia, a dignity which his father also had held. He took an active part in the war of the Austrian succession, and by his victories was the main cause of the peace which was effected in 1745. He afterwards commanded on the Rhine and in the Netherlands, with various success, but invariable reputation; and was appointed tutor of the prince Joseph, afterwards the emperor Joseph II., a post which he resigned in 1763 from his age and infirmities. These did not, however, hinder him from marrying (for the third time) in 1767. He died in 1772, leaving behind him an immense fortune, a small part of which he bequeathed to his regiment, and the rest to his nephews.

Ignatz, was born at Nemet Ujvar, a village belonging to the family of Battyany in 1741. After studying at Pest and Tyrnau, he entered himself on the list of priests in the archbishopric of Gran, and was named abbot of the monastery of St. George, at Yak, before he had finished his theological studies, for the furtherance of which he was sent to the Collegium Apollinare at Rome, where he was also appointed librarian. At his return, finding no ecclesiastical post vacant in the diocese of Gran, he visited the count bishop Charles Esterhazy von Galantha, at Erlau, to prepare himself, under his direction, for a higher office in the church, and while there, was presented with a vacant prebend. Here also, in 1779, he wrote a defence of the genuineness of king Stephen the First's Charter to the abbey of St. Martin de Monte Pannonio, against the celebrated Gottfried Schwartz, who, however, had the best of the argument. He also, by his contributions towards the expenses of printing, forwarded the publication of the church history of John Molnár. In 1780 he was chosen bishop of Transylvania, receiving at the same time other ecclesiastical and civil appointments; in 1781 he published Norma Vitæ Clericalis, Albæ Carolinæ; and in 1784, Advice to Clergymen on Visiting the Sick. He was a diligent student of antiquities, especially those of his native country, in furtherance of which study he published Leges Ecclesiasticæ Hungariæ et Provinciarum eidem adnexarum, of which the first part was printed at Karlsburg in 1785; the second at his own press at Klausenburg; and the third is still in MS., Acta et Scripta S. Gerardi Episcopi Csanádiensis, hactenus inedita cum Serie Episcorum Csanádiensium Albæ Carolinæ, 1790; and left in MS. Dissertationes de Rebus Gestis inter Ferdinandum et Johannem Sigismundum Zápolya Regem, Isabellam Reginam, ac Cardinalem Georgium Martinusium Episcopum Magno-Varadiensem, ejusque cæde in Alvinez. He also founded an observatory at Carlsburg, but died in the same year that this was finished in 1798.

BATTYANY, (Joseph Graf von,) was born at Vienna in 1727; received clerical ordination at Presburg in 1751; was prebend at Gran in 1752, was successively provost of the collegiate foundations of Steinamerger and Presburg; in 1759 bishop of Transylvania; in 1760 archbishop of Colvesa; in 1776 primate of Hungary, and archbishop of Gran; and in 1778 cardinal. In the most critical periods of his country's history, which occurred during his life, he was an unwearied mediator and pacificator. He closed an active life of seventy-three years at Presburg, in 1799. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BATU, or BAATU, son of Toushi, and grandson of Jenghiz-Khan; succeeded his father, (who died before Jenghiz,) A. D. 1223, (A. H. 620,) in the Khanate of Kapchak, comprehending all the Mogul conquests to the westward of the Caspian. The beginning of his reign was signalized by an invasion of Russia, in which the combined forces of the Russians and Comans were overthrown in a great battle on the river Kalka; but Batu was recalled to join the grand khan Oktai in the conquest of China, and the subjugation of Russia was deferred till 1235, when he returned at the head of 500,000 men, and in five years had overwhelmed in succession all the principalities into which Russia was then divided; the city of Wladimir, the capital of the Moscow

territory, was taken in 1238, and given up to fire and sword; Kiow shared the same fate in 1240, and Russia fell for 250 years under the supremacy of the *Golden Horde*, as the residence of the khans of Kapchak was termed. In 1241, the Moguls appeared in Poland, gained a great victory at Liegnitz over the Poles and Teutonic knights, and after destroying Cracow, Lublin, and Warsaw, turned aside into Hungary, which was utterly devastated in three year, (see BELA;) but their permanent conquests did not extend beyond Russia. The journal of the monk Plancarpin, who was sent to the court of Batu in 1246 by Innocent IV., in the vain hope of converting the Mogul chief to Christianity, presents a curious picture of the manners of a nation to which the greatest part of the known world was at that time subject. The death of Batu took place A. D. 1255, (A. H. 653,) " dans la ville de *Cocorda*," (says De Guignes,) " qui nous est inconnue;" probably *Ak-Oorda*, or the *White Horde*, one of the Mogul settlements on the Volga. He was succeeded in his dominions, though he left three sons, by his brother Barkah. Batu is sometimes mentioned by the title of Sagin, or Sain Khan. (D'Herbelot. De Guignes. Tooke's History of Russia. Murray's Asiatic Discoveries. Gibbon, ch. 64.)

BATUTA, (Abu-Abdallah Mohammed Ebn Abdallah Ebn Batuta,) a Moorish traveller of the fourteenth century, and perhaps the most remarkable, in the extent of his journeys by land, whose travels are now known. He was a native of Tangier, (whence he is sometimes surnamed Al-Tandji,) and commenced his wanderings A.D. 1324 (A. H. 725), proceeding by Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, to Alexandria and Cairo, and afterwards to Upper Egypt: the following year, after visiting nearly every part of Syria, Jerusalem, Aleppo, Antioch, &c., he accompanied the pilgrim caravan to Mekka, where he performed the *Hadj*. Thence he proceeded to Basra, and after consuming two years in a tour through Western Persia, by Bagdad, Isfahan, &c., returned in 1328 to Mekka, where he resided a year; in 1332 he again revisited the holy city, having employed the interval in examining nearly the whole of the maritime provinces of Arabia, as well as the districts of Persia bordering on the Persian Gulf, and the African coast of Zanguebar, as far as Mombaza. His wanderings now took a northward direction; again traversing Egypt and Syria, he entered Anatolia, and visited, in succession, nearly all the ten principalities into which that country had been subdivided after the fall of the Seljookian monarchy, and among them Brusa, then the cradle of the infant power of the Ottomans. Crossing the Black Sea from Sinope to the Krim, then part of the great Tartar empire of Kapchak, he presented himself at the court of the khan, and availed himself of the visit of a Tartar princess to Constantinople to repair in her train to that imperial city, crossing on the route the country of the Russians, whom he describes as an "ugly and treacherous race of Christians, with red hair and blue eyes." From Constantinople he returned to Kapchak, and travelling from Astrakhan through the desert, round the northern extremity of the Caspian, arrived at Khwarism, or Khiva; thence passing through Bokhara, Samarkand, and Herat, and crossing the snowy range of the Hindoo-Koosh, he traversed Afghanistan and the Punjab, and reached Delhi, then under the fierce sway of sultan Mohammed Toghlik, A. D. 1339, (A. H. 740.) The learning and accomplishments of Ebn Batuta gave him great favour in the sight of the tyrant, who appointed him chief judge of the capital; but his honours were not of long continuance, and after narrowly escaping death by assuming the garb of a derwish, he was glad, on being at length pardoned, to quit Hindostan as ambassador to China. He did not, however, reach that country, but passed into Malabar, and thence sailed to the Maldive islands, where he resided some time, and married. He now set out for China; but after visiting Ceylon, he was compelled by untoward circumstances to return to Malabar, whence he again sailed, and touching at Sumatra, and other islands, at length reached China. Of this country, its wonders, and its mighty capital of Khan-Baligh, or Pekin, he gives a detailed and interesting account. Moslems, he says, were then numerous in China, and by them he was everywhere received with hospitality. In his return from China to the regions of the West, he nearly retraced his former route; passing by sea to Sumatra, Calicut, and thence by Maskat and Ormus to Basra, whence he reached Bagdad A. D. 1347, and travelling thence with a caravan to Damascus and Cairo, performed in the following year his last pilgrimage to Mekka, visited Medinah, and then returned through Egypt and North-

ern Africa to his native town of Tangier. But his thirst for travelling was yet far from satiated, and he departed almost immediately for Spain, where he traversed the territories remaining in the hands of the Moslems, and then recrossing the sea into Africa, visited Morocco and Sejelmessa. The vicinity of Soudan, or Nigritia, now tempted our adventurous traveller; in A. D. 1352, (A. H. 753,) he crossed the Zahara with the slave-trading caravans, and reached the far-famed Niger, which he considers as identical with the Nile of Egypt; an hypothesis, which the discoveries of Lander have only recently confuted. The cities of Tombuctoo and Kouka, of which we owe to Ebn Batuta the earliest notice extant, seem to have been the term of his peregrinations. He returned A. D. 1353, (A. H. 754,) to his native country, and arriving at Fez, "I finished my travels, and took up my residence there; may God be praised." Such is a brief outline of the route pursued by this most indefatigable of pilgrims; for a *hadji*, or pilgrim, he in fact was through nearly the whole of his wanderings, as he quitted his home for the purpose of performing the stated duties at the holy cities, but did not accomplish till his fourth and last visit, in 1348, the journey from Mekka to Mount Ararat, necessary for the *completion* of the *hadj*. In the course of his thirty years' travel, he visited nearly every separate sovereignty throughout the wide extent of the Moslem world, from Kashgar to the Negro kingdoms of Soudan; besides Constantinople, the Hindoo states of India, the Indian islands, and China; and the juncture at which he travelled adds peculiar value to his observations. The Mamluke empire in Egypt and Syria, then ruled by Nasser-Mohammed, the greatest of the Baharite sultans, ranked first among Moslem kingdoms; while of the various monarchies founded throughout Asia by the descendants of Jenghiz-Khan, the semi-European khanat of Kapchak, alone was erect and powerful; the descendants of Hulaku in Persia were disappearing, and Batuta himself witnessed in China the civil war which preceded the expulsion of the race of Kublai-Khan by the dynasty of the *Mim*. In India, the revolt of the Dekkan, caused by the tyranny of Mohammed Toghlik, had commenced that dismemberment of the monarchy, which paved the way for its devastation in 1398 by Timour, and its conquest a century later by his descendants; but while the existing dynasties were thus tottering throughout Eastern Asia, the house of Othman, in the western angle of Anatolia, was silently attaining a degree of solid power before which not only the decrepit Greek empire, and the petty Moslem princes of Asia Minor, but even the potent fabric of the Mamluke dominion were destined at no distant period to fall. The existing condition of all these states, and the manners of the people, are described by Ibn Batuta with an accuracy of detail and observation, and a perspicuous simplicity of language, which contrast favourably with the loose and florid diction, and vague magniloquence as to facts, which so frequently characterise oriental narrations; and if in recording the rumoured wonders of the countries which he traversed, and still more in relating the miracles said to have been performed even in his presence by the Moslem saints, he betrays an extent of credulity which in these times appears extraordinary, it should be remembered that such easiness of faith pervaded in that age alike the minds of the learned and the ignorant, and that every relation of travels contained undoubting narratives of marvels far exceeding those of the Moorish pilgrim. Of the rank in life, or private history of our author, we have no direct account; but the whole tenor of his narrative, as well as his appointment to the rank of cadhi at Delhi, show him to have been deeply versed in the law and divinity of the Moslems; and the distinguished reception which he everywhere met with, both in the courts of princes, and the societies of the learned, indicate that he was a personage of considerable reputation. His great work on his Travels is not yet to be found in any of the European libraries. Mr. Burckhardt heard of a copy at Cairo, but could not obtain it; and another was said to exist in the library of the well-known Hussain D'Ghies, of Tripoli; but there are two different abridgements extant in Arabic, three copies of one of which were bequeathed by Mr. Burckhardt to the university library at Cambridge, and from these an excellent translation, enriched with copious explanatory notes and references, was made by professor Lee, and published by the Oriental Translation Society, (London, 4to, 1829.) A Latin version had been previously published by Kosegarten, (Jena, 1818,) entitled, De Muhammede Ebn Batuta Arabe Tingitano ejusque Itineribus—Commentatio

Academica; and a Latin translation of his Account of Malabar only was published at the same place by M. Apetz, in 1819. (See also Burckhardt's Travels in Nubia. Appendix, No. iii.)

BATZ, (Manaud baron de,) one of the four warriors who saved the life of Henri IV. of France, in 1577, when he was on the point of being assassinated by the garrison of Gause. Henri's letters to Batz have been printed at Paris. His descendant,

Jean baron de Batz, born in 1760, a faithful adherent to the unfortunate Louis XVI., is celebrated in the history of the French revolution for his well-concerted conspiracies to save the royal family. He first attempted to carry off the king, as he was conducted to the scaffold, and, though he failed, he himself escaped. He then formed a plan to deliver Louis XVII., Marie Antoinette, and the princesses, from the temple; but it was accidentally discovered when it was at the point of being executed. Another attempt to deliver the queen from the conciergerie was defeated by mere accident. During the whole period of the reign of terror, though in Paris, and always active, he contrived to elude the vigilance of the police. Under Napoleon he was allowed to remain in France unmolested. At the restoration he was made a maréchal-de-camp, and received some other honours; but he chose to live in retirement, and died in 1822. He published a few tracts, chiefly relating to his movements in the revolution. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BATZ, (John Frederic,) doctor of philosophy and theology, was born at Bamberg, in 1770, and so distinguished himself during his academic course from all his contemporaries, that he was chosen teacher of ecclesiastical history in his twenty-fourth year, and filled several other important offices, principally connected with the improvement of the system of public education, before he was thirty. By the new arrangements in this department, under the imperial Bavarian government in 1804, conceiving that he had been neglected, he asked, and obtained, in 1805, the vacant living of Baunach, where he ended his days two years afterwards. His larger and smaller works, for instruction in the christian religion, met with much opposition; in spite of which, however, they passed through thirteen editions, besides one in which they were adapted to the Protestant religion.

BATZ, (Johann Joseph,) brother of the preceding, was born in 1775. After exhibiting the highest attainments in philosophy and theology, he was created professor of the former, and superintendent of the Marian establishment for students, in the twenty-second year of his age. The delicacy of his constitution did not correspond, however, with the vigour of his mind, and in 1806 he was obliged to exchange the professorship of philosophy for the less laborious one of theology. The result of his studies in this branch, which were curious and important, he published in a periodical, conducted by himself, chiefly on theological subjects, begun in 1809. His Harmony of the last Imperial Bavarian Regulations concerning divorce with Scripture and Tradition drew upon him much persecution. In 1811 he undertook the cure of Bühl, in the division of Lauf, where he died in 1813.

BAUDART, (Wilhelm,) one of the Dutch translators of the Bible, and preacher at Zutphen, died in this city in 1640, seventy-six years old. His parents left Flanders on account of religious persecutions, and settled first at Cologne, which was then a great resort of the protestants, and afterwards at Embden. He was a zealous defender of the Calvinists, both against the Catholics and the Remonstrants, or Arminians, the latter of whom he handles very severely in his grand historical work, Remarkable Memorials for Ecclesiastical and Political History, written in Dutch, and embracing from 1603 to 1624. Of the years up to 1612, nothing is related except what bears immediately upon ecclesiastical history; but the later portion embraces events from the general history not only of the Netherlands, but of the rest of Europe. On account of his knowledge of Hebrew, he was named by the synod of Dort, along with Bucer and Bögerman, for the translation of the Old Testament. He wrote also Horologium Belgicum, or an Alarum for the Netherlands, containing an account of the Spanish cruelties; a portrait of Queen Elizabeth; and a representation and description of all the battles, sieges, and events, in the Netherlands, during the Spanish war, from 1589 to 1614, with 285 copper plates. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BAUDEAU, (Nicolas,) one of the earlier writers on political economy, born at Amboise in 1730. Being made a canon of Chacelode, he there professed theology, when the archbishop of Paris

called him to that city for some affairs. Here he formed several intimate acquaintances with political economists, especially with the elder Mirabeau. He published a number of works on that science, amongst which the most important was the journal entitled Ephémérides du Citoyen. He went subsequently to Poland, and died of an alienation of mind in 1792. (Biogr. des Contemp.)

BAUDELOCQUE, (John Lewis,) a celebrated accoucheur, was born at Heilly in Picardy, in the department of La Somme in 1746. He was the son of an eminent surgeon, and received the rudiments of his professional education from the instruction of his father. He then went to Paris, and devoted himself to midwifery, surgery, and anatomy. He so distinguished himself as to obtain the first prize given in the practical school, and was afterwards attached to the Hôpital de la Charité for several years. Whilst a pupil he was engaged to finish a course of lectures then delivering by a celebrated professor, Solayrès, who was attacked by a severe illness and loss of voice. Baudelocque executed this unexpected task with so much ability, that he was the next year placed among the professors. In 1776 he was admitted into the College of Surgery, of which, in a short time, he was appointed one of the council, and upon the restoration of the learned corporations, Baudelocque had assigned to him the chair of midwifery in the School of Health, formed by the Society of Medicine, and the Academy of Surgery. He held this appointment until his decease. He was also chosen principal surgeon to the Maternity Hospital, in which not less than from 1800 to 2000 accouchemens annually took place. No man, perhaps, ever enjoyed more extensive practice, and no one ever laboured with more assiduity to diffuse the information he had obtained. Various foreign academies testified their approbation of his talents, by enrolling him in their associations. He was the chief accoucheur in Paris, and he gained the confidence of the queens of Holland and Naples, the grand duchess of Berry, and of the empress Maria Louisa. His success excited the envy of some of his contemporaries, and he was engaged in controversies with Sacombe and Alphonse Le Roy; the former attacked his honour, and was visited with punishment in a court of justice to which Baudelocque felt it necessary to appeal. He did much to advance the knowledge of his particular department, and has greatly simplified the practice. He published many memoirs in the transactions of the various medical institutions, and his works have received the approbation of the first practitioners in different countries. He died May 1, 1810, and the following works from his pen may be here enumerated: An in Partu propter angustiam Pelvis impossibili, Symphysis Ossium Pubis secanda? Paris, 1776, 4to; Principes de l'Art des Accouchemens, par Demandes et par Résponses, en Faveur des Elèves Sage-Femmes, Paris, 1775, 12mo; *ib.* 1806; *ib.* 1812. This was translated into German by C. F. Cammerer, Tubingen, 1780, 8vo. L'Art des Accouchemens, Paris, 1781, 2 vols, 8vo; and again in 1789, 1796, 1807 and 1815. It was translated into German by P. F. T. Meckel, Leips. 1791—1794, and again in 1801, 2 vols, 8vo.

BAUDELOT DE DAIRVAL, (Charles César,) a celebrated French antiquary, of the beginning of the last century. After having exercised, with success, for some time, the profession of advocate, he was led by accident to quit it, in order to devote himself to the study of antiquities. In 1686 he published a book, De l'Utilité des Voyages, which obtained for him the acquaintance of the most celebrated antiquaries of England, Holland, and Germany. After the death of Thevenot, his collections were purchased by Baudelot, who, on his death in 1722, left them with his own collections to the Académie des Inscriptions, of which he had been a member. A list of his works will be found in Niceron. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUDER, (Johann Friedrich,) born in 1711 at Hersbruck in Nuremburg, at first a merchant of iron, wine, and hops, afterwards first burgomaster in Altdorf, and finally commercial counsellor of the Palatinate; wrote a Discovery and Description of various kinds of Marble and of Petrifactions in the district of Altdorf, (1754 and following years,) and a Treatise on the Cultivation of the Hop, 1776, 4to, 1795. He also began an establishment for the working of the different kinds of marble. He died in 1791. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BAUDERON, (Brice,) a French physician, was born at Paray, in the department of the Saône and Loire, in 1539, studied medicine, and took his doctor's degree at Montpelier. He was established in practice at Mâcon for fifty years, and acquired much reputation and a large fortune. He suffered much from an

attack made upon him by the covenanters, who accused him of having visited the abbé du Cluny, and it cost him a considerable sum to obtain his release. He devoted much of his attention to the composition of medicines, and his Pharmacopœia has gone through an immense number of editions. It was published at Lyons in 1588; also at Rouen and at Paris. It was translated into Latin by Philemon Holland, and published at London in 1639; into German by Olaus Sudenus, and published at Strasburg in 1595; and into Spanish by Jean de Castillo, and printed at Cadiz in 1671. At eighty years of age he gave the results of his long-continued and extensive practice in a work which is remarkable for its interesting details and well-displayed erudition. He died at the age of eighty-four.

BAUDESSON, (Nicholas,) a flower painter, born at Troyes in 1609, and died an academician at Paris in 1680. His son Francescon, also a painter, was born at Rome, and died also an academician at Paris in 1713. J. Coelmans has engraved after him two plates representing vases of flowers, from pictures in the cabinet of M. Bozen d'Aiguilles. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BAUDET, (Etienne, 1643—1716,) an eminent French engraver, was born at Blois, and died at Paris. He engraved various plates after the Carracci, Albano, Domenichino, Bourdon, Pietro di Cortona, and others; the Adoration of the Golden Calf, and the Striking of the Rock, after Poussin, are his finest works. In general, his style of engraving is hard, and his etching always square, and presenting no variety. His first instructions, says Mr. Bryan, were given him at Paris, but he afterwards went to Rome, and appears to have adopted the style of Cornelius Bloemaert in his earliest plates, which are executed entirely with the graver. He afterwards on his return to Paris altered his manner, and using the point, executed his best prints, which bear a strong resemblance to those of John Baptist Poilly. He was a member of the Royal Academy of France. Mr. Bryan differs as much in his opinion as in the statement of his dates from the account of M. Ponce, in the Biographie Universelle, from which the former part of this article is taken. He states his birth to have been about 1620, and his death to have taken place in 1691, and M. Heinecken says the latter event occurred in 1671. Mr. Strutt, speaking of his style, says, that his prints are, in general, exceedingly neat; but the effect of them is cold and silvery, and the extremities of the figures heavy and not well marked. The same author mentions that Baudet engraved some of the statues in the gardens of Versailles, which are executed with a single stroke, without any hatching, in imitation of Melan, who engraved the principal part of the statues. (Biog. Univ. Bryan's Dict. Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes. Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

BAUDIER, (Michel,) a French historian of the seventeenth century, a native of Languedoc, who published a great number of works, which exhibit more industry than talent. He held the offices of gentilhomme du roi and historiographer of France. A list of his works is given in the Biog. Univ.

BAUDIN, (Nicolas,) a celebrated French navigator, born in the isle of Rhé, about 1750. He first served in merchant vessels, but was named lieutenant of the R.N. of France in 1786, when marshal Castries organized that part of the public service. It is not exactly ascertained how it happened that Baudin entered subsequently into the Austrian service, when Francis II. sent him with an Austrian vessel from Livorno to the West Indies, to make there collections of natural history. He performed two voyages for that purpose, but on his return (under circumstances equally unknown) surrendered the collections thus made to the French directory, who in reward made him a captain. In 1800 the government ordered him to proceed with the two corvettes, *Le Géographe* and *Le Naturaliste*, and the galette *Casnarina*, to the South Sea, and to explore especially the coasts of New Holland. The success of this expedition was complete, and Baudin's observations of the north-west, and far more the south-west, coast of New Holland are characterised by novelty and correctness. It was in this expedition that the names of the men of the revolution and the empire were laid down on the maps of New Holland, (Terre Napoléon, Cape Faurenoy, &c.) After a voyage of three years, Baudin landed on the Isle of France, but, exhausted by long fatigue and exertions, he died on the 16th Sept. 1803, without gathering any fruits of his toils, and without being able to purge himself of the many complaints which the naturalist Péron brought against him. In the Voyage aux Terres Australes, Paris, 1807—1809, 3 vols, 4to,

Baudin's name is entirely passed over in silence. (Biog. Univ. Ersch und Gruber.)

BAUDIS or BAUDISSEN, (Wolf Heinrich von,) a celebrated general in the thirty years' war, was descended from a Danish family, and entered the service of his own country, in which he reached the grade of colonel, in 1625. In the following year he accompanied the Danish troops which invaded Silesia and Hungary under duke Johann Ernst of Weimar, succeeded to the command on the death of the duke, in the December of this year, took several cities in Silesia, and established himself there until he was expelled by Wallenstein, in 1627. On the retreat he suffered a severe defeat, near Merode, from the imperial troops, and succeeded in bringing the wreck of his army only to Holstein. In 1628, we find Baudis acting as general of the Swedish cavalry under Gustavus Adolphus in Poland, and taking honourable part in several important actions in Germany, and at the battle of Leipsic. In 1632 he went on a diplomatic mission to Copenhagen, was afterwards created field marshal, and succeeded field-marshal Tolt in the command of the division of the Swedish army in Lower Saxony, with which he entered Westphalia, and took Marburg. He was, however, obliged to retreat before Pappenheim, and took up his position in the district round Cologne, but was again dislodged by the Spaniards. In the beginning of 1633 he retreated to Oberlehnstein, and took part in the relief of Andernach under the pfalzgrave Christian von Birkenfeldt. In March of the same year, disgusted with the real or supposed neglect of his services by the Swedish council of state, he left the service of that kingdom, giving over the remnants of his army to the pfalzgrave; and after three years spent in inactivity, and in brooding over the wrongs he conceived himself to have received from Sweden, this feeling broke out in an acceptance of a command in the army of Saxony, and against the country he had formerly served. But this change was not fortunate. In the same month in which he received his command he was totally defeated by the Swedes, near Domitz, his army cut to pieces or taken prisoners, and he himself with difficulty escaped. At the siege of Magdeburg he received a shot in the hip, which disabled him from active service; he afterwards was employed on some diplomatic expeditions for the king of Poland, and died in 1650. (Militair Conversations Lex.)

BAUDISCH, (J.) a painter, known only from an engraving after a portrait by him of the empress Margaret Theresa, infanta of Spain, executed by B. Kilian. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BAUDIUS, (Dominicus,) professor of history and eloquence at the university of Leyden, was born at Lille in 1561, whence, however, his parents fled to Aix-la-Chapelle to avoid persecution. Shortly after the foundation of the university of Leyden, he began his studies there, and pursued them at Geneva under Beza. It is possible that the strictness of this last-named place prejudiced him against theological studies; at any rate, on his return to Leyden he relinquished them for those of law, took his doctor's degree there in 1585, and travelled to England and France. With the latter country he was so well pleased, that he resolved to take up his residence in it, especially as the interest of the president Harlai procured him the place of an advocate in the parliament of Paris. He made strenuous efforts also, but in vain, to have himself appointed ambassador from the states-general to the court of Henry IV. He was in England with the son of Harlai when he was invited to the professorships at Leyden, mentioned in the beginning of this article; on which he returned thither in 1602, and in 1611 was appointed historiographer in conjunction with Meursius. But the scandalous debauchery of his mode of life at length caused him the loss of his property, universal contempt, and a prohibition to give lectures or teach in public, all which is supposed to have hastened his death in 1613. As a Latin writer, both in poetry and prose, he had few equals in his own age. His history of the Twelve Years' Truce is written in a classical style, forcibly recalling to the mind of the reader that of Cicero; and his poems show the fire of a genius which even his degraded mode of life could not wholly debase.

BAUDOIN DE CONDE, so named from the place of his birth, one of the most distinguished French poets of the thirteenth century. After having gained a reputation in Flanders, he went to Paris, and obtained the friendship, or excited the rivalry of most of the poets at the court of St. Louis. This is all that is known of his life. He has left a considerable number of fabliaux, and the kind of short poems formerly called

dits, most of which are inedited. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUDOIN, (S.R. Comte de,) a colonel of infantry, and lieutenant of the grenadiers of the regiment of French guards, an amateur engraver, born 13th April, 1723. He etched a set of prints from his own compositions, consisting of sixty-three plates, folio, representing the military exercises of the French infantry. He also etched some battle pieces from Charles Parocel, and several small landscapes from Michaut, dated 1757, and others. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes. Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

BAUDORY, (Joseph du,) a French Jesuit and minor writer, born at Vannes in 1710. He succeeded Porée, and died in 1749. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUDOT, (Pierre Louis,) a French lawyer and antiquary, born at Dijon in 1760. After having been held in esteem by most of the antiquaries of his age and country, and having contributed a considerable number of papers to the Magasin Encyclopédique, from 1808 to 1814, he died in 1816. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAUDOT DE JUILLY, (Nicolas,) a native of Paris, born in 1678, the author of several histories and historical romances, written, according to his French biographer, "avec beaucoup d'art et de méthode." They are now seldom read, and of no great importance. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUDOUIN, the name of two artists:

1. *Pierre Antonio*, a French artist, who painted subjects of gallantry, which are now very rare. He died an academician about 1770. Several of his works are engraved, of which M. Heinecken gives a long list, and from the nature of the subjects it does not appear that there is any cause to regret the rarity of the originals. They seem to be alike disgraceful to the ability of the artist, and degrading to the character of art. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

2. *Gaspar*, a Flemish artist mentioned by Gandelini as a painter of views and towns. (*Id.*)

BAUDOUIN D'AVESNES, a French writer, who flourished about 1289, and composed a chronicle of the courts of Hainaut and Flanders, which is brought down to 1303. He was brother of John, count of Hainaut, and second son of Marguerite, countess of Hainaut and Flanders. His chronicle was published by Le Roy, Antwerp, 1693. (Biog.Univ. Suppl.)

BAUDOUIN, (Benoît,) a French scholar, originally a breeches-maker of Amiens, in the sixteenth century, who afterwards quitted his trade and distinguished himself as a scholar. He wrote a learned work, De Calceo Antiquo et Mystico. He died in 1632 at Troyes, where he was principal of the college and director of the Hôtel Dieu. He is said also to have published a translation of the tragedies of Seneca into French verse. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUDOUIN, or BAUDOIN, (Jean,) a very voluminous French translator and writer of the seventeenth century. His published works amounted to more than sixty, none of them of much merit. He was born at Pradelle in the Vivarais, and settling at Paris, was made reader to queen Marguerite. He died in 1650, upwards of sixty years of age. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUDOUX, or BEADOUX, (Robert,) an engraver and printseller in Holland. He was a native of Brussels, and flourished about 1620 to 1628. There are some sea pieces and shipping engraved by him, and he also executed some of the plates for the Académie de l'Epée, published at Antwerp by Girard Thibault in 1628. Some of his works are as follow: Portrait of Christian, hereditary prince of Denmark, son of Christian IV.; the History of Joseph, in twelve plates, marked with his name, without that of the painter, who is Lucas Van Leyden; a Nativity, in the background of which is a cow; an Old Man and his Wife begging alms, marked Baudoux exc. attributed to H. Goltz. He also executed several pieces after Henri Goltz. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BAUDRAIS, (Jean,) a French minor poet of the last century, who wrote many pieces for the stage, and was co-editor of the Petite Bibliothèque des Théâtres. He was active in the days of the revolution, though not possessed of talent to give him any prominent position. Under the reign of terror, he was one of those who were charged with the administration of the police, and had the misfortune to be accused of being "trop facile pour les *jolies solliciteuses*." But a much more serious charge was brought against him: he was heard to say that if he had been the judge of Louis XVI., he would have condemned him to transportation, and not to death; and he was immediately thrown into prison, and only saved from destruction by the fall of Robespierre. He was afterwards transported by Bonaparte to Cayenne, and passed some years in the United States of America. He

returned to Paris in 1817, and died of the cholera in 1832, at the age of eighty-three. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAUDRAN, (Michel Antoine,) a French writer, born at Paris in 1633, died in 1700. He was secretary of several conclaves. His principal work was a large geographical dictionary, in 2 vols, folio, entitled, Geographia Ordine Literarum disposita. He afterwards published an enlarged edition in French. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAUDREXELIUS, (D. Philippus Jacobus,) a doctor of theology, born at Fies in Suabia, considered by some to have been amongst the best musical composers of his time. He published one or two books. (C. à Beughem, Bibl. Mathem.)

BAUDRICOURT, (Jean de,) a distinguished French statesman of the fifteenth century. He was son of Robert de Baudricourt, governor of Vaucouleurs. In his youth he joined the rebellious party in the civil war of 1465, but after its conclusion distinguished himself as a faithful servant of the throne. Louis XI. rewarded him with high honours, and sent him ambassador to the Swiss cantons in 1477. In 1480 Baudricourt was made governor of Burgundy. In 1488 he contributed much by his valour and skill to the victory of St. Aubin-du-Cormiez, and was made by Charles VIII. maréchal of France. In 1495 he attended the king in his Neapolitan expedition. He died at Blois in 1499. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUDRILLART, (Jacques Joseph,) a native of Givron, in Champagne, born in 1774, known chiefly by his publications relative to the administrations of forests and fisheries. During the times of the revolution he served in the administrative department of the army. He afterwards obtained successively different grades in the administration of the forests in France. He died in 1832. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.

BAUDRINGHEEN, or BAUDRIGEEN, (D.) a painter of Amsterdam, who lived about the year 1640. There are engraved after him a portrait of Thomas Mauris, oval, executed by T. Matham; the same, engraved by A. Conladus; a portrait of Jean Polyandre de Kerkhove, oval, by J. Suyderhoef, in 1641, folio, marked Baudrigeen; the same engraved by C. van Dalen; another of Constantine, emperor op Oppyck, engraved by J. Suyderhoef, and another of Esaias Dupré, folio, engraved by C. van Dalen. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BAUDRON, (Antoine Laurent,) born at Amiens in 1743, pupil of Gaviniez, was for fifty years the leader of the poor orchestra at the Théâtre Français. He composed, in 1775, the music of the Barbier de Seville, and the passage depicting a storm is yet held in admiration. The Mariage de Figaro and the choruses to Racine's Athalie are by him. At the request of La Rive, he made new music to Rousseau's Pigmalion, which was performed for many years at the Français. (Biog. des Hommes vivans.)

BAUDRY D'ASSON, (Antoine,) a gentleman of Poitou, who retired in 1647 to the convent of Port Royal des Champs, near Paris, where he occupied himself in humble duties. He died in 1668.

His family was one of considerable distinction. One member, *Gabriel Baudry d'Asson*, born about 1755, was at first an advocate of the French revolution, but almost immediately changing his opinions, he was one of the chief leaders in the first and second insurrections in La Vendée. He was killed at the attack on Mans. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAUDUER, (Arnaud Gilles,) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1744, who distinguished himself by the study of the Hebrew language, and published new versions of the Psalms, and of the Song of Solomon. He was professor of theology at Auch. He published some other theological books, and died in 1787. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUDUIN, (Dominique,) a French religious writer of the last century, born at Liege in 1742, died in 1809. He was a priest of the oratory, and professor of history at Maestricht, but was obliged to quit his chair by feebleness of sight. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUDUIN, the name of two Flemish engravers, of whom M. Heinecken gives the following account. The names of these engravers are marked thus in the plates from the works of Vander Meulen, in the collection called Le Cabinet du Roi de France, "F. Baudin et A. F. Baudin," or "Baudovin." Hébert in his Dictionnaire Pittoresque says, that they were two brothers, and born at Brussels. He calls them François and Antoine Baudouin. Other authors pretend that it is the same artist, and say that he was named Antoine François. But those authors are wrong who say he is the same with him who was known by the name of Boudewyns, as a painter of landscapes at Brussels, which adorn the pictures of figures by Pierre Bout. Weyerman saw and knew the latter, and says that

he was not the person who engraved at Paris under the direction of Vander Meulen. There is a set of four landscapes, designed and engraved by an artist whose name, as it appears, though it is by no means very legible, is *Andrien François Baudvins*. They are etchings executed with spirit, and I conceive that they are by the master called Boudewyns, and who worked with Bout, by whom there are many pictures in Holland, France, and Germany. C. Le Vasseur also engraved, in 1761, two pieces under the title Chasse à l'Oiseau and Chasse au Sanglier, painted by Baudoin and Van der Neer. However, C. A. Bauduin, who designed several views for Jacques le Roi in his Brabantia Illustrata, is certainly the same as engraved at Paris. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BAUDUS, (Jean Louis Aimable de,) a native of Cahors, in France, born in 1761, who early distinguished himself as a magistrate. Opposed to the principles of the revolution, he served under the French princes in the campaign of 1792. When obliged to quit France, he settled at Leyden, and became a contributor to the Gazette of that town. In 1795 the progress of the French arms obliged him to quit that place, and he wandered through different parts of Germany, until at length he fixed his residence at Altona, where he began a journal bearing the name of that town, which met with great encouragement. He here published a work entitled, Tableau de la Situation politique de l'Europe, which was very successful. He next settled at Hamburg, and there in 1796 he began the Spectator du Nord, to which many of the most distinguished of the French refugees contributed. In 1802 he was allowed to return to France, and was sent on a diplomatic mission to Ratisbon. On his return he became a contributor to the Journal des Débats. Napoleon, however, always entertained strong prejudices against him. He was taken into favour after the restoration, and obtained a place in the foreign office. He was chiefly instrumental in the escape of Lavallette. Baudus died in 1822. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAUER, (Jo. Gottfr.) a German jurist, born February 20, 1695, at Leipsic; he studied at Leipsic, where he was decemvir of the university, and ordinarius or president of the juridical faculty He died March 2d, 1763. Bauer's writings consist altogether of short dissertations and programmata, which his academical situation compelled him to publish from time to time: a complete list is given by Adelung, (Erganz. zu Jocher,) and a select number of these were published in a collective form by his son, Hein. Gottfried. (Opuscula Juridica, 2 vols, Leips. 1787.)

BAUER, (Adolph Felix, or Rodion Christianovitch,) born in Holstein about 1667, was a general of cavalry in the Russian service, and one of the ablest of Peter the Great's officers in the war against Charles XII. He was originally the son of a peasant, and served under Frederic, duke of Holstein, in the Swedish army, where he raised himself from the ranks; notwithstanding which, for some reason never yet explained, he went over to the Russians in 1700, and offered himself to Peter, in whose good graces he advanced so rapidly, that he was soon afterwards sent by the tzar on a particular mission to Augustus II. of Poland. In the meanwhile, the treachery of a Swedish captain who had entered his service, caused Peter to regard with suspicion all who had been connected with that country; on which account Bauer was ordered, on his return, to proceed to Moscow, and there remain. Within a short time, however, he was not only recalled at the instances of Sheremetev and Menshikov, but made commander of a regiment of dragoons—which troops had been just before established among the Russians. In July, 1702, he assisted in defeating the Swedish general Schlippenbach, near Dorpat; and in August of the same year was at the taking of the fortress of Marienburg, on which occasion it was his good fortune to protect a poor orphan girl, the same who afterwards sat on the throne of Russia as Catherine I. After the campaigns against Dorpat and Narva, in 1704, he served under Sheremetev, in Courland, the following year, where he made a sudden attack upon Mitau, and wrested that place from the Swedes. In consequence of this, the whole of Courland became placed at his immediate disposition, and he gained the full confidence of Peter. Equal military distinction awaited him shortly afterwards in Poland, where he and prince Menshikov obtained a memorable victory over the Swedes, at Kalisch, October 18th, 1706. At Lesno, again, he turned the fortune of the day, by promptly hastening with his detachment to the assistance of Peter against Löwenhaupt, the Swedish general; which action (September 28th, 1708,) the tzar used to say was the parent of the victory at Pultava. No less conspicuous were his valour and ability at Pultava itself, (June

27th, 1709,) where he commanded the right flank of the Russians. To note even the principal events of the remainder of his military career would require far more space than can be here afforded: suffice it, therefore, to say, that in 1710 he was sent to reduce Revel, and other places on the shores of the Baltic, to submission; in 1712 quelled the insurgents in Poland, who at the instigation of Charles XII. endeavoured to stir up a civil war, and compelled them to seek refuge in Silesia; and in 1717 commanded the cavalry forces in the Ukraine. After this last date, no further traces of him appear, nor is his name to be found in any lists of Russian generals for 1718. It is most probable, therefore, he died in 1717, for he was then complaining that he was worn out with fatigues, and that his constitution was quite gone. Russia is indebted to Bauer for the improvements, or rather the formation of effective and well-organized cavalry. (Entz. Leks).

BAUER, a person who held some employment at the Prussian court, an able mechanician, and known as the discoverer of two new kinds of pianos, the so-called crescendo, and royal crescendo. (Schilling, Lexicon.)

BAUER, (Chrysostomus,) one of the most celebrated builders of organs of the last century, born in Wirtemberg. He was the first who augmented and regulated the force of the bellows, by decreasing their number, and increasing their sizes. This improvement has since been generally adopted. (Adlung, Music. mech. Schilling.)

BAUER, (John Jacob,) a bookseller of Nuremberg, who began the Bibliotheca Librorum rariorum universalis. He was born at Strasburg in 1706, and died in 1772. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUER, (Charles Ludwig,) a distinguished German philologist, born at Leipsic in 1730. He was rector at Hirschberg, in Silesia, where he died in 1799. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUER, (Ferdinand,) natural-history painter to the expedition of captain Flinders, R.N. to Australia, born at Feldsperg, in Austria. He applied himself early to the drawing of subjects of natural history, especially plants, and was about 1782 occupied, conjointly with his two brothers, in painting a collection of plants for Pater Bocktius at Feldsperg, which, extending to sixteen folio volumes, is still preserved in the library of prince Lichtenstein. When Dr. Sibthorp was at Vienna, M. Jacquin introduced the young artist to him, and the doctor engaged Bauer in 1784 to accompany him in his botanical travels in Greece. They went by Rome and Messina to Constantinople, and up to the year 1787 travelled in Greece and the island of Cyprus. During these travels, Bauer made those incomparable drawings which adorned the Flora Græca, published, after Sibthorp's death, by Mr. J. E. Smith. Besides these artistic exertions, Bauer discovered and examined many plants described in the above work. But even before the Flora Græca had appeared, Bauer was in 1801 engaged by the English government as natural-history painter in the above-named expedition—one of the most important ever sent from the British shores. It would be incompatible with the nature of the present work to follow Bauer in the different stages of the expedition, comprehending, as it did, the whole circumference of New Holland. During all this period, he was the companion of Mr. Robert Brown; and captain Flinders's work speaks of both conjointly, under the title of "the naturalists." On the 5th Feb. 1801, a cape (32° S. lat. 133° E. long.) was named Cape Bauer, and he cooperated in the examination of several other important parts of the coast. One of the ships having sunk, the expedition returned to Port Jackson, where Bauer remained a year, during which period he visited Norfolk Island. Accidents, foreign to Bauer's biography, delayed the appearance of the description of this voyage until 1814. The appendix of the work contains the description and the figures (in large folio) of some most interesting plants, selected by Dr. Brown from the "invaluable" collection of Bauer's drawings.

After the return of Bauer from the expedition, he remained for several years in the employ of government, occupied in executing a selection of the sixteen hundred drawings made during the expedition. To characterise in a few words the style of Bauer as an artist is difficult, but it may be said that he did not attempt, as others have done, to idealize, or beautify nature, (an attempt impossible in itself,) but rather succeeded in seizing its ideal features. Even at an advanced age, he copied much after Van Huysum, for his own improvement; in fact, by his immense practice, he had become so skilful that he was able (as is also most conspicuous in his landscapes) to copy, or, if we may say so, to transcribe nature most faithfully. In

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1813 Bauer began a work of his own, Illustrationes Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ, London, folio, which, with its admirable figures, is the *ne plus ultra* of his exertions. But at that period costly English works had not yet found their way into the libraries of the continent, and it was soon discontinued. Partly annoyed by this want of success, Bauer left England with a boat-load of chests, and having purchased a small house at Hietzing, near Vienna, intended to pass there the remainder of his life. To the last active in observing and drawing, he died on the 17th March, 1826, aged sixty-six.

His extensive portfolios came into the hands of his two brothers, Francis Bauer, F.R.S. and H. M.'s botanical painter at Kew; and Joseph, director of the picture-gallery of prince Lichtenstein, at Vienna. Parts of them were afterwards purchased by Dr. Brown, and by the Imperial Museum of Vienna. It was from the latter materials that Dr. Endlicher composed the Prodromus Floræ Norfolkicæ, Viennæ, 1832, 8vo, in which he calls Bauer "divini fere ingenii pictorem." Many drawings are still at Kew. (Abridgement of a paper read before the Lin. Soc. London, June 18, 1839.)

BAUFFREMONT, a French family, of which several members hold a distinguished place in history.

Nicolas de Bauffremont, baron de Senescey, grand prévot of France under Charles IX., was a celebrated partizan of the league. He fought in the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour, and took an active part in the detestable massacre of St. Bartholomew. He died in 1582, at the age of sixty-two. He translated Salvien's Treatise on Providence, and published one or two political tracts. His son,

Claude de Bauffremont, baron of Senescey, and, like his father, governor of Auxonne, was also a zealous leaguer. He died in 1596. Several political tracts have been attributed to him.

Henri de Bauffremont, son of Claude, also baron of Senescey, and governor of Auxonne, was sent ambassador to Spain in 1617 and 1618. He died in 1622 of a wound received at the siege of Royan, where he served as maréchal-de-camp.

Claude Charles Roger de Bauffremont, another son of Claude, became in 1562 bishop of Troyes. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUGIN, the name of two artists:

1. *J.*, an engraver of little note, who flourished about the year 1660. He engraved several portraits, amongst which is that of H. de la Mothe. (Bryan's Dict.)

2. *Lubin*, a painter of Paris, who lived about 1650, and acquired such reputation as to be called the Little Guido. There are by him the portraits of Nicholas Caussin, Jesuit, oval, in 4to, engraved by P. Clovet; a Holy Family, an upright folio plate, engraved by F. Poilly, inscribed *Qui non accipit panem*, &c.; the same copied without name; the Marriage of St. Katherine, an upright print, engraved by Blooteburg; St. Zosimus administering the Sacrament to St. Mary the Egyptian; an Altar Piece, an arched top plate, engraved by Cl. Duflos; the same, small, by N. Tardiu; a Charity, or children amusing themselves with the arms of a cardinal; a folio piece engraved by Boulanger. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BAUHIN, (Caspar,) a celebrated physician and botanist. He was the youngest son of John Bauhin, an eminent practitioner in medicine and surgery, and born at Basle, January 17, 1550. In infancy he was remarkably weak and feeble, and almost unable to speak at five years of age. At fifteen he commenced the study of medicine, under the direction of his brother, a physician and naturalist, and the tuition of Theodore Zwinger and Felix Plater. A severe epidemic breaking out at Basle in 1577, he removed to Padua, attended the lectures of Fabricius, Piccoluomini, Mercuriali, Cappivaccio, and Guilandini. He made much progress in anatomy and botany, to which sciences he became passionately attached. During two years, he travelled through Italy, visited all the public gardens, and formed an extensive collection of plants; returned to Basle, and after a short time quitted that city for Montpelier, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1579. He then attended the lectures of Sévérin Pineau at Paris. He departed with the intention of making an extensive tour in Germany, but had only reached Tubingen when he was recalled home to his father, who was at the point of death. In the following year he was appointed to a chair of botany at the academy of Basle, and he also demonstrated on anatomy by the public dissection of a body, a circumstance which had not occurred there for ten years before. He now took a doctor's degree, April 23, 1582, and he was made professor of the Greek language. On October 15, 1589, he was made professor of anatomy and botany, a chair being expressly created for him; and in 1596 he was appointed physician to Frederic, duke of

Wirtemberg, conjointly with his brother. He was made professor of practical medicine October 13, 1614, in the room of Felix Plater, and shortly after nominated physician-in-chief to his native city. He was elected rector of his university four several times, and dean of the faculty of medicine for many years. He died Dec. 5, 1624.

Caspar Bauhin was the most celebrated member of his family, and his scientific attainments and his learning have been duly acknowledged. It was in botanical science that his labours have been most eminent; he gave a new character to the science, he corrected the numerous errors of his predecessors, and established himself as the highest authority for many years preceding and after his death. This was, however, attributable rather to his lucid order and arrangement, united to extensive erudition, than to absolute observation of the plants themselves in their natural state. He did much, however, towards improving the nomenclature of the science, which previous to him was much confused. He was the first to establish the divisions of plants into genera, and Plumier has dedicated to his remembrance a genus Bauhinia, of the family of the leguminous plants. He published various works on anatomy and botany, of which the following deserve to be noticed:—De Humani Corporis Partibus externis, hoc est, Universalis Methodi Anatomicæ quam ad Vesalium accommodavit, lib. i. Basle, 1588, 8vo, and 1591, 8vo; Anatomes Liber Secundus, Basil. 1592, 8vo, and 1596, 8vo; Anatomica Corporis Virilis et Muliebris Historia, Basil. 1592, 8vo; Lugd. 1597; Bernæ, 1604, &c.; Theatrum Anatomicum, Basil. 1592, 8vo; Francof. 1621, 4to; Phytopinax, sive Enumeratio Plantarum (2460) ab Herbariis nostro Sæculo descript. &c. Basil. 1596, 4to; Pinax Theatri Botanici, Basil. 1596, 4to; *ib.* 1624, 4to; *ib.* 1671, 4to. This is the most important of all the works of Bauhin, and displays his immense erudition. It is the fruit of forty years' labour.

BAUHIN, (John,) the father of the preceding physician and naturalist, was born at Amiens, August 24, 1511, and practised surgery and medicine in his native city with such reputation that he was appointed chief physician to Catherine, queen of Navarre. Having embraced the principles of the Reformation, from a perusal, it is said, of the edition of the New Testament published by Erasmus in 1532, he was compelled to fly his country, and he took refuge in England, where he remained during three years. He then returned to Paris, but was subjected to persecution, imprisoned, tried, and condemned to be burnt. He escaped this dreadful sentence through the intercession of Margaret, sister of Francis I. whom he had cured of a serious malady. He quitted the court and the capital upon the advice of the queen, hid himself in the forest of Ardennes, and afterwards withdrew to Antwerp. Here he had nigh fallen into the hands of the Spanish inquisition, but was relieved by the assistance of the wife of the governor, to whom he had rendered aid, and who apprised him of his danger in sufficient time to avoid it. He travelled from city to city, through Germany, and at length settled at Basle. He obtained employment as one of the correctors of the press, in the office of the renowned printer John Froben, and this sheltered him from immediate misery. His profession, however, still occupied his attention, and he took means to affiliate himself to the College of Physicians, and to commence practice, in which he succeeded so far as ultimately to be chosen the dean of the faculty. He died in 1582, not having published any work; but he left two sons, John and Caspar, both of whom successfully prevented his name from passing into oblivion. His family, in short, presents the rare example of six successive generations consecrated to the study of medicine and natural history, with distinguished eminence and success.

BAUHIN, (John,) the eldest son of the preceding, was born at Basle in 1541. He studied under his father, and afterwards under Fuchs, a celebrated professor of medicine at Tubingen, in 1560. In 1561 he quitted this city, and placed himself under Gesner at Zurich, and accompanied this eminent botanist in his excursions in the Alps, Switzerland, and Rhætia. He devoted himself in the most profound manner to the study of botany, and travelled through the Black Forest, Alsatia, Upper Burgundy, and a part of Italy. He remained some time at Padua, after which he visited Montpelier, where he took his degree in physic. He travelled through the south of France, principally the environs of Narbonne, visited Lyons, and made acquaintance with Dalechamp, by whom he was invited to compose a general history of plants. Religious disputes obliged him, as it had his father, to quit his abode; he went to

Geneva, then to Yverdun, and thence to Basle, where, in 1566, he was named to a chair of rhetoric in the university. This occupation, however, he did not permit to draw him away from the pursuits of medicine and botany. In 1570 he was appointed physician to duke Ulric of Wurtemburg, prince of Montbelliard, to whom he was attached until his death, in 1613. He published numerous works, of which the following are chiefly deserving of notice:—De Plantis a Divis Sanctisque nomen habentibus, Caput ex magno Volumine de Consensu et Dissensu Auctorum circa Stirpes desumptum, Basil. 1591, 8vo; Amstadt, 1703, 8vo; Memorabilis Historia Luporum aliquot rabidorum, qui circa annum 1590 apud Mompelgardum et Beffortum, multorum Damno, publicè grassati sunt; additis Medicamentis et Auxiliis ad eam et cæterorum Animalium Rabiem conferentibus, Montbelliard, 1591, 8vo. This was translated into German in the same year, and into French in 1593, 8vo. Traité des Animaux ayant Ailes qui nuisent par leurs Piqûres ou Morsures, Montbelliard, 1593, 8vo; Historia novi et admirabilis Fontis Balneique Bollensis, &c. *ib.* 1598, 4to; Historiæ Fontis et Balnei admirabilis Bollensis Liber quartus de Lapidibus Metallicisque, &c. *ib.* 1578, 4to; *ib.* 1600, 4to; Historiæ Plantarum Prodromus, Yverdun, 1619, 4to; Historia Plantarum universalis, nova et absolutissima, cum Consensu et Dissensu circa eas, Yverdun, 1650, 1651, 3 vols, fol. The latter two works were put forth after the death of the author. The Prodromus was edited by J. H. Cherler, and the Hist. Plant. by F. L. de Graffenried, who expended no less a sum than 40,000 florins in the publication. The best descriptions of the plants of antiquity are to be found in this work, which abounds with learning, and displays great taste and method. Five thousand plants are described, and 3577 figured; but these, which are executed in wood, are not entitled to praise.

BAUHIN, (John Caspar,) the son of Caspar Bauhin, was born at Basle, March 12, 1606. He followed in the career of his predecessors, and cultivated medicine with great assiduity. He took a bachelor's degree, at Basle, in 1620, and was licensed to practise in 1622. He then visited foreign universities, and in 1624 was in Paris, studying under the most celebrated professors. In 1626 he visited London, Oxford, and Cambridge, went into Holland, and remained some time at Leyden. He again visited Paris, and returned to his native city by Montpelier, Marseilles, Avignon, Lyons, and Geneva. He then took his doctor's degree, entered into practice, was appointed to a chair of anatomy and botany, which he filled thirty years, when he was elevated to the chair of practical medicine, which he retained until his decease, July 14, 1685. He was highly esteemed: five times he was elected rector of his university, and nineteen times dean of his faculty. He was physician to Frederic, margrave of Baden-Durbach, to Leopold Frederic, duke of Wurtemberg, and to Louis XIV., to whom he was also counsellor, with a pension. He left seven sons, four of whom entered the medical profession, and the remainder were clergymen of the reformed religion. He published, Dissertatio de Peste, Basil. 1628, 4to; Dissertatio de Morborum Differentiis et Causis, Basil. 1670, 4to; Dissertatio de Epilepsiâ, Basil. 1672, 4to; besides editing his father's work, the Theatrum Botanicum, and the second edition of the works of Matthioli, revised by his father.

BAUHIN, (Jerome,) the third son of the preceding, was born at Basle, Feb. 26, 1637, received doctor of philosophy July 26, 1653, and doctor of medicine in 1658. He travelled in Italy, France, and Switzerland, practised medicine with éclat, and in 1660 was appointed to a chair of anatomy and botany, upon his father's elevation to the practical chair of medicine. He died January 27, 1667, having published, Dissertatio de Peripneumoniâ, Basil. 1658, 4to; De Odontalgiâ, *ib.* 1660, 4to; Prolegomena Medica, *ib.* 1665, 4to; Theses Medicæ de Peste, *ib.* 1665, 4to. He also published a new edition of the Kraeuterbuch of Tabermontanus, revised by his grandfather, Caspar Bauhin.

BAUHUSIUS, (Bernardus,) born at Antwerp, a Jesuit of Louvaine, died 1619. He wrote, Epigrammata, 1615, 12mo; Protheum Parthenium, unius libri versum, unius versus librum stellarum numero, sive formis MXX. variatum. "Tot tibi sunt dotes, VIRGO, quot sydera cœlo." (Swertzius, Ath. Belg.)

BAULACRE, (Leonard,) born at Geneva in 1670, died in 1761. He was long librarian of his native town, and has left many historical and theological dissertations. (Biog. Univ.)

BAULDRI, (Paul,) a French protestant, born at Rouen in 1639, who was obliged to emigrate to Holland, where he was made professor of sacred history at the university of Utrecht. He is best

known by an edition of Lactantius de Moribus Persecutorum, but was the author of numerous learned dissertatious. He died in 1706. (Biog. Univ.)

BAULME, or BAUME ST. AMOUR, (Jean de la,) lord of Martorey, born in Franche-Comté in 1539, celebrated for his precocious attainments. He published his Latin poems at the age of twelve years, and within a few years he produced several other works. He died young. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUMANN, (Nicolaus,) the pretended poet of the Low-Saxon Reineke Vos. For more than a century, Baumann and his share in this celebrated poem have been a subject of intricate discussion among the learned, and no one has yet been enabled to unravel the knot. Baumann was first brought forward in connexion with the Low-Saxon poem, by the author of the German Batrachomyomachia, (the chap-book, so famous under the title of Froschmäusler,) Georg Rollenhagen, who relates in the preface to his poem, printed at Magdeburg in 1595, that Reinecke Fuchs was written by a "learned, acute, philosophical Saxon," (ein gelehrter, scharfsinniger, weltweiser Sachse,) born at the source of the Weser. "He served a long time in the chancery of the duke of 'Jülich,' but he fell into disgrace, was obliged to fly, and at last found an asylum with duke Magnus, at the court of Mecklenburg," which must have been before 1503. He dedicated his Reinecke to a printer at Rostock, Ludwig Ditz, a High-German from Speyer, who, a poet himself, caused it to be printed in 1522, with glosses out of other "rhime-books;" and among them proofs of an imitation of Italian and French originals. Rollenhagen even gives the inscription on his tomb in the church of St. James at Rostock, which contains also the name of his wife Elizabeth, and shows that he was dead in 1526:—

"Nicolso Baumanno ducali Megapolensium principum secretario Elisabetha uxor pietatis ac conjugalis amoris monumentum posuit mense Aprili 1526.
"Dormio sub lapide hoc Nicolaus Baumann honore,
Vulgari externo contumulatus humo.
Nec mala nec vitæ repeto bona, splendidior sed
Quam nostra est nulla litera ducta manu.
Lætus læta legas, qui transis forte viator,
Ex Christi justus nomine non moritur."

These notices, though ever so little founded on good authority, seem nevertheless to have been received as authentic; and a contemporary scholar of Rostock, Peter Lindenberg, inserted them the year following into his Chronicon Rostochiense, Rostock ap. Mylandrum, 1596, 4to, p. 173, and added to them another piece of information, that Baumann was professor of history at Rostock.

This legend was current in Germany till the latter half of the eighteenth century; but about 1770, an attempt was made to establish the famous poet Baumann as the ancestor of a family still existing, in which he was made, as pretended, professor of jurisprudence at Rostock, to have delivered lectures upon his own Reineke, (see Büsching's Wöchentliche Nachrichten, 1774, p. 30;) and even Tiaden, in his Gelehrten Ostfriesland, (1785,) subscribes to this opinion; which, however, is quite overthrown when we look closer into the question, and the only certainty relating to the author of the Low-Saxon copy of the middle Netherlandish poem of Reinecke Fuchs, still preserved, is that he was a native of Westphalia, or of the north-eastern part of Lower Saxony, (see Jac. Grimm, Introd. to his edition of Reinecke Fuchs, Göttingen, 1834, p. clxxi. &c.); but his identity with Nicolaus Baumann has not yet been made out.

Recently the archivist of the grand duke of Mecklenburg, G. C. F. Lisch, in the Journals of the Society of History of Mecklenburg, (afterwards reprinted with his History of the Mecklenburg Press, Schwerin, 1839,) has published an ample dissertation On Reineke Vos and Nicolaus Baumann, founded upon documents in the archives; but, in spite of his industrious researches, he has arrived at no very satisfactory result. This only remains clear, that a Nicolaus Baumann was from 1507 to 1526 secretary of dukes Henry and Albert, and, after the division of the territory, of duke Henry; that he entered this service in the year 1507; that in 1514 he was residing at Rostock, and died there in 1526. His monument, which was still in the church of St. James in that town in the eighteenth century, had disappeared in 1744.

The work ascribed to Baumann went through many editions. That of Lubeck, 1498, passes for the first, and was followed by one at Rostock in 1517. The appearance of an edition by Rollenhagen in 1522, is very problematical; no traces of it have yet been discovered. After the reformation, many interpolations crept into the text, (see Grimm, l. c. p. clxxviii. and conf. the Neue Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek, vol. 80, 1803, pp. 173, *et seq.*) A comparison of the Low-Saxon with the

Netherlandish poem is given by H. Hoffmann, in his edition of the former, which bears the title, Reinecke Vos. Nach der Lübecker Ausgable vom Jahre 1498; Breslau, 1834, 8vo.

BAUMANN, (John Frederic Theodore,) a German jurist, who was born at Bodenteich, in the duchy of Luneburgh, on the 24th of May, 1768, and having studied at Göttingen became auditor to the Cour Souveraine of Vieille Marche, from whence, in 1793, he was appointed assessor to the supreme tribune of western Prussia, at Bromberg, and was, in 1795, nominated counsellor of the regency at Thorn. In the year 1796 he accompanied the regency to Warsaw, and whilst there, united to his functions of counsellor those of a superior judge of lotteries. In 1806 he obtained the title of privy-counsellor of justice, and his reputation for activity and integrity became very extensive. The misfortunes of 1807 induced him to quit Warsaw, despite the offers which the new government made him in order to secure his services; and retiring to Berlin, remained there without employment until 1808, when he was appointed by the king director and judge of the town of Neumark. Two years afterwards he became counsellor to the regency, and charged with the conduct of many important financial affairs. In 1813 the king of Prussia appointed him commissary-general for the organization of the Landwehr; and, afterwards, in 1813, director of the regency of Posen, with the title of vice-president. After having, in 1824, been chief president of the grand duchy, he died in 1830. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUMBACH, (John Christopher,) the son of a tailor at Mitau, where he was born May 31st, 1742, was first pastor of the German church at Durben, and afterwards dean of Grobina. He made the language of the *Latiæsh* or Lieflanders, his principal study, and besides several publications relative to it, left in manuscript a supplementary volume to Shtenderov's dictionary of it. He died Aug. 19 (31), 1801. (Entz. Leks.)

BAUMBACH, (Friedrich August,) born at Leipsic in 1753, died 1813. He had been for some time director of the opera at Hamburg, but retired to his native place. He became a colaborator of the Hand-wörterbuch der schönen Künste, to which he contributed many valuable musical articles. He was also a fertile composer of songs. (Schilling.)

BAUMCHEN, (N.) a German sculptor, who, though much courted by foreigners, preferred poverty and obscurity in his own country. Born at Dusseldorf, he went to Russia, and became famous in his art; was attached to the service of the emperor; and executed many statues for the principal palaces, by which he obtained considerable wealth. After twenty years he left Russia, and returned to Manheim, a town from which his family originally came, where he obtained a small appointment as professor, which sufficed for his support. Falling, however, into distress, he was compelled to make picture-frames. He died in July, 1789. (Biographie des Contemporains.)

BAUME, (Anthony,) a celebrated French chemist. He was the son of a victualler, and born at Senlis, Feb. 26, 1728. His zeal for study and his extraordinary application surmounted many obstacles which were opposed to his progress. In 1752 he was received as a master apothecary at Paris, and shortly after he was offered a chair of pharmacy at the college. He distinguished himself in this situation, and made many important and interesting discoveries in chemistry, which rendered him highly popular both at home and abroad. He was made member of many foreign academies, and was admitted into the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris in 1773. He amassed a considerable fortune, without the imputation of avarice; he was entirely devoted to his pursuits, and abandoned the commerce connected with his profession in 1780. The revolution destroyed his fortune, and he was compelled again to enter into business. He supported his losses with great resignation; was admitted a member of the Institute in 1796, and died October 15, 1804. Among other discoveries, the result of his chemical researches, may be mentioned his observations on the crystallization of different salts; on the respiration of carbonic acid and hydrosulphuric gas; on bark; on fermentation; on the metallic oxides, &c. He assisted equally the arts by his labours. He taught the method of gilding metallic substances, and dyeing various cloths; he brought to perfection the scarlet colour of the Gobelins; and he was the first to bleach silk. He established a manufactory for sal ammoniac, which France had hitherto obtained from Egypt, and he introduced many improvements in the manufacture of porcelain. Many of his papers were inserted in the me-

moirs of different institutions, and in the periodical journals; but he also published several distinct works, among which may be enumerated, Dissertation sur l'Ether, Paris, 1757, 12mo; Manuel de Chimie, Paris, 1763, 12mo. This went through many editions; was translated into German by F. X. de Wasserberg, Viennæ, 1774, 8vo; into English by Aikin, London, 1778, 8vo; and into Italian, Venez. 1783, 12mo. Mémoire sur les Argilles, Paris, 1770, 8vo; in German, with notes, by C. G. Poerner, Leip. 1771, 8vo. Mémoire sur la meilleure Manière de construire les Alambics et les Fourneaux propre à la Distillation des Vins, pour en tirer les Eaux de Vie, Paris, 1778, 8vo. Elémens de Pharmacie théorique et pratique, &c. Paris, 1762, 8vo. Several editions have been published, one in 1818, by Lagrange. Chimie expérimentale et raisonnée, Paris, 1773, 3 vols, 8vo. Translated into German by J. C. Gehler, Leip. 1776; and into Italian, Venice, 1781.

BAUME-MONTREVEL, (Claude de la,) a French prelate, born in 1531. He was raised at a very early age to the archbishopric of Besançon, and made himself remarkable by his rigorous treatment of the protestants in his diocese. In 1575, the protestants, who had been driven from the city, made an unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of it; and the archbishop, for his conduct on this occasion, was made a cardinal. He died in 1584. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUME-DESDOSSAT, (Jacques François de la,) a French minor poet and writer of light pieces, born at Carpentras in 1705. He was for some time concerned in the Courrier d'Avignon. His Christiade, or le Paradis reconquis, was condemned by the parliament for some improprieties. He published, among other works, a very poor imitation of Macrobius, under the title, Saturnales Françaises. The author died in 1756. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUMEISTER, (Frederic Christian,) a distinguished modern German philosopher, rector of the Gymnasium of Goerlitz. He was born in 1709, at the village of Grossen Koerner, in the duchy of Saxe Gotha. At the university of Jena, he became a strong partizan of the philosophical opinions of Wolf, in spite of the opposition there shown to that system; and his works, composed in Latin, are all tinctured with these opinions. He was a good scholar, and he taught the Hebrew language in particular with great success. He died 1785. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUMER, (John William,) a celebrated physician, born Sept. 10, 1719, at Rehweiler, where his father was inspector of the rivers and forests. He studied philosophy and theology at the universities of Halle and Jena, from 1739 to 1741, and he became an evangelical preacher at Krantheim in 1742. His frame was delicate, and he was liable to a spitting of blood from the lungs, which obliged him to abandon the church, and having obtained permission from his superiors, he returned to Halle in 1746, and devoted himself to medicine, in which he took a degree in 1748. He afterwards was appointed to a chair of medicine and philosophy at Erfurth, and from thence he went to Giessen, and was made first professor of medicine, and at the same time nominated counsellor of the mines belonging to the duke of Hesse Darmstadt. He died at Lunda, Aug. 4, 1788. He published a great number of papers in various Transactions, and an immense number of works, of which the following only can here be named. Dissertatio de Hæmoptysi, Halle, 1748, 4to; De Transpiratione Insensibili, Erford. 1748, 4to; Fundamenta Psychologico-logica, Erf. 1752, 4to; Fundamenta Physiologica, *ib. ib.*; De Encephalo, *ib.* 1764, 4to; Historia naturalis Lapidum pretiosorum omnium, &c. Francof. ad Mæn. 1771, 8vo. This was translated into German by C. de Medinger, Viennæ, 1774, 8vo. Fundamenta Politiæ Medicæ, Fr. et Lips. 1777, 8vo; Medicina Forensis, Franc. et Lips. 1778, 4to; Fundamenta Geographiæ et Hydrographiæ subterraneæ, Giessen, 1779, 8vo; Historia Naturalis Regni Mineralogici, Fr. ad Mæn. 1780, 8vo; Bibliotheca Chimica, Giessen, 1782, 4to; Anthropologia Anatomico-physica, Fr. ad Mæn. 1783, 8vo.

BAUMER, (John Philip,) the brother of the preceding, was also born at Rehweiler; studied at Halle; and took a doctor's degree at the university of Erfurth, where he afterwards occupied a chair of medicine. He died Sept. 19, 1771, having published, among other works, Dissertatio exhibens Prodromum novæ Methodi Surdos a Nativitate faciendi audientes et loquentes, Erf. 1749, 4to; Beschreibung eines zur Ersparrung des Holzes eingerichteten Stuben-Ofens, Berlin, 1765, 4to.

BAUMER, or BÄUMER, (Georg,) a sculptor, born in Bavaria, in 1763. He

made for the queen of Bavaria a Descent from the Cross, of nineteen figures, in basso-relievo, as well as a bust of Napoleon. He worked also in ivory. (Nagler.)

BAUMES, (John Baptist Theodore,) a celebrated French physician, who occupied a chair of medicine at the university of Montpelier at a time when Fourcroy had, by his science and his eloquence, pointed out the connexion between medicine and chemistry. Baumes endeavoured to establish a pathological theory based upon a chemical constitution. He was a good practitioner, and a close observer of nature. He is said to have perceived the futility of his previous opinions, and to have abandoned his chemical speculations; but this is not at all apparent in his works, in which he even adopts an iatro-chemical nosological arrangement, and fails not to declaim with violence against the servility of physicians and surgeons to ancient systems and theories. He wrote various articles in the Journal de la Société de Médecine pratique de Montpelier, and published among other works the following: Mémoire sur la Maladie du Mésentère, propre aux Enfans, Paris, 1788, 8vo, *ib.* 1806, 8vo. Mémoire sur les Maladies qui résultent des Emanations des Eaux stagnantes et des Pays marécageaux, Paris, 1789, 8vo. This was translated into German, Leips. 1792, 8vo. Traité de la Phthisie pulmonaire, Paris, 1798, 2 vols, 8vo; *ib.* 1805, 2 vols, 8vo; translated into German by C. P. Fischer, Hildburghausen, 1809, 8vo. Traité élémentaire de Nosologie, Paris, 1801-2, 4 vols, 8vo. Traité sur le Vice scrofuleux, Paris, 1805, 8vo. Eloge de Barthez, Montpelier, 1807, 4to.

BAUMGAERTNER, or BAUMGARTNER, (Johann Wolfgang,) an artist, born at Kufstein, in Tyrol, in the beginning of the last century. He painted several churches near Ratisbonne, and was also one of the best painters in glass of that epoch. (Nagler.)

BAUMGAERTNER, (Johann Baptist,) one of the greatest virtuosi on the violoncello in the last century. In 1745 he began his musical travels, and visited England, Holland, Sweden, &c., earning everywhere great applause. He wrote, Instruction de Musique théorique et pratique, à l'usage du Violoncell, published at the Hague. (Schilling.)

BAUMGAERTNER, (Johann,) a statuary, born in Bavaria in 1744, died in 1792. He is known as having worked at the models of the famous horses over the Potsdamm door at Berlin. (Jäck's Pantheon.)

BAUMGARTEN, (Martin A.) a German gentleman, born in 1473, who visited Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, and Syria, in 1507. He died in 1535. The relation of his adventures was printed at Nuremberg, long after his death, in 1596. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUMGARTEN, (James Sigismund,) an estimable German theologian, born in 1706, at a village near Magdeburg. His father died while he was young; and he was then sent to study at Halle, where he distinguished himself by his acquirements and his studious habits. He applied himself more particularly to ecclesiastical history and the oriental languages. He was a disciple of Wolf in philosophy, but acted always with prudence and moderation. In 1726, he was made inspector of the orphans' school at Halle. A few years afterwards he was charged with heterodoxy, and was brought to a trial, but acquitted. He died in 1757. He published a great number of original works and translations. Among the latter were the celebrated English Universal History, and Rapin's History of England. (Biog.Univ.)

BAUMGARTEN, (Alexander Theophilus,) younger brother of the preceding, a very distinguished modern German philosopher, born at Berlin in 1714. At a very early age he was remarkable for his spirit of research and surprising penetration. At the schools of Berlin he distinguished himself by his skill in composing Latin poetry. He next studied theology at the orphans' school at Halle. In spite of the proscription of the philosophy of Wolf at that period, Baumgarten formed a close friendship with that philosopher, and became a warm partizan of his opinions. After having long taught with success logic, metaphysics, and moral philosophy, as honorary professor at Halle, he was appointed by the king of Prussia, in 1740, professor at the university of Frankfort on the Oder. The latter part of his life was troubled by continual illness, and by the accidents of the continental wars. These accumulating evils brought Baumgarten to his grave in 1762. Among his numerous works, the most important are, Disputationes de nonnullis ad Poema Pertinentibus, Halle, 1735; Metaphysica, *ib.* 1739, 1743, 1763; Ethica, *ib.* 1740, 1751; Æsthetica, 1750, 1758; Initia Philosophiæ Practicæ primæ, Francfort, 1760. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUMGARTEN, (John Christian Gottlob,) a celebrated botanist, was a native of Luckow, in Lower Lusatia, born April 7, 1765, and took his degrees in philosophy and medicine at Leipsic in 1789. He afterwards, in 1795, established himself in practice at Schaessbourg, in Transylvania, and published several works, which are principally botanical, and of very considerable merit. Until his labours, the riches of the Transylvanian Flora were but very imperfectly known. He published Sertum Lipsicum, Lips. 1790, 8vo; Flora Lipsiensis, Lips. 1790, 8vo; Dissertatio de Arte decoratoria, Lips. 1791, 8vo; Dissertatio de Corticis Ulmi campestris Natura, Viribus, Usuque medico, Lips. 1791, 4to; Enumeratio Stirpium magno Transylvaniæ Principatui indigenarum collecta, ac secundum Ordinem sexualem descripta, Viennæ, 1816, 3 vols, 8vo.

BAUMHAUER, (Sebald,) sacristan of St. Sebald at Nürnberg, praised as a good painter by Albrecht Dürer. A large picture, representing the passion of Christ, (bearing the date of 1513,) is in the church of the Dominicans of that city.

Another *Baumhauer*, (Johann Friederich,) a sculptor of Tubingen, flourished about 1620. He wrote, Inscriptiones Monumentorum quæ sunt Tubingæ, 1627. (Nagler.)

BAUNE, (Jacques de la,) a French Jesuit, born at Paris in 1649. He published a collection of the Latin works of Sismond; the Panegyrici Veteres in Usum Delphini; and some Latin poems and orations from his own pen. He died in 1726. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUR, or BAUER, the name of three artists.

1. *Johan Wilhelm*, (1600—1640,) a painter and engraver of some eminence, born at Strasburg. He studied under Frederic Brentel, whom he greatly surpassed. He then went to Italy, and passed some years at Rome, where he painted views of that city and environs, with small figures neatly executed, which are greatly admired. He was protected by the prince Giustiniani, and was patronized also by the duke di Bracciano, who allowed him apartments in his palace. In 1637 he left Rome, and removed to Venice, where he was also much admired. He afterwards visited Vienna, and was employed by the emperor Ferdinand III., in whose service he died. He painted also in water-colour, and engraved with great spirit. His pencilling is very neat and vigorous, and his colour warm and glowing, but he is deficient in correctness of design. As an engraver he was much celebrated, and executed a number of plates from his own designs, the best of which are from the Metamorphoses of Ovid. They are slightly etched, and finished with the graver, very spirited, and resemble the style of Callot. He marked his plates sometimes with his name, and sometimes with a cipher, W. B. joined together. His works are very numerous, of which a list is given by M. Heinecken. (Bryan's Dict. Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

2. *Johan*, a goldsmith of Augsburg, who published a work upon his art with Engelbrecht. (Heinecken.)

3. *Jean Leonard*, a sculptor of Augsburg, (1681—1760.) George Kilian painted, and G. C. Kilian engraved his portrait. He worked at Berlin, as well as at Augsburg. (*Id.*)

BAUR, (Nicolaas,) a celebrated marine painter, born at Harlingen in 1767. He first painted landscapes, but soon left that class of subjects for marine pieces, in which he emulated the greatest Dutch and Flemish masters. Some of his pictures have been engraved, and the palaces of Amsterdam and Haerlem contain some good pieces by him. His representation of the bombardment of Algiers in 1816 has been very much praised. (Eynden u. v. der Willigen, who have given his portrait.)

BAUR, (Friedrich Wilhelm, or Pheodor Vilimovitch,) Russian engineer-general, and knight of the orders of St. Alexander Nevsky, St. Vladimir, &c. was descended from a poor, though noble Swedish family, and was born December 24, 1731, at Biber, in Hainau. After studying mining, he entered the Hessian service as a volunteer under count Isenberg, and then visited England in 1755, where he was presented to the duke of Cumberland, whom he accompanied to Germany. In 1758 he was at the battle of Minden, and served in many other campaigns, in which his talents obtained the notice of duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, and afterwards recommended him to Frederic of Prussia, whose service he entered as an engineer in 1760, and obtained the rank of colonel in 1762. At the termination of the seven years' war he retired to the neighbourhood of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he was employed entirely in his studies, and in making a series of military plans of the battles of his leader,

the duke of Brunswick. His retirement was at length interrupted by Catherine II., who invited him, in 1769, to enter her service. He accompanied Rumiantzov against the Turks, but after the battle of Kagoul, retired altogether from military life, and devoted himself once more to his studies. He drew up the first correct geographical survey of Moldavia and Walachia, in a map illustrative of the seat of war between Russia and Turkey. In 1771 he was employed by the government as civil engineer in a variety of public works at Riga, Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg, in which last city he projected several improvements for the quays and the Fontanka canal. He also commenced the Novogorod canal, afterwards carried on by Sivers. For these and other services he was liberally remunerated by Catherine; but neither pecuniary nor honorary rewards could allay the torments of a painful disease, which carried him off, at St. Petersburg, Feb. 11 (23), 1783. Kotzebue, the celebrated dramatist, who was at one time private secretary to Baur, mentions him in his memoirs.

BAUR, (Samuel,) a very prolific German writer, born at Ulm, in 1768, and educated at the university of Jena. His life was entirely devoted to writing, and to his duties as a clergyman in different parishes, particularly at Göttingen, and at Alpek, in the neighbourhood of that town. He died at Alpek in 1832. His works are so very numerous and varied, that it would not be possible to give a list of them here. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAUREINFEIND, (Georg. Wilhelm,) a designer and engraver, born at Nuremburg, and pupil of J. M. Preisler. He gained in 1759, at the Academy of Painting at Copenhagen, the first prize for engraving, of which the subject was Moses and the Burning Bush, and was appointed in 1769, by Frederic V. of Denmark, to accompany the Literary Society in its voyage to Arabia. He departed in the beginning of 1761, and died at sea on the 29th of August, 1763, near the Isle of Socotra, going from Moka to Bombay. He made the designs for the Icones Rerum Naturalium of Forskal. There is a large plate engraved by Defehrt, after a design of his, in Niebuhr's Description of Arabia, representing the military exercises of the Arabs of Yemen. We find also in the first volume of Niebuhr's Travels in Arabia sixteen plates engraved after designs by this artist, as well figures as landscapes, by Clémens, Defehr, and George and Meno Haas. Heinecken, in his Dictionnaire des Artistes, says that Baureinfeind engraved portraits after C. G. Pilo and N. O. Mathes, and that C. Fritsch engraved a plate after a drawing which he had made of a picture of Cramer. (Biog. Univ.)

BAURIA, (Andrea,) of Ferrara, an Augustine friar, who flourished about 1521. He wrote, Defensio Apostolicæ Protestatis, contra Martinum Lutherum, Ferrariæ, 1521, 4to, one of the earliest controversial tracts against Protestantism in Italy. (D. Clement, Bibl. Curieuse. Mazzuchelli.)

BAUSA, (Gregorio, 1596—1656,) a Spanish painter, born at Mallorca, a town near Valencia. He was a scholar of Francesco Ribalta, and was a reputable painter of history. The principal altar-piece in the church of S. Philippe of the Carmelites at Valencia, representing the martyrdom of that saint, is by him. He also executed several pictures, which are in the Monastery Los Trinitarios Calzados, in that city. (Bryan's Dict. Biog. Univ.)

BAUSCH, (John Laurent,) a physician, was born at Schweinfurt, Sept. 30, 1605, and died in the same city, at the age of sixty years. He studied at Altdorf, where in 1630 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and afterwards travelled in Italy during two years. He was, upon his return, made physician and burgomaster of his native place. He was one of the projectors of the celebrated Academy of the Curious in Nature, and was its first president, under the title of Jason. This was in 1652. This institution, which had for its object the direction of the labours of the learned towards one common point, was well received, and rapidly attained an eminence which made scientific men to consider an association with it a matter of distinction. The emperor of Germany approved it, and it henceforth became an imperial society. It has been the means of giving to the world many very curious and important papers. The printed papers of Bausch in this collection are of little consequence. He published Salve Academicum, vel Judicia et Elogia super recens adornata Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, Lips. 1662, 4to; Schediasmata bina curiosa de Lapide hæmatite et ætite, Lips. 1665, 8vo. There were also published after the death of the author, Schediasma curiosum de Unicornu fossili, Breslau, 1666, 8vo; Sche-

diasma curiosum de Cæruleo et Chrysocolla, Jenæ, 1668, 8vo.

BAUSCH, (Leonard,) a learned physician, the father of the preceding. He practised at Schweinfurt, and is only known by his Epistolæ quædam Medicæ, inserted in the Cista Medica of Halbmayer, and by his Commentarii in Libros Hippocratis de Locis in Homine, de Medicamento purgante, de Usu Veratri, Matriti, 1594, folio.

BAUSE, (Johann Friederich,) an eminent German engraver, born at Halle 1738. Though chiefly self-instructed, he took Wille for his model, and profiting by the advice he received from that artist in the correspondence they held together, formed for himself a superior style and mode of handling. His works, of which a printed catalogue appeared at Leipsic in 1786, (corrections and additions to it may be found in the 34th volume of the Neuv Bibliothek der Schönen Wissenschaften,) are very numerous, and comprise a great number of portraits of the most distinguished German poets and writers of that period, and also many of other celebrated characters. Those of the former class are chiefly after originals by Graff, and in them the engraver's burin has faithfully preserved all the characteristic touches of the painter's pencil. He died at Weimar in 1814. His daughter, Juliana Wilhelmina, (who married the banker Löha, at Leipsic,) possessed considerable talent for engraving, although she practised it only for amusement. A series of eight landscape etchings, after subjects by Kobell, Bach, Both, &c., executed by her, were published in 1791, and are esteemed by connoisseurs for the spirit and taste they display.

BAUSE, (Theodore,) professor at the university of Moscow, and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, was a native of Saxony, where he was born in 1752. Having completed his studies at the university of Leipsic, where he applied himself more particularly to philology, history, and political jurisprudence, he accepted the situation of private tutor in a noble family at St. Petersburg, and was shortly afterwards made inspector at the "German School" in that capital, at the expense of which institution he was sent to travel in Germany. On his return to Russia in 1782, he was appointed ordinary professor of jurisprudence at the university of Moscow, where he delivered courses on the history and study of jurisprudence. On the university being re-organized, he was made rector of it in 1807, but retired in 1811, with an annual pension of 2,000 rubles. He died at St. Petersburg, May 5 (17), 1812. Among those of his public discourses and dissertations which were printed, may be mentioned his Oratio de Jurisprudentia, delivered November, 1782; that on the anniversary of the accession of Catherine II. in 1789; Oratio de Russia ante hoc Sæculum non prorsus inculta, 1796; and one on the coronation of the emperor Paul, in 1797. He left a number of manuscripts, and a vast collection of materials relative to political economy, literary history, numismatics, diplomacy, and Roman jurisprudence. He was also greatly attached to the study of Russian and Sclavonic antiquities, and had for thirty years been forming a collection of coins, manuscripts, and other documents and relics, which was allowed to be one of the most extensive and valuable in the country, but which was unfortunately consumed in the conflagration of Moscow. (Evgenii.)

BAUSNER, (Sebastianus,) a Hungarian, of Saxon origin, and physician at Comorn. He wrote a book on the plague, De Remediis adversus Luem pestiferam, Cibinii, 1550, 8vo. (Horányi.)

BAUSNER, (Bartholomew,) a physician, was descended from a Saxon family, but was a native of Transylvania, and born in 1629. He studied in Holland. He embraced the profession of medicine, and returned to his native place in 1679, where, however, he was nominated evangelical superintendant, and he died in 1683. He published three works, two of which are upon medical subjects; though this department of science appears to have been with him of a secondary nature. They are entitled, Disputatio philosophica de Cordis Humani Actionibus, Lugd. Bat. 1654, 4to; De Consensu Partium Humani Corporis, lib. iii. Amst. 1656, 8vo; Exercitationum Metaphysicarum quinta, quæ est tertia de Metaphysices Definitione, Amst. 1764, 4to.

BAUTER, (Charles,) an old French dramatic poet, born at Paris about 1580. He tells us himself, that he began to write poetry at the age of fifteen. His works, which met with little success at the time of their publication, are now rare. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAUTISTA, (Francisco,) a Spanish architect of the seventeenth century, or rather a Jesuit who practised architec-

ture. He designed and superintended the building of the church of San Isidro, in the Toledo-street, Madrid. This structure, which was his chief work, was commenced in 1626, and completed in 1651, and is said by Ponz to be one of the noblest edifices of its kind in that capital, notwithstanding much that is censurable in point of taste. According to Fr. Lorenzo de S. Nicolas, in his Arte y Uso de Arquitectura, Bautista was the first who introduced in that country the practice of constructing cupolas with timber framings, covered with stucco, as in the church abovementioned. Neither the year of his birth, nor that of his death, has been ascertained; it appears, however, that the latter must have been subsequently to 1667. (Llaguno.)

BAUTRU, (Guillaume,) born at Angers in 1588, was principally known as a wit at the French court during the first half of the seventeenth century. He did little to deserve being remembered; yet his name is continually occurring in the memoirs of his time, which are filled with his *bons mots*. He was an intimate friend of Menage. He was patronized by Richelieu, Mazarin, and Anne of Austria, and was made comte de Séran, and employed as plenipotentiary in Flanders, Spain, England, and Savoy. He died in 1665. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUVIN, (Jean Grégoire,) a French advocate, born at Arras in 1714, made professor at the military school, and died in 1776. He wrote a tragedy entitled, Arminius, translated the Sententiæ of Publius Syrus, and was employed in several journals. (Biog. Univ.)

BAUX, (Peter,) a French physician, the son of Moses Baux, also a physician, born at Nismes, Aug. 12, 1679. He studied at Montpelier, and at Orange, and took his degree in medicine, and afterwards, in 1705, visited Paris. He spent two years in the capital, and then returned to his native place to practise his profession. In 1721 and 1722 he greatly distinguished himself by his assiduity in relieving his fellow-citizens afflicted with the plague, which at that time was ravaging the south of France. He took a part in the celebrated controversy between the physicians and surgeons, and warmly espoused the cause of the former, upon which he published in 1727 and 1728. He died suddenly at St. Denis, having published various papers in the Journal des Savans. In the Zodiaque of Nicholas de Blegny he published a curious case of transposition of the viscera in a child, and he gained much distinction by his treatise on the pestilence before alluded to, which had for its title, Traité de la Peste, où l'on explique d'une Manière naturelle les principaux Phénomènes de cette Maladie, et où l'on donne les Moyens de s'en préserver et de s'en guérir, Toulouse, 1722, 12mo.

BAUZA, (Felipe, died 1833,) of Madrid, one of the best geographers Spain ever produced. His maps of South America, which our geographers in England seem never to have seen, are admirable, but not easy to be procured. In 1823 he was exiled, and he died in England.

BAVA, (Santora,) a native of Palermo, doctor of the civil and canon law, and procurator fiscal of the royal patrimony of Sicily. He died at Messina in 1636. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAVA, (Gaetano Emanuele, count of S. Paolo, 1737—1829,) a native of Fossano. Having lost his father at five years of age, he was left to the care of his mother, who had good interest in the Sardinian court. He was made page to Charles Emanuel, and rapidly promoted in the army, which profession, however, he very soon left, and after the death of his mother, in 1773, he was chiefly devoted to a private and literary life, occasionally travelling. In 1797 his house was attacked by the mob at Fossano, because of the dearness of provisions. (See Botta's History.) In 1802 he flattered Menou very much, by which he succeeded in persuading him not to desecrate the church of St. Philip by turning it into a theatre. In 1815 he received the grand cross of the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, and was, till his death, a patron of literature. He wrote 5 volumes of a History of Sciences, Arts, and Customs, published at Turin in 1816; a translation of Pope's Temple of Fame, and many memoirs for learned societies. (See Tipaldo, iii. 131.)

BAVANDE, (William,) stated by Wood (Ath. Oxon.) to have been a student of the Middle Temple. He was the author of the following translation: A Woorke of Joannes Ferrarivs Montanus touchynge the Goode Orderynge of a Gommonweale, &c., Englished by William Bauande, London, 1559, 4to. There are several pleasing poems interspersed through the work.

BAVARIUS, (Aegidius,) a Jesuit, born in Flanders. He had the strange idea of mixing up the history of the passion of

Jesus Christ with the poetry of Ovid, and wrote, Musa Catholica Maronis, sive Catechismus Maroniano carmine expressus, Antwerp. 1622, 12mo. Passio Dñi nostri J. Xt. versibus heroicis, potissimum e Marone. (F. Swertzii Athenæ Belg.)

BAVAY, (Paul Ignatius de,) a celebrated chemist, was born at Brussels February 25, 1704, and followed in the steps of his father, who was zealous in the pursuit of chemistry. It was not until 1735 that he commenced the study of Latin and medicine, and he made such rapid progress that he was admitted to practise at Louvain in 1737. Upon his return to Brussels he paid great attention to anatomy, and in 1746 he was appointed chief physician to the military hospitals. In 1749 he was made professor of anatomy and surgery, and he delivered his lectures in the Latin, French, and Dutch languages. His temper was irritable, and involved him in a dispute with the College of Medicine, to which body he was obliged to apologize, and he then withdrew to Dendermond. A short time after, however, he returned to Brussels, where he died February 20, 1768. He is the author of the following works, which are not free from charlatanism :— Petit Recueil d'Observations en Médecine sur les Vertus de la Confection résolutive et diurétique, Bruxelles, 1753, 12mo; Méthode courte, aisée, peu coûteuse, utile aux Médecins et absolument nécessaire au Public Indigent pour la Guérison de plusieurs Maladies, Brux. 1759, 12mo; *ib.* 1770, 12mo.

BAVEREL, (Jean Pierre,) a French writer, born in 1744, chiefly remarkable for the severity of his personal criticisms. He was educated at Besançon, and embraced the ecclesiastic order, though he distinguished himself by his attacks on the monks, and embraced, with warmth, the principles of the French revolution. He afterwards became more moderate, and raised the suspicion of the governing powers. He was attached to the study of antiquities, and had made collections for the history of his native province. The agents who were sent to seize his papers, found some drawings of armorial bearings belonging to this work; and, on the charge of leaning towards the aristocrats, he was thrown into the prison of Dijon. He died in 1822. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAVERINI, (Francesco,) an Italian musician of the fifteenth century. He was generally famed for his knowledge of counterpoint, and to him is attributed the music of the first opera which was ever represented. This work, the words of which are believed to have been written by Johannes Sulpitius de Verulam, was performed at Rome in 1440, and with others, in 1480, it is entitled La Conversione di S. Paolo. (Biog. Univ.)

BAVIA, (Ludovicus de,) born at Madrid, a royal chaplain at the tombs of the catholic kings in the cathedral at Grenada, died in 1628. He continued the History of the Popes, by G. Illesca. Antonius (Bibl. Hisp. nova) says, that Bavia left a new edition of his Continuations in MS.

BAVIERA, (Marco Antonio,) a distinguished lawyer of Bologna, originally of Imola, who lectured on law at Bologna, Pisa, and Padua, in which last university he was appointed lecturer on civil law, on the 7th of September, 1493, after which he was first professor of canon law, and died, according to one authority, in 1505. His works were, 1. Comment. in Inst. Civ. Lugd. 1523. 2. De Legatis seu Relictis, Bonon. and Lugd. 1553. 3. Tract. de Mora et ejus effectibus, Lips. 1648; published also in the Tract. Univ. Jur. 4. De Virtute et Viribus Juramenti; published in the same work. 5. Repetitio in L. cum filia ff. de Legat. 1 Ven. 6 Consilia. Bonon. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAVISANO, (Francis Dominic,) an Italian physician, born at Albi in Montiferrato. He became physician to the duke of Savoy in 1570, and died at Turin in his eighty-first year, having published Prophylactica Provisio pro Vertiginosâ Affectione, Coni, 1664, 4to; La Piscina salutare ne' Bagni de Valdieri, con Trattado metodico d'ogni Osservazioni e Regola necessaria secondo la Diversita de' Mali, Turin, 1674, 8vo; Magnus Hippocrates Medico-Moralis, Turin, 1682, 4to.

BAVO, (St.) a nobleman of Liège, in the seventh century, who was converted by St. Amand, and received the tonsure at Ghent. He afterwards retired to a hermitage in the neighbourhood of that city, where he lived in solitude till 653, 654, or 657, for it is uncertain which is the correct year of his death. His anniversary is kept on the 1st of October. There exist several lives of this saint. (Biog. Univ.)

BAVO, (Gottofredo di,) doctor of law, and president of Carl Emanuel, duke of Savoy, at Chambery, wrote in Latin a Criminal Practice, divided into thirty questions, printed in Chambery, 1607, and some other works. (Chiesa Scrittori Savoiardi e Nizzardi; App. to Sc. Piem.)

BAWDWEN, (William,) an English

divine and topographer, who undertook to prepare and publish a translation of Domesday-book. He was the vicar of Hooton-Pagne, a village about six miles from Doncaster, where he employed himself with great assiduity to his task. The first volume was devoted to that part of the record which relates to the county of York, and the district called Amonuderness. This appeared in 4to, in 1812. It was supposed that the whole work would extend to ten such volumes; but having published a second volume, he died Sept. 14, 1816, aged fifty-four, and the work was never resumed.

BAWR, (Johann Wilhelm,) an engraver and painter, born at Strasburg about 1600. He first studied under Frederic Breutel, a miniature painter of some talent, and afterwards travelled to Rome, where he found patrons in the prince Giustiniani and the duca Bracciano. He visited Naples also, to study maritime subjects, and in 1637 went to Venice, where his works were highly approved. At length he settled at Vienna, in the service of the emperor, and died there in 1640. His pictures are all small, painted on parchment in water-colours. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BAWR, (the Countess de,) born at Changran, better known as Madame de Saint Simon than that of Madame de Bawr, the name of her second husband, a Russian gentleman employed in France. This lady composed several dramatic works, played at the Théâtre Français in the Rue Richelieu. She also furnished several articles to the Gazette de France. In March, 1816, the king granted her a pension. She is also said to have been pensioned by the emperor of Russia, for a politico-literary correspondence, which she undertook in the year 1814. (Biog. des Contemporains.)

BAXIUS, (Nicasius,) born at Antwerp, and vicar of the convent of the Fratr. Eremiti of St. Augustine in that city. He studied Greek under Andr. Schott, and became provost of the schools of his order at Brussels and Antwerp. He was esteemed as a poet and orator, and wrote several works, amongst which we may mention, Thesaurus Elegantiarum ex Manutio, Vladeracco, &c., Antwerp, 1617; Sylva Poematum, Græce et Latine, *ibid.* 1614. (Swertzii Athenæ Belgicæ.)

BAXTER, (Richard,) a distinguished nonconformist divine, born at Rowton, in Shropshire, Nov. 1615, of pious parents; of whom he has recorded, that "they were free from all disaffection to the then government of the church, and from all scruples concerning its doctrine, worship, or discipline; they never spake against bishops, or the Prayer-book, or the ceremonies of the church; but they 'prayed to God always,' though always by a book or form, generally a form at the end of the book of Common Prayer; they read the scriptures, and in the family, especially on the Lord's day, when others were dancing under a may-pole not far from their door, to their great interruption and annoyance; they reproved drunkards, swearers, and other evil-doers; and they were glad to converse about the scriptures and the world to come; for all which they escaped not the revilings of the ungodly." Of his father, he further saith, "It pleased God to instruct him, and to change him by the bare reading of the scriptures in private; and God made him the instrument of my first convictions and approbation of a holy life, as well as my restraint from the grosser sort of livers. When I was very young, his serious speeches of God, and of the life to come, possessed me with a fear of sinning. At first, he set me to read the historical parts of scripture, which greatly delighted me; and though I neither understood nor relished the doctrinal part, yet it did me good by acquainting me with the matters of fact, and drawing me on to love the Bible, and to search, by degrees, into the rest." Such were the parents, and such the training, of this celebrated nonconformist. Though his views were afterwards warped, the moral and religious influence remained to prove the blessing attendant on "bringing up our children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." He was, even while at home, exposed to evil communications and great temptation. "Many times," he says, "my mind was inclined to cast off restraint and be among them," (*i.e.* the sabbath dancers under the may-pole,) "and sometimes I broke loose from conscience and joined with them, and the more I did it, the more I was inclined to it." But he could not cast off parental regard; for when, on these occasions, he heard the runagates revile his worthy parents, only because they would not run with them, filial affection seconded the voice of conscience, riveted the conviction that his parents' practice was the best, and saved him from the snare. His early scholastic advantages do not appear to have been equal to his religious ones; his education in letters was neglected by those to

whom his father entrusted it. But his talent, industry, and perseverance, overcame the disadvantage, and he was soon known for learning, as well as piety.

In 1638 he was ordained, and in 1640 was chosen vicar of Kidderminster. Soon afterwards the civil war broke out. He wished to remain neutral, in the hope that the war would soon end; but beset, and at the mercy of the soldiery on one side or other, he was driven to remove, and was induced, by the circumstance of the minister of that place being an old friend, to go to Coventry, where he intended to remain till the end of the war, and then return to Kidderminster. Here he lived in the governor's house, and followed his studies in peace for about two years; preaching once a week to the soldiers, and once on the sabbath to the people, without emolument, beyond his food. Immediately after the battle of Naseby, in 1645, he discovered an intention on the part of the parliament, which he had never before even suspected, of subverting both church and state. Condemning himself for having forsaken the army, where he might perhaps have done something to counteract the first beginnings of such a fearful scheme, and for preferring a comparatively quiet and easy life at Coventry, he resolved "to repair instantly to the army, and use his utmost endeavours to bring the soldiers back to the principles of loyalty to the king, and submission to the church." He did go, not without considerable risk even of his life, and he accompanied them during the remainder of the campaign in the west of England. He laboured with heroic courage and indefatigable diligence. Exposed to incessant reproach and insult, he yet stood his ground, not without hopes of effecting his purpose: but the fatigue and hardships he had to endure brought on a dangerous illness, which compelled him, reluctantly, to quit the army; and before he could return to it, Cromwell and his party had gained the ascendency.

Cromwell being made protector, Baxter preached before him once, by special command; but he refused to comply with the usurper's measures. About the same time he entered into a warm controversy with Owen on the subject of redemption, which gave rise to a series of collisions between them. It hinged on a question of words rather than practice; viz. whether the death of Christ was *solutio ejusdem*, or only *tantundem*. Either of which a man may believe, and savingly rely on the propitiation of Christ as the alone ground of his acceptance with God.

Immediately previous to the abdication of Richard Cromwell, Baxter went to London, and preached before the parliament (Monk's) the day before they voted the return of Charles II. (1660). Charles on his restoration appointed Baxter one of his chaplains in ordinary, partly in fulfilment of his Act of Oblivion, and of his scheme (a vain one) to unite all parties in affection towards himself.

In 1661 Baxter took a leading part as one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference; on which occasion he drew up his reformed Liturgy.

At this time preferment in the church seemed open to him; the see of Hereford was offered to him, but he positively refused it. His desire was to return to, and live and die at Kidderminster. He was, however, suffered to preach there only some two or three times. This obliged him to go back to London, where, and in the vicinity, he preached occasionally until the Act of Uniformity; which act was indeed a heavy blow and great discouragement to nonconformity, and a means of turning out, as reported by themselves, some 2,000 ministers; but restored (and only justly) many of the 10,000 clergymen who had been unlawfully sequestered during the rebellion.

A common adversity softens mutual enmity; and we now find Baxter corresponding, at his own instance, with Owen, on the practicability of an union between the presbyterians and the independents. He was led to this from accidentally reading one of Owen's tracts; from which he gathered that Owen's congregational principles did not go to the length of giving to the laity "the power of the keys." The scheme, however, did not at that time take effect; though it was afterwards accomplished, when both of them were dead.

In the same year (1662) Baxter married Margaret, daughter of Francis Charleton, Esq., of Shropshire, and a magistrate. She was a lady of great piety, and entered fully into her husband's views. During the plague, in 1665, he retired into Bucks; and after that went to Acton, where his congregation was so large that he wanted room. This gave occasion to his being imprisoned, but, procuring an *habeas corpus*, he was soon discharged.

When Charles II., in 1672, issued his well-known declaration of indulgence, to please his brother and favour the Ro-

manists, the nonconformists, generally, being thereby enabled to resume their worship, Baxter returned to settle in London, and there joined Owen, Manton, and others, in establishing the celebrated Pinner's Hall Lectures, which were carried on until 1695.

The king having become more tinctured with Romanism, and angry at the presbyterians, resolved to humble the latter. Accordingly, in 1682, Baxter was seized, in common with several others, for coming within five miles of a corporate town; and in 1684 was again seized. In the reign also of James II. he was committed prisoner to the King's Bench, and tried before the infamous Jeffries for his Paraphrase on the New Testament, which was stigmatized as a scandalous and seditious book against the government; but after he had been in prison about two years, he was discharged, and his fine was remitted by the king. He died December 8, 1691, aged seventy-six, and was buried in Christ Church.

He is said to have written above 120 books, and to have had above 60 written against him; but the chief of his works are,—1. A Narrative of his own Life and Times. 2. The Saints' Everlasting Rest. 3. A Paraphrase on the New Testament. 4. A Call to the Unconverted. 5. Dying Thoughts. 6. Poor Man's Family Book. The first of these is, in many points, most interesting; but the judicious reader will compare his statements of events with those of other writers of the same period, such as Clarendon, Burnet, Rapin, &c. It is, in fact, as far as it extends, a history of nonconformity, by a *partial* friend. Many of his practical works have been, and still are, very popular. Of the Call to the Unconverted, 20,000 copies were sold in one year; and it was translated into all the European languages, and into one of the dialects of India. Lord William Russell, before his execution, sent to Mr. Baxter his hearty thanks for his Dying Thoughts: "Such," said he, "have made me better acquainted with the other world than I was before, and have not a little contributed to my support and relief, and to the fitting me for what I am to go through." Dr. Barrow's testimony is, "His practical writings were never mended, his controversial seldom refuted."

In the pulpit he had very ready utterance, and was said to be great in extempore preaching; but his usual practice was the wiser one, of preaching from notes, though he thought that every minister should have a body of divinity in his head. He strongly advocated a *learned* ministry: "1. For the fuller understanding of scriptural principles. 2. For the defending of them. 3. To keep a minister from that *contempt* which may else frustrate his labours. 4. To be *ornamental and subservient* to the substantial truths." The *quantum* of theological learning he wished for in ministers may be judged of from the third book of his Christian Directory, where he gives a list of books which are to constitute the *poor* student's library; the bare titles of which, printed very closely, fill more than four folio pages. In the "*poorest and smallest* library that is tolerable," more than 100 different works are named, many of them folios, and many of more volumes than one.

His figure was tall, slender, and bent; his countenance composed and grave, but often lighted with a smile; his eye quick; his speech clear and distinct; his carriage plain; his conversation fluent and pertinent; his mind strong; his temper bold, as intrepid to reprove Cromwell, or expostulate with Charles II., as to preach to a humble congregation; his spirit heavenly, elevated by the influence of christian principles, and hopes above the world and the things of the world; it was benevolent also; for having on one occasion lost 100*l.* which he had laid by for the erection of a school, he used frequently to mention the circumstance as an incitement to be charitable while God gives the power of bestowing, and considered himself culpable for having suffered his benevolence to be defeated for want of diligence. His zeal and diligence were extraordinary. With the strongest sense of religion himself, he was very anxious and pains-taking to excite it in the thoughtless and ungodly; he laboured very devotedly and very successfully in his parish at Kidderminster; visiting from house to house, prevailing on them almost universally to practise family prayer, and instrumentally effecting a great reform among them. He is said to have "preached more sermons, engaged in more controversies, and written more books, than any other nonconformist of the age." And yet, as rarely happens in the same person, the trait by which he has since been characterised is his moderation, imputed to him by some as a charge, by others as an excellence, chiefly for his views and efforts on the subject of predestination, which, at that day, and among some of his rivals, was a

fruitful topic of angry contention. He attempted to soften down some of the apparent harshness of the supra-lapsarian view, and even to conciliate opposite opinions, by a scheme, since denominated the Baxterian Scheme, something like this: — that God chose a small number of persons, such as the blessed Virgin, the apostles, &c., whom he was determined to save without any foresight of their good works: and that he also wills that all the rest should be saved, providing for them all necessary means; but they are at liberty to use them or not. This opinion of his moderation also partly arose from his conduct towards the several conflicting parties which then distracted both church and state. His wish and intention were to avoid both schism and rebellion. His own account is this: "We that lived quietly at Coventry, did keep to our old principles, and thought all others had done so too, except a few inconsiderable persons. We were unfeignedly for king and parliament. We believed that the war was only to save the parliament and kingdom from papists and delinquents, and to remove the dividers, that the king might again return to his parliament, and that no changes might be made in religion, but by the laws which had his free consent. We took the true happiness of king and people, church and state, to be our end; and so we understood the covenant, engaging both against papists and schismatics: and when the Court News-book told the world of the swarms of anabaptists in our armies, we thought it had been a mere lie, because it was not so with us, nor in any of the garrison or county forces about us. But when I came to the army among Cromwell's soldiers, I found a new face of things which I never dreamt of." Thus Baxter was evidently cajolled—one perhaps of the many who, though counted among the king's opponents, really, at first, meant nothing more than the restoration of *his* authority within what seemed to them constitutional limits, and the securing of the nation's civil and religious liberties. Whether it arose in him from the want of discernment and political knowledge, or from want of decision and firmness in the first instance, he appears to have been led aside much further than he ever meditated; and his case shows the wisdom of "proving all things, and holding fast that which is good." For his moderation, Baxter did not escape censure from his contemporaries; but he thus defends himself:—"At first I was greatly inclined to go with the highest in controversies, on one side or other: but now I can so easily see what to say against both extremes, that I am much more inclinable to reconciling principles. And, whereas I then thought that conciliators were but ignorant men, who were willing to please all, and would pretend to reconcile the world by principles which they did not understand themselves, I have since perceived, that if the amiableness of peace and concord had no hand in the business, yet greater light and stronger judgment usually is with the reconcilers, than with either of the contending parties. But on both accounts, their writings are most acceptable, though I know that moderation may be a pretext of [for] errors."

He had the friendship and esteem of many great and worthy men, as Chief Justice Hales, Archbishop Tillotson, earl of Lauderdale, &c. &c.; and, to omit the suffrages of those more or less of his own party, there are not wanting many flattering testimonies from others, whose principles by no means coincided with his own. Bishop Stillingfleet styles him "our reverend and learned Mr. Baxter." Bishop Patrick speaks in commendation of "his learned and pious endeavours:" and Bishop Burnet speaks of him as "a person of great devotion and piety, and of a very subtile and quick apprehension."

Drawn aside as he was from the church of England, he had the candour to confess, in reference to the Book of Common Prayer, that it was no hindrance to his devotion while he used it without *prejudice*. "Till this time," he says, "I was satisfied in the matter of conformity. Whilst I was young, I had never been acquainted with any that were against it, or questioned it. I had joined with the Common Prayer with as hearty fervency as afterwards I did with other prayers: as long as I had *no prejudice* against it, I had no stop in my devotion from any of its imperfections." So truly do "evil communications corrupt good manners." On another subject, however, which has of late happily gained a large increase of attention and zeal in the christian world, he expresses himself in these apostolic terms: "There is nothing in the world that lies so heavy upon my heart as the thought of the miserable nations of the earth. It is the most astonishing part of all God's providence to me, that so small a part of the world hath the profession of Christianity in comparison of heathens, Mahometans, and other infidels. I can-

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not be affected so much with the calamities of my own relations, or the land of my nativity, as with the case of the heathen, Mahometan, and ignorant nations of the earth. No part of my prayers is so deeply serious, as that for the conversion of the infidel and ungodly world, that God's kingdom may come, and his will be done on earth as in heaven. Could we but go among Tartarians, Turks, and heathens, and speak their language, I should be but little troubled for the silencing of eighteen hundred ministers at once in England: nor for the rest that were cast out here, and in Scotland and Ireland; there being no employment in the world so desirable in my eyes as to labour for the winning of such miserable souls." Such piety and zeal for the salvation of men are undoubtedly the best antidote to those sectarian feelings and prejudices which so mournfully divide and injure the visible church of Christ upon earth.

BAXTER, (William,) the nephew of the more celebrated Richard, was born at Llangollen, in Shropshire, in 1650. At the age of eighteen he was sent to Harrow school, although he could not read or understand a word of any language but his native Welsh. The greater part of his life was spent in the education of youth, first at a boarding-school he kept at Tottenham, in Middlesex, and subsequently as head-master of the Mercers' School, an office he held for more than twenty years, but which he resigned before his death, which took place on May 31, 1723. During the whole of this period his favourite pursuits were antiquities and the study of the dead languages, in which he was such a proficient, that he knew not only Greek and Latin, the old British and Irish, and the different dialects of the north of Europe, but even some of the eastern tongues. His first work was a Latin grammar, on rather a philosophical plan, printed in 1679. This was followed by his Horace, the first edition of which appeared in 1701, and the second, with considerable additions, after his death, in 1725; and such was the character it once bore, that it became the basis of the one by Gesner; who being a great stickler for the received text, was better pleased with Baxter's attempts to explain than with Bentley's to correct, what no person has been able to understand satisfactorily; and though Bentley had spoken in his letter to Davies of his good friend Baxter, yet he lived to hear that good friend say of him, after he had spoken contemptuously of Baxter's notes, that Bentley's labours had rather buried Horace under the weight than illustrated him by the rays of learning. The Horace was followed in 1710 by his Anacreon, to which, in his abusive letter to Joshua Barnes, he says he had given his leisure hours since he was about twenty, thus showing that in little more than two years he had made himself master of Greek and Latin. A copy of this edition was in the possession of lord Auchinleck, the father of Boswell, which had been collated with a MS. in the Leyden library. From the short account of himself, prefixed to the Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, it appears that the family could trace their pedigree up to the time of Edward IV., and that the name of Baxter meant in Saxon Baker, and hence he speaks of himself under the name of Popidius, the Latinized Welsh for Baker. In 1719 appeared a portion of his Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, the whole of which was published before his death, at the expense of Dr. Mead; and so much as relates to the letter A was reprinted in the Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, of which a learned analysis was given by Bowyer, in a small tract, under the title of A View of a Book entitled Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, from which we learn that Baxter contributed largely to the translation of Plutarch's Morals by various hands, which appeared towards the beginning of the last century.

BAXTER, (Andrew,) a Scottish philosopher, born at Aberdeen in 1686 or 1687, at the university of which place he was educated. In his early life he acted in the capacity of tutor to several gentlemen, amongst whom were lords Grey and Blantyre, and a son of Mr. Hay of Drummelgier, and while resident with the last of these at Dunse castle, in 1723, he became acquainted with Mr. Home, afterwards lord Kaimes, with whom he maintained a long correspondence on moral and metaphysical subjects. Baxter was, probably, at this time engaged in prosecuting those inquiries, the results of which are contained in his able Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, a work, Dr. Warburton has declared to contain "the justest and most precise notions of God and of the soul, and to be altogether one of the most finished of its kind." (Div. Leg.) The correspondence between Home and Baxter had reference chiefly to the opinion entertained by the former, that "motion is not one single effect, but a continued succession of effects, each requiring a

new cause, or a successive repetition of the cause to produce it." (Tytler, Life of Lord Kaimes.) This opinion, which proves how ignorant of physics Home was at that time, Baxter vainly sought to controvert; but finding his arguments have no effect, and the discussion becoming more animated than is fitting in philosophical controversy, he declined to prosecute it further. About this time he married, and a few years afterwards his Inquiry was published. In 1741 he went abroad with his pupil, Mr. Hay, and resided for some years at Utrecht, whence he made various continental excursions. He returned to Scotland in 1747, and died in 1750. Besides the Inquiry, he published a supplement to that work, controverting Maclaurin's objections to his notions respecting the *vis inertiæ* of matter; and a work entitled Matho sive Cosmotheria Puerilis, Dialogus. In 1779 Dr. Duncan, of South Warnborough, published the Evidence of Reason in Proof of the Immortality of the Soul, independent on the more abstruse Inquiry into Matter and Spirit, collected from the MSS. of Mr. Baxter. The argument of the Inquiry is stated by lord Woodhouselee in his Life of Lord Kaimes, vol. i. p. 23, 4to.

BAXTER, (Thomas,) an English mathematician of the last century, who attempted to accomplish the solution of the celebrated problem of squaring the circle, and the result of his exertions was published in 1732 under the title of "the circle squared," Lond. 8vo. He was also the author of a work entitled, Matho, or the Principles of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy accommodated to the Use of Younger Persons, 8vo, Lond. 1740; a book which obtained considerable popularity.

BAXTER, (Thomas, 18th Feb. 1782—18th April, 1821,) an ingenious artist in several departments, and especially an excellent painter of china, was the son of a person engaged in the same business in Goldsmith-street, Gough-square, London. When fourteen years of age, he was offered by a distant relation to be brought up to the navy, but his mother objecting, he was placed at the India House, from whence, however, his predilection for drawing having shown itself very decidedly, his father was induced to withdraw him, and take him under his own immediate tuition. From 1797 to 1810, he continued to follow the business of china painting with distinguished taste. About 1800 he became a student of the Royal Academy, where he pursued his studies with great diligence and effect, but did not at the same time neglect his business at home. In 1810 he commenced his career as an artist in water-colours, and was occasionally employed as drawing master. He was also much engaged in designing for Mr. Britton, the architect and author, for Mr. Charles Heath, Mr. now Sir Richard Westmacott, and for the late Mr. Thomas Hope. In the year 1814 his health, which was always delicate, having become seriously impaired, he determined to leave London, and obtained an engagement at Chamberlayne's china factory at Worcester, whither he removed in March in that year, and remained there until 1816, regularly employed in the practice of china painting. In the last-mentioned year he removed to Swansea, in South Wales, under an engagement at Messrs. Flight and Barr's china works, where he continued until 1819, when he returned to his old engagement at Worcester. There he remained until the month of April 1821, when he suddenly expired, and was buried in that city.

This artist is distinguished as one of the most excellent painters on china that England has produced. His knowledge of the principles of art, coupled with his manual dexterity in the practical operation of it, and his extensive acquaintance with anatomy, rendered him far superior to any of his contemporaries. Indeed, so excellent was he in this branch of his art, that though it was supposed no Englishman could vie with the French in it, Mr. Baxter executed a work which was sold by a tradesman on Ludgate-hill, as a genuine specimen of French painting. The purchaser was Mr. Thomas Hope, who, while the artist was employed by him, exhibited it, observing, "No Englishman can paint china like that." "Indeed!" said Baxter, "I painted it myself," and then told the purchaser where he had obtained it. The tradesman, upon the subject being mentioned to him by the artist's father some years after, declared that he should never have sold the picture if he had said it was done by an English hand.

In 1810 Mr. Baxter produced a work in illustration of the Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman costume, in forty outlines, with descriptions, selected, drawn, and engraved by himself, and dedicated to Henry Fuseli, the eminent painter; and in January 1818, whilst at Swansea, he published six views in and near that place, drawn and engraved (etched) by

himself. He was also a good painter of portraits in oil and in miniature; but his chief reputation rests on his china painting. Some of his best works, indeed some of the best pictures that have been painted on porcelain, are copies by him from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. West, and other artists; the finest perhaps of which is a large copy of the portrait, by the first-named artist, of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse.

BAY, (Alexander, marquis de) a Spanish general, born about 1650, at Salins, and greatly distinguished by his conduct and bravery in the war of the succession. He was named, in 1705, viceroy of the province of Estremadura, which he defended against the English and Portuguese with various success. He died in 1715. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAYANE, (the Cardinal Alphonse Hubert de Lattier, duc de,) a French ecclesiastic, born at Valence, in Dauphiné, in 1739. He was named auditor of the rota at Rome, in 1777, and cardinal in 1802. He held offices under the imperial government, and under the restoration. He died in 1818. He was the author of a work in Italian on the malaria arising from the exhalations of the earth in Italy, 8vo, Rome, 1793. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAYARD, (Paul,) an engraver of Bruges, by whom there is a plate representing the Almighty in the air placing three crowns on the head of the emperor, who is kneeling on the ground, and three others on that of the empress, who is also kneeling. Beside the emperor is an elector and a cardinal, each bearing a crown; and by the empress a bishop with a crown, accompanied by a lady. The engraver's name is marked P. Bayard, *sc.* (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BAYARD, (Pierre du Terrail de,) born in 1476, at the chateau of Bayard, near Grenoble, one of the last heroes of the chivalrous age, or rather one who exhibited, in a striking manner, the peculiar qualities of that age in a period when its disinterested and fantastic bravery was being fast exchanged for the hired valour which was ready at the service of the highest bidder, and heard the call of honour only in the promises of remuneration, was named by his contemporaries "Le Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." He joined to singular bodily endowments, and a perfect facility in all the knightly exercises so much in repute during his time, a gallantry, loyalty, and devotion, which, however blindly exercised, show a mind of extraordinary and noble conformation. The descendant of ancestors who had left him little but a noble name, and most of whom had died on the field of battle, he had no road so open to him as the profession of arms, which he entered as page to the duke of Savoy, to whom he had been recommended by his uncle, the bishop of Grenoble, a prelate to whom he also owed his education and the guardianship of his earlier years. Bayard accompanied his lord to Lyons, and there was taken into the service of Charles VIII. then king of France; who shortly afterwards, in consequence of his victory in single combat over a renowned Burgundian knight, Claude de Vaudray, gave him the command of a regiment of gens d'armes in garrison at Aire, in Artois. In 1495 he followed the French king to Italy against the king of Naples, and was knighted for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Fuoronuovo. In an impetuous pursuit of the enemy's troops into Milan, he was taken prisoner in that city, but received his liberty from the generosity of Ludovico Sforza. The taking of Milan, and the battle of Novarra, caused a sort of truce in this war, in which, however, Bayard had sufficient employment as governor of Monervino. After the battle of Serignola, in which the French were defeated by Gonsalvo de Cordova, and their general the duc de Nemours slain, Bayard covered the rear of the retreat, and in the execution of this duty, defended the bridge over the Garigliano against two hundred horsemen, thus giving time for the escape of the fugitives. His long defence of Venosa, his campaign against the Genoese and Venetians, the siege of Padua in 1509, the attack on Malvezzo, the retreat to Verona, and the double rout of the army of the Venetian general Manfroni, added fresh laurels to those already won; and whilst his bold, though unsuccessful attempt to take the pope prisoner, showed the daring of his mind, his magnanimity rejected with detestation an offer of a papal spy to poison his employer. At the storming of the camp of Brescia, he received a wound in his thigh, which for a time disabled him, and he was nursed in the house of a lady of the city; who on his recovery offered him a gift of 2000 ducats for the protection he had afforded her and her daughters against the French soldiery. He accepted the money, but only to bestow it upon the daughters for their marriage portion. He found the French army besieging Ravenna, where he made a brilliant, but

unsuccessful attempt on the Spanish camp; was wounded on the retreat from Pavia to Alexandria, and as soon as his wound was partially healed returned to complete his cure, which was long and doubtful, in the bosom of his family at Grenoble. The war between Ferdinand of Arragon and the king of Navarre, in which he was engaged on the part of Louis XII. on the side of the latter, afforded fresh employment for his talents as a commander; and the league of Ferdinand, Maximilian, and Henry VIII., led to the siege of Terouenne by the English, in the course of which, the French attempting to throw a supply of provisions, were so totally routed, that the battle was called The Fight of Spurs, from the general flight of the defeated army. Bayard, defending the rear of the retreating army, was taken prisoner by an English officer, but not before he had himself received the sword and the submission of his captor. This circumstance occasioned a dispute between the two, as to the Englishman's right to claim a ransom, which was referred to the emperor Maximilian and the king of England, and decided by them in favour of Bayard, who was thus set at liberty, but on the condition of his taking a journey of six weeks into the Netherlands; the two monarchs making at the same time an ineffectual attempt to engage him in their service. On the death of Louis XII., one of the first acts of his successor Francis, was to create Bayard governor of Dauphiny, and to give him the order of St. Michael. On the renewal of the Italian war, he led the march across the Alps to Savigliano, and fought so gallantly at the side of the young king at the tremendous battle of Marignano, that the latter asked and received from him knighthood on the spot. In 1520 Charles V. besieged Mezières with a numerous army, and the defence of this place, important as forming the entrance to Champagne and Picardy, but almost universally reputed untenable, was committed to Bayard; a commission which he cheerfully accepted, declaring that no place was too weak for a brave man; and in proof of his assertion forced the enemy to retire after an ineffectual siege of six weeks. On his return to Paris he was received with general enthusiasm, and obtained from the king the command of a company of gens d'armes, an honour usually granted only to princes of the blood. After a short repose he was sent to Genoa, the inhabitants of which city had endeavoured to shake off the French yoke. By his prompt and prudent measures he succeeded in bringing them back to their allegiance, and returned to his government of Dauphiny, where a famine and contagious distemper gave him full opportunity of showing his humanity and goodness of heart. In 1523 he again marched to Italy under admiral Bonnivet, to attempt the recovery of Milan; an expedition at first successful, but ruined by the indecision of the admiral. In the retreat through the valley of Aosta, Bonnivet received a wound, which obliged him to resign the command to Bayard, who was protecting the retreat. As the fugitive army reached the Sessia, Bayard received a musket shot in the side, which broke his spine. He commanded his companions to seat him with his back against a tree, and his face to the enemy, preserving in his last moments the posture he had always been accustomed to maintain in life. Here he confessed himself to one of his officers, surrounded by many of both armies; friends, as well as enemies, testifying their sympathy with, and regret for him. The constable of Bourbon came up, and with tears in his eyes, lamented the fate of his noble countryman. "Weep not for me," said the dying hero, "but for yourself; who are fighting against your oath, your king, and your country." Bourbon attempted to justify himself as the marquis of Pescara came up, and testified his sorrow and his respect for the dying man, who shortly after expired. This was on the 30th of April, 1524, at the age of forty-five years. His body was embalmed, and placed in the church of the convent of the Minorites, founded by one of his relations; having received royal honours during the progress of its bearers through Savoy. (Militair Conversations-Lexicon.)

BAYARD, (Jean Baptiste François,) an able French lawyer, born on the 24th of Nov. 1750, at Paris, at the university of which he was educated. On the 17th of July, 1769, he took the oath of an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and his name was inscribed on the "tableau," on the 8th of May, 1776. From the end of 1774 to 1782, he devoted himself with assiduity to the study of Roman and French law, and acquired so high a reputation, that in 1791 he was appointed *accusateur public* to the tribunal of the second arrondissement of Paris. He became in February 1792 supplementary judge of the same court; in 1793 substitute of the executive power of the court of Cassation, in which he continued for

about six years. In 1798 he became judge in that high court, where, by his colleagues, he was elected president of one of the sections. When the court was reorganized, he was retained in his post as judge. He died on the 2d of August, 1800. His fame as a jurist rests chiefly on his new edition, undertaken in conjunction with Camus, of Denisart's Collection de Decisions Nouvelles et de Notions relatives à la Jurisprudence. (Magasin Encyclopédique.)

BAYARD, (Ferdinand Marie,) was born at Moulins, in France, in 1763, and became subsequently a captain of artillery. Besides some minor works, he published, Annales de la Révolution, 3 vols, 8vo; Tableau analytique de la Diplomatie Française, depuis la Minorité de Louis XIII. jusqu'à la paix d'Amiens, 1804-5, 2 vols, 8vo. (Biographie des Hommes vivants. Quérard, France Littéraire.)

BAYARTE, (D. Joannes Calasanz e Avalos,) born in the seventeenth century, at Barcelona, of a noble family, became subsequently a prefectus of Clares-valls, and governor of the island of Majorca. He occupied himself much with "curious arts," connected with mathematics, and made some discoveries in the art of fortification. He wrote, Contragaleria, o nuevo adherento de la defence del foso, (Napoli?) 8vo, and some other works. (Antonii Bibl. H. n.)

BAYEN, (Peter,) a celebrated chemist, was born at Chalons-sur-Marne in 1725, studied at Paris in 1749, devoted himself with extraordinary zeal to chemical and pharmaceutical subjects, and became the pupil of Charas and Rouelle. In 1755, by the interest of Chamoussat, in whose laboratory he was engaged, he obtained the situation of apothecary to the army destined for the reduction of Mahon. Upon his return from this expedition, and upon the re-establishment of peace, after the seven years' German war, he recommenced his chemical labours, and continued them until his decease, which took place in 1798. He was honoured by admission into the Institute. He made several important discoveries relating to the metallic oxides, and advantageously applied chemistry to the arts. He made a very accurate analysis of the different kinds of marble, and pointed out those which would best answer the purposes of the architect. With Charas, he analyzed all the different kinds of tin, to dissipate the fears that the researches of Margraave had excited upon the subject, in reference to the proportion of arsenic contained in that metal. He also established the mode of preparing the oxalic acid. He published, Analyse des Eaux de Bagnères de Luchon, Paris, 1765, 8vo; Moyen d'analyser les Serpentines, Porphyres, Ophites, Granites, Jaspes, Schistes, Jades et Feldspaths, Paris, 1778, 8vo; Recherches Chimiques sur l'Etain, faites par ordre du Gouvernement, Paris, 1781, 8vo; translated into German by Leonardi, Leip. 1784, 8vo; Opuscules Chimiques, Paris, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo.

BAYEN Y SABIAS, (Francesco,) a Spanish artist, born at Saragossa in 1734, was originally intended for one of the learned professions, but was led by his inclination for painting to adopt the latter, and become a pupil of Luzan, who soon discovered his superior talents. At a public prize competition, to which all the artists in the kingdom were invited, he produced a picture that, on its being previously exhibited at the house of J. de la Mena, caused all his rivals to withdraw from the contest, and leave him to carry off the prize undisputed. He was rewarded with a sum that enabled him to prosecute his studies under Gonsalez Velasquez, at Madrid; after which he returned to Saragossa, where he continued till summoned by Mengs to undertake some of the decorations for the new palace. What he there executed obtained so much admiration, that, in 1765, the Academy elected him as a member, and in 1788 the king appointed him his painter in ordinary. After Mengs, he is the artist who had the greatest influence on the modern Spanish school. His drawing was correct; his choice of forms good; his colouring forcible and harmonious; his grouping skilful and pleasing. He also possessed considerable ability in engraving. Among his principal works are, the Storming of Grenada; the Fall of the Giants; the Apotheosis of Hercules; Religion and the Cardinal Virtues; and Apollo protecting the Arts in the Palace at Madrid: his frescoes in the church at St. Ildefonso; three fresco ceilings in the palace of the Pardo; four frescoes in the cathedral del Pilar, Saragossa; and others in that of Toledo.

BAYER DE BOPPART, (Thierri,) member of an ancient and illustrous family, was translated from the episcopal see of Worms to that of Metz, in 1365. He governed his states with great ability, and showed much vigour in his attempts to repress the disorders of the times. He accompanied Charles IV. in his in-

vasion of the duchy of Milan, and distinguished himself equally in the field of battle and in the council chamber. He died Jan. 10, 1385. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAYER DE BOPPART, (Conrad,) of the same family as the preceding, was made bishop of Metz, in 1415. He was distinguished by great vigour in his actions, with remarkable attachment to his friends, and equal rigour towards his enemies. He espoused warmly the cause of René d'Anjou, against Antoine de Vaudément, and was taken prisoner along with him at the battle of Balgnéville. In 1438, he administered René's states, during that prince's wars in Italy, who being prejudiced against the bishop by some of his advisers, caused him to be seized treacherously and thrown into prison. He died April 20, 1459. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAYER, (Johann,) a German lawyer and astronomer of the latter part of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, but neither the place nor time of his birth are known. He rendered a most important service to the cause of astronomical science, by the publication of a large work in 1603, under the title of Uranometria, which contains a minute description of the constellations, and a catalogue of the stars which they contain. He also first introduced in this work the useful plan of denoting the stars in every constellation by the letters of the Greek alphabet in their order, and according to the order of magnitude of the stars in each constellation. This method, so convenient for reference, has been retained ever since, and may be considered one of the most important steps in our astronomical nomenclature. After the publication of this work, he greatly improved and augmented it by his constant attention to the study of the stars. At length, in the year 1627, it was republished under the title of Cœlum Stellatum Christianum, for in this edition the heathen names and figures of the constellations were rejected, and others taken from the Scriptures, were inserted in their stead, to circumscribe the respective constellations. This most unnecessary innovation did not originate with Bayer himself, but was the project of one Julius Schiller, a civilian of the same town in which Bayer resided. But this innovation was too great, and possessing no intrinsic advantages, did not meet with a good reception, and in the later editions of Bayer's works, the old nomenclature is restored. This work contains fifty-one folio maps of the stars; it was first published at Augsburg, but was re-edited at Ulm, folio, 1648, 1661, and 1723.

BAYER, (Joannes,) born at Eperies in Hungary, and sent, about 1650, to the university of Wittemberg, where he became a teacher of philosophy, and afterwards filled divers situations in his native country. He wrote, De Notitia Dei naturali, Wittembergæ, 1659, 4to, and some other philosophical works, in all which, (according to Horány,) "ab usitata ac trita via multum recedit."

BAYER, (Gottlieb Siegfried,) professor of Greek and Roman antiquities in the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and a distinguished philologist and antiquarian, was born in 1694 at Konigsburg in Prussia. His family was originally from Bavaria, had emigrated to Hungary, and his grandfather had received nobility from the emperor Leopold, as a reward for his skill in astronomy. (See BAYER, Johann, above.) He was preacher at several places, and so zealous a defender of the reformed religion that he was named Os Protestantium. His son, Johann Friederich, father of the subject of this account, was compelled for the sake of his religion to leave his country, his possessions, and the study of the sciences, and support himself by painting. His son, Gottlieb Siegfried, received his scholastic and academical education in his native city, and showed, very early, a passion for the study of languages. Amongst these he included the Chinese, even now a language difficult of attainment, but then far more so, from the fewness of introductory works. His health threatening to give way under his extraordinary exertions he went for a while to Dantzic, and on his return to Konigsburg disputed on the words of Christ upon the cross, Eli, Eli, Lama Sabachthani (Matt. xxvii. 46); for which proof of his erudition he received from the magistracy the costs of a scientific journey into Germany. In Berlin he enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of La Croye and Jablonski, under the former of whom he learnt Coptic, studied Arabic at Halle under Saloman Negri, a native of Damascus, and enjoyed besides the instructions of Michaelis, Heineccius, &c. On his second visit to Halle, at the persuasion of Johann Hermann Franke, he commenced a correspondence with the missionaries in India, which was a source of much new information to him. In Leipsic he took his master of arts degree, laboured at the Acta Erudi-

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torum, and composed a catalogue of the eastern MSS. in the council library there; and so gained the esteem of all capable of appreciating his talent, that he was pressed to take up his abode there—a request to which he did not however accede. At Konigsburg he was offered by the authorities of the place the necessary expenses for a journey into France and the Netherlands — an offer which the weak state of his health obliged him to decline. He returned, however, to this city, after visiting Jena, Weimar, and Gotha; gave lectures upon Homer, Plato, and Theocritus; was appointed in 1718 superintendent of the city library, in 1720 corrector, and in 1721 prorector of the cathedral school. On the foundation of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, in 1726, he was invited to become a member of it, and to accept the professorship of Greek and Roman antiquities. On his invitation to Halle to the professorship of eloquence, in 1737, he was detained in St. Petersburg by an increase of salary, and died there in 1738, just as he had obtained leave of absence to revisit his native country. Besides his extraordinary knowledge of languages, Bayer was gifted with an acuteness of perception and a readiness of combination, which enabled him to make the utmost possible use of historical and archæological hints and fragments; and by the exercise of these talents, probably in themselves the great cause of his philological knowledge, and by that knowledge combined with them, he created, so to speak, the history of some sections of the world, before his time little known, and greatly enriched that of other parts. His great efforts were directed to the elucidation of the history of the north-east of Asia, and the epithet of Sinicus and Mogolicus given him for his labours in this field, were accompanied by those of Osrhœus, Bactrius, and Achaicus Secundus, in allusion to his works on eastern Asia and Greece. In elucidation of the language, literature, and history of China especially, he outstripped all his predecessors. His first work in this department, De Eclipsi Sinica, 4to, Regiom. 1718, with an appendix, Preceptiones de Lingua et Literatura Sinica, was written while he was librarian in Konigsberg. On his removal to Petersburg, he published his great work, Museum Sinicum in quo Sinicæ Linguæ et Literaturæ Ratio explicatur, 2 vols, 8vo, Petrop. 1730, containing a Chinese grammar, a grammar of the dialect of Shin-Shu, many notices on Chinese literature, and examples of practice in reading. The first-mentioned grammar is composed from the notes of Martini and Couplet, and the second from the work of an unknown Franciscan, who wrote it in Spanish, and of whose work, in the university of Berlin, Bayer took a copy to St. Petersburg. This was followed by De Horis Sinicis et Cyclo Horario Commentationes: accedit ejusdem Auctoris Parergon Sinicum de Calendariis Sinicis: ubi etiam quædam in Doctrina Temporum Sinica emendantur, 4to, Petrop. 1735; De Re Numaria Sinorum (in the Miscellanea Berolinensia, vol. v. p. 175, *et seq.*); Commercium epistolare Sinicum, *ib.* p. 185, *et seq.*; Historia Osrhœna et Edessena ex Numis illustrata: in qua Edessæ Urbis, Osrhœni Regni, Abgarorum Regum, Præfectorum Græcorum, Arabum, Persarum, Comitum Francorum, Successiones, Fata, Res aliæ memorabiles a prima Origine Urbis ad extrema fere Tempora explicantur, 4to, Petrop. 1734—a monument of patient labour, erudition, and critical acuteness; Historia Regni Græcorum Bactriani, in qua simul Græcorum in India Coloniarum vetus Memoria explicatur, 4to, Petrop. 1738. On the history of the Scythians, whom he supposed to have peopled Lithuania, Prussia, Courland, Esthonia, Finland, and Lapland, he wrote Oratio de Origine et Priscis Sedibus Scytharum (Commentar. Petropol. vol. i. p. 385, &c. 4to, 1728); Dissertatio de Scythiæ Situ qualis fuit sub Ætatem Herodoti (*ib.* p. 400); Chronologia Scythica vetus (*ib.* vol. iii. p. 215); Memoriæ Scythicæ ad Alexandrum Magnum (*ib.* 351); Conversiones Rerum Scythicarum Temporibus Mithridatis Magni et paullo post Mithridatem (*ib.* vol. v. p. 297). Many other dissertations are inserted in the Commentarii Petropolitani, and the Berlin Acta Eruditorum, chiefly on antiquarian subjects, whilst others have appeared separately. His dissertation De Numo Rhodio in Agro Sambiensi reperto, in qua simul quædam nuper de Numis Romanis in Agro Prussico repertis cogitata pertractantur, 4to, Regismonl. 1723, is now a scarce book, as only forty-eight copies were printed. He wrote also Extract of the older States History, for the use of Peter II. emperor and sovereign of all Russia, 8vo, St. Petersburg, 1728; and a bitter satire against the Romish church in his Historia Congregationis Cardinalium de propaganda Fide, 4to, 1721. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BAYER, (Don Francisco Perez,) chief librarian of the royal library at Madrid, was born in 1711 at Valencia, in which city also he studied, and received the professorship of Hebrew. He afterwards taught at Salamanca, and wrote a Hebrew grammar, as well as a lexicon of Spanish words which he supposed to be derived from the Hebrew, neither of which have been printed. In 1753 he printed at Barcelona, where he was a canon of the cathedral, a Treatise on the Kings of the Island of Tarsus. After examining and describing, at the command of king Ferdinand VI., the MSS. in the library of the cathedral of Toledo, he visited Rome in 1754, to study such monuments as relate to the history of Spain. The result of this journey was a MS. in 2 vols, folio, of which, however, only a part, entitled Damasus et Laurentius Hispanis adserti et vindicati, has been printed, (Rome, 1756.) After his return, he was canon of the cathedral at Toledo, and was engaged three years in composing a catalogue of the MSS. in the Escurial library, in 4 vols, folio. He was named by Charles III. tutor of the infantes, a charge which he filled with great credit, and in the course of which he revised and edited a translation of Sallust by the infante, Don Gabriel, fol. Madrid, 1772, to which he added a learned dissertation on the alphabet and language of the Phenicians and their colonies. He wrote also Dissertatio Isagogica de Numis Hebræo-Samaritanis, 4to, Valentia Edelanorum, 1781; Numorum Hebræo-Samaritanorum Vindicatio, 4to, *ib.* 1790; and Genuineness of the Hebrew-Samaritan Coins, in Spanish, in which he combats the assertions of Tychsen, 4to, *ib.* 1793. At a very advanced age he made a literary tour through Andalusia and Portugal; wrote numerous additions to the Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus; and died at Madrid in 1794. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BAYER, (Johann Wolfgang,) born at Schlesslitz, in Bavaria, in 1722, a Jesuit and professor of poetry at Wurtzburg, was sent in 1749 to Peru for the propagation of the christian religion, and returned with seventeen other Germans in 1770. The dispersion of his order in 1772 induced him to return to his birthplace, where he died towards the close of the last century. An abridgement of his journey was published by Murr, Nuremburg, 1776. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BAYERSKI, or BAYERSKIUS, (Adam,) a Polish author, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, descending from the ancient Bayersee, famous knights of the cross in Prussia. He wrote several works on the Polish and Prussian jus indigenatus, which was much discussed at that period. (De Scriptorum Poloniæ et Prussiæ, Coloniæ, 1723.)

BAYES, (Joshua,) a very eminent minister in the presbyterian denomination of English nonconformists, was born at Sheffield in Yorkshire, in 1671, being the son of Joshua Bayes of that town, and nephew to Samuel Bayes, one of the clergymen ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. He studied philosophy and divinity in the academy established by Richard Frankland, one of the most learned of the ministers who, at that time, left the church; and at the close of his studies removed to London, where he was ordained to the christian ministry by certain presbyterian ministers, June 22d, 1694. This was the first public ordination among the presbyterian dissenters in London. Dr. Edmund Calamy was ordained at the same time. Mr. Bayes was for some time assistant preacher to a congregation in the Borough, and then became pastor of a considerable society, now extinct, which had a meeting-house in Leather-lane, Holborn. Mr. Bayes was much admired as a preacher, and was one of the dissenting ministers who was concerned in what was called the Merchants' Lecture, at Salter's-hall. Several sermons by him were printed in his life-time, and he had a share in completing the Exposition of the Scriptures, which had been left unfinished by another English presbyterian minister, Matthew Henry. He died April 24th, 1746, and was buried in the dissenters' burial ground at Bunhill-fields. His son, Thomas Bayes, was also a presbyterian minister, and for some time assistant to his father, but afterwards settled as pastor of a congregation at Tunbridge Wells, where he died April 17th, 1761. He was distinguished for his mathematical attainments, which led to his being elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He engaged in a controversy of the last century, which took the form of an Enquiry into the Spring of Action in the Deity. Mr. Baynes contended that it was benevolence, in a tract published in 1731, which excited much attention. He also took a part in the celebrated controversy on the doctrine of fluxions against bishop Berkeley, by publishing a pamphlet anonymously under the title of An Introduction to the Doctrine of Fluxions, and Defence of the Mathematicians against

the objections of the author of the Analyst, 8vo, London, 1736. He contributed two papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, one on Infinite Series, and the other, An Essay towards solving a Problem in the Doctrine of Chances, both published in the fifty-third volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

BAYEUX, (Georges,) a French advocate, born about the year 1752, at Caen, where he practised until he transferred himself to Rouen, where he pursued his profession with great success, although it did not prevent his devoting himself to letters. His principal work is a prose translation of Ovid's Fasti, (1783-8,) written with considerable elegance, but of which the preliminary discourse and notes are the most highly valued. Some reflections on the reign of Trajan (1787); Academical Essays (1785); a Prospectus of a new translation of Pausanias; a few poems: Procès-Verbaux de l'Assemblée provinciale de Basse Normandie, (Caen, 1787;) were the rest of his works that were published: he left, however, several in manuscript. In 1787 he became first clerk of the finances, and in 1789, commenced a journal entitled, Histoire de la Révolution présente. He was appointed commissaire de roi, and afterwards procureur-général-syndic of the department of Calvados, and having been thrown into prison, was murdered by the rabble of Caen on the 6th of September, 1792, in consequence of his being in league with Montmorin and Lesart. (Biog. Univ.)

BAYEZID I., (commonly spelled Bajazet,) the fourth sovereign of the Ottoman line, succeeded his father Mourad, or Armurath I. A.D. 1389, (A.H. 791,) who fell in the moment of victory, at the battle of Cossova. His elder brother Saoudji, (the Sauzes of Greek writers,) had been put to death in the life of Mourad for a conspiracy; and by the instant execution of his only surviving brother Yakoob, Bayezid at once effectually removed all danger of a disputed succession, and set the example of that dreadful series of fratricides which have henceforward stained the Osmanli annals. The epithet of *Yelderim*,* or lightning, which his fiery activity and ruthlessness of purpose had already concurred to earn for him, was amply justified by the events of his reign, the fourteen years of which are so crowded with conquests and battles, that a brief outline of them only can be given in the present space. After victoriously concluding the Servian war, in which his father had fallen, he carried the Turkish arms in 1390, for the first time, across the Danube, returning laden with the spoils of Hungary and Walachia; and the capture of Philadelphia, in the following year, completed the extinction of the Greek power in Asia Minor; while the reduction of the hitherto independent Moslem rulers of Karamania and Sinope to the rank of tributaries, at length reunited under the Ottoman sceptre the ten principalities into which the former Seljookian kingdom of Anatolia, or *Room*, had been subdivided; and the ancient capital of Koniyah, or Iconium, became the seat of a Turkish governor. The theatre of war was now transferred to Europe; but Bayezid was soon recalled from the banks of the Danube by the revolt of Ala-ed-Deen, the lately subjugated sovereign of Karamania; and the defeat and death of that prince riveted the bonds of the new acquisitions. In Europe, the empire was daily extended by conquest, both on the southern frontier towards Greece, and by the successive capture of the towns and fortresses along the Danube, which formed the bulwark of the Hungarian kingdom; Sisman, the last *kral*, or independent prince of Bulgaria, died in a Turkish prison; Moldavia and Walachia became tributary; and the last fragment of the Greek empire, almost bounded by the walls of Constantinople, seemed on the point of completing the circle of triumphs, by falling into the hands of Bayezid, who in 1394 sought and obtained, by an embassy to the court of Egypt, the august title of *Sultan*, by a grant from the pontiff-khalif there resident; and it was then considered that the direct authority of the commander of the faithful was requisite for the legitimate assumption of that royal appellation. But the war with Hungary, which immediately followed these events, added the crowning glory to the military renown of Bayezid: in the fatal battle of Nicopolis, (Sept. 1396,) an army of 60,000 Hungarians, aided by numerous auxiliaries and volunteers of the best blood of France and Germany, sustained an utter and ruinous defeat; the Hungarian king Sigismond escaped with difficulty, and by a circuitous route, to his own country; and the death or captivity of numerous French and German princes and nobles diffused through the distant

* Generally, but erroneously spelled Ilderim by European writers; Sir John Malcolm (Hist. of Persia, ch. xi.) even makes it El-durim, as though it were an Arabic word preceded by the article! But the initial ي in Turkish is always a consonant like our Y.

kingdoms of the West the terror of the Turkish name. This great victory was not, however, followed by an invasion of Hungary, though Bayezid, in the first emotions of success, had threatened to sack Buda, cross the Alps, and feed his horse at Rome on the high altar of St. Péter's; but while his generals in Asia advanced to the Euphrates and the frontiers of Armenia, and another of his lieutenants received (1397) the submission of Athens, the attention of the sultan himself was directed to the imperial city of Constantinople, the surrender of which he peremptorily demanded from John Palæologus. His refusal was followed by an instant investment, and the brilliant prize appeared within the grasp of Bayezid, when the accomplishment of his purpose was diverted by the necessity of opposing a new enemy. The dominions of Timour,* who had overrun the whole of Asia, from the Jaxartes to the Euphrates, approached the advancing conquests of the Turks in Armenia; and the uncertain demarcation of the frontier, the protection afforded by Bayezid to Kara-Yusaf, a Turkman chief despoiled by Timour, and the complaints on the other hand of the deprived princes of Anatolia, who sought refuge at the Tartar court from the encroachments of the Osmanli monarch, soon gave rise to a correspondence between the two sovereigns, which by degrees assumed a character of indecent vituperation and personal acrimony. In 1400, the town of Siwas, or Sebaste, on the border of Anatolia, was taken by Timour, who massacred the garrison, and involved the favourite son of Bayezid in the general doom; but he turned aside to encounter the sultan of Egypt, and it was not till 1402 that he again invaded the dominions of Bayezid. The decisive engagement was fought (July 28) near Angora; but the superiority of numbers on the side of Timour, and the desertion of the troops levied in the lately conquered districts (whose former sovereigns were in the Tartar ranks) determined the defeat of the Ottomans; and Bayezid, after prolonging the contest with useless valour at the head of the janizaries, was thrown from his horse, and made prisoner. He was at first received by Timour with generous forbearance and pity; but an attempt to escape provoked the wrath of the conqueror, and Bayezid was confined, not, however, in an iron cage, (a popular story, which originated in the misinterpretation of a Turkish word,) but in a grilled or latticed litter, such as is still used in the east for the transport of females. In this imprisonment Bayezid died at Akshehr, nine months after his capture, of a fit of apoplexy, produced by chagrin, (March 9, 1403,) and his body, given up by the victor to his son Mousa, was interred in the sepulchre of his ancestors at Brousa. The relics of his dominions, after the retreat of the Tartars, were disputed among his four sons, and the victory finally rested with Mohammed I., the youngest of the brothers.

The military talents of Bayezid are conspicuous even amid the martial series of the Turkish monarchs; but they were sullied by even more than the usual share of sanguinary ferocity; and his insatiable ambition, which knew neither bounds nor scruples, united against him all who had either suffered from his schemes of aggrandizement, or were in a situation to fear their extension, and was thus the proximate cause of his fall. The excess to which his debaucheries were carried, and his indulgence in wine, (a vice with which no preceding prince of the line of Osman is charged,) drew on him the censure of the Moslem divines; yet Bayezid repented at their reproof, and testified by the erection of numerous mosques his contrition for the faults which he did not nevertheless abandon. He was rigid in enforcing discipline among his troops, and punished with fearful severity any detected malversations in the administration of justice. He is also said to have been a patron of learning, though his avarice has occasioned his merit in this respect to be eclipsed by the munificence of some of his successors. (Von Hammer, Histoire de l'Empire Ottoman. D'Herbelot. Knolles. Cantemir. Sherif-ed-Deen. Arabshah. Eoliya. Chalcondylas. Gibbon, &c.)

BAYEZID II. the son of Mohammed, the conqueror of Constantinople, succeeded, on the death of his father, A.D. 1481, (A.H. 886,) as the eighth of the Ottoman line, and established himself on the throne by the defeat of his only brother Djem (the Zisimes of European writers), who had appeared as a competitor, and who, returning the following year from his asylum in Egypt to make a second effort, was again overthrown, and flying into Europe, was passed from one Christian power to another, till he

* It is curious that at this time, half a century before the final capture of Constantinople, Bayezid is constantly mentioned in the Institutes of Timour as the *Keesar-i-Room*, or Roman Cæsar.

perished at Naples (1495) from poison, administered by an agent of the pope, at the instigation of the emissaries of Bayezid. The first years of the reign of Bayezid were marked by some success in war; by the reduction, in 1484, of the fortresses of Kilia and Akkerman, on the Danube, he completed the conquest of Moldavia, while his generals overran Corinthia and Styria, and even penetrated into Austria: but his genius, addicted to study and contemplation, was essentially unwarlike, and in a contest with the Mamluke sultan of Egypt, resulting from the shelter afforded by that monarch to the fugitive Djem, the Turks sustained (1486-7) several severe defeats in Cilicia; and though the valour of Hersek-Ahmed-Pasha for a time re-established the glory of the Turkish arms, a disadvantageous peace was concluded in 1491. A mysterious attempt made during the same year by a derwish on the life of the sultan, is said by some writers to have been the origin of the long prevalent custom of pinioning the arms of all who were introduced to the imperial presence; though others attribute this precaution to the fate of Mourad I. at Cossova. The warlike events of several succeeding years were confined to incursions on the Christian borders; but in 1497 the hostilities committed by the Poles against Moldavia provoked an invasion of Poland by the pacha of Silistria, who returned loaded with captives and booty. A war with Venice (1499) was signalized by the devastation of Dalmatia, and the capture of Lepanto, Koron, and Modon, by the Turks, who also gained a naval victory near Sapiesoza; but swarms of Venetian corsairs in the Archipelago ruined the Turkish commerce, and a peace was concluded with the republic in 1503, which was followed the same year by one with Hungary. But the latter years of Bayezid were disturbed by continual revolts of the Sheah sectaries in Anatolia, and embittered by the discord and rebellion of his own sons; and though the former were quelled by a great victory, in which both the insurgent leader, the famous derwish Sheitan-Kouli (servant of Satan!) and the grand vizir, who commanded against him, perished, the latter source of disquietude led to more serious results, and ultimately to his dethronement. The sultan, worn out with age and infirmities, and enervated by pleasure, had conceived the design of abdicating in favour of his second son, Ahmed, to the prejudice of Korkoud, the elder, who, anticipating the completion of this scheme, fled to the court of Egypt, and only returned on assurance of safety: but the feelings of the troops were entirely in favour of Selim, the youngest of the three brothers, whose fierce and martial temperament promised them a renewal of the career of conquest to which they had been accustomed in former reigns. In 1511, he openly took the field against his father, but was defeated near Tchourlu, and fled to the Krimea; but a revolt of the janizaries in the following year encouraged him to renew the attempt, and the aged sultan, seeing resistance hopeless, descended from the throne, and was sent into exile at Dimotica, but died on the road, probably from poison, administered by order of Selim, after a reign of thirty-one years, A.D. 1512, (A.H. 918.) The character of this unfortunate prince contrasts strongly with those of all his predecessors. Naturally averse to war, he spent his time in the assiduous study of the Moslem law, and the society of learned men; but his piety degenerated into superstition, and to his patronage is attributed the rise of most of the orders of mendicant derwishes who now overrun Turkey: but his charity, both in donations to the poor and the foundation of hospitals and caravansaries, surpassed that of any former sovereign; and the number of men of literature and science who flourished under his protection has established his fame as a patron of the peaceful arts. He is censured by Moslem writers for his immoderate use of wine; but, on the other hand, his reign is free from the scenes of capricious cruelty frequent in Oriental history; and even the death of his brother, which is frequently urged against him by European writers, may be palliated by the stern plea of political necessity, and the repeated attempts made by Djem to drive him from the throne. (Von Hammer. D'Herbelot. Cantemir. Knolles. Sanuto. Saad-ed-Deen.)

BAYEZID, one of the younger sons of Soliman the Magnificent. After the execution of his brother Mustapha, who was put to death by his father's command in 1553, on suspicion of aspiring to the throne, Bayezid, undismayed by this fearful warning, set on foot intrigues in order to supplant Selim, the son of Rosalana, in the prospective succession; but he was betrayed by one of his agents, and after making a fruitless appeal to arms, and sustaining a signal defeat near Iconium, he fled (1559) into Persia, where he was magnificently received at

Tabreez by Shah Tahmasp. But the promises and threats of Soliman (who left no means unattempted to procure the surrender of his son), joined to the imprudent demeanour of the unfortunate Bayezid himself, wrought a speedy change in the sentiments of the shah; and after a long negotiation, Tahmasp agreed, in consideration of the payment of 400,000 pieces of gold, and other advantages, to give up his guest to the agents of the Porte, by whom he was put to death, with his five sons, Sept. 1561. (Von Hammer, Knolles. Busbequius. Malcolm's Persia.)

BAYLE, (Francis,) a distinguished French physician, was born at St. Bernard, in 1622, enjoyed great reputation in his profession, and was one of the regius professors at the university of Toulouse, in which city he died Sept. 24, 1709. His chief endeavour in medical practice appears to have been to view it, as much as possible, in connexion with physical theories. Haller calls him *Iatro-mechanicus*. This disposition was in accordance with the general opinion of his day. He was of the school of Boerhaave, without blindly adhering to all its dogmas. He was a very amiable and a very learned man, and published many works, among which are, Syntagma generale Philosophiæ, Toulouse, 1669, 8vo; Dissertationes Medicæ iii. Toulouse, 1670, 4to, *ib.* 1672, 2 vols, 12mo, *ib.* 1681; Bruges, 1678, 12mo; La Haye, 1678, 12mo; Tractatus de Apoplexiâ, Toulouse, 1677, 12mo; La Haye, 1678, 12mo; Toulouse, 1681, 12mo; and translated into French, 1677, 8vo; Problemata Physico-Medica, Toulouse, 1677, 12mo; La Haye, 1678, 12mo, *ib.* 1681, 12mo; Dissertationes Physicæ vi., Toulouse, 1677, 1681, 12mo; La Haye, 1678, 12mo; Histoire Anatomique d'une Grossesse de 25 ans, Toulouse, 1678, 12mo; Paris, 1679, 12mo; Discours sur l'Expérience et la Raison, Paris, 1675, 12mo; and in Latin, La Haye, 1678, 12mo; Relation de l'Etat de quelques Personnes prétendues possédées, faite d'Autorité du Parlement de Toulouse, Toulouse, 1682, 1693, 12mo; Dissertation sur quelques Points de Physique et de Médecine, Toulouse, 1688, 12mo; Institutiones Physicæ, Toulouse, 1700, 4to; Paris, 1701, 4to; De Corpore Animato, Toulouse, 1700, 4to; Opera Omnia, Toulouse, 1700 and 1701, 4 vols, 4to.

BAYLE, (Pierre,) the famous author of the Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, was born at Carlat, in the Comté de Foix, in 1647. His father, a minister of the reformed religion at the place of his son's birth, himself conducted his son's earlier education, gave him his first lessons in Latin and Greek, which his pupil received with marks of extraordinary talent, and when his other duties allowed him no longer to devote to this the necessary time, he sent him to the academy of Puylaurens. His favourite authors here were Plutarch and Montaigne; but his general passion for study was so great, as seriously to impair his health, and to render it necessary to send him for his cure out of the way of books. This deferred the commencement of his philosophical course of study to his twenty-first year, when he entered upon it at the college of the Jesuits, at Toulouse. This choice of a place of study, combined with a residence in the same house with a Jesuit, and some unsettlement of his principles of belief, caused by a too early acquaintance with controversial works, was probably the main cause of his conversion to the Roman-catholic religion. This event, which happened in his twenty-second year, naturally distressed his family exceedingly, while it afforded matter of much triumph to the papal party, who appreciated the talent of their new convert. But he shortly began to doubt of the Roman-catholic as he had formerly done of the reformed tenets, and after many discussions with his friends, and much persuasion from his family, he secretly abjured the doctrines of the church of Rome, about a year and a half after his first adoption of them. As soon after this as possible he left Toulouse, and after formally repeating his recantation in the presence of his elder brother, and several protestant ministers, he went to Geneva. Here he studied the Cartesian philosophy, for which he abandoned that of Aristotle, the object of his earlier studies; and after spending some years here, at Rouen, and in Paris, chiefly occupied in tuition, he was chosen professor of philosophy at Sedan, through the good offices and recommendation of Jurieu, in 1677. He undertook this office with great diligence; during his discharge of it he wrote many anonymous works, one of which, written on the occasion of the fears caused by the remarkable comet of 1680, was afterwards published, under the title of, Lettre à M.L.A.D.C. Docteur de Sorbonne, où il est prové par plusieurs raisons tirées de la philosophie et de la théologie que les Comètes ne sont point le présage d'aucun malheur. Avec plusieurs réflexions

morales et politiques, plusieurs observations historiques, et la réfutation de quelques erreurs populaires : à Cologne, 1682. This was reprinted in the following year with many improvements, additions, and alterations, under the title, Pensées diverses écrites à un Docteur de Sorbonne à l'occasion de la Comète qui parut au mois de Décembre 1680, 8vo, Rotterdam, 1683. Both these editions appeared after the breaking up of the academy at Sedan, an event by which Bayle was at first left without occupation, but which was speedily made good by his appointment to the chair of philosophy in the newly founded high school of Rotterdam; an institution of which the foundation was due to the friendship of Bayle with a Mr. Van Zoelen, a relation of Mr. Paet, one of the most active founders of the high school. The calumnies of Maimbourg, in his Histoire du Calvinisme, against the members of that body, called forth a reply from Bayle under the title of Critique générale de l'Histoire du Calvinisme de M. Maimbourg, à Ville Franche (Amsterdam) 1682; which was so eagerly bought, that the edition was exhausted, and a new one called for, in a few months. The author, for some time unknown, was discovered by accident, and this discovery increased the fame of Bayle. The preference which Bayle's work received over that of Jurieu, (Histoire du Calvinisme et celle du Papisme) wounded the vanity of the latter author, and was the beginning of a violent literary hatred towards his former friend. In 1684 he published some essays on the Cartesian philosophy, which were printed in a collective form; and in the same year commenced his literary journal, Nouvelles de la République de Lettres, which he continued till ill health obliged him to resign it in 1687, to M. Beauval. About this time, too, Bayle wrote many small pieces, reprobating the persecuting spirit of the Roman catholics. A work of a very different tendency, Avis important aux Réfugiés sur leur prochain Retour en France, Amsterdam, 1690, being attributed to Bayle, gave occasion to the severest invectives from his enemy Jurieu, and was productive of great annoyance to himself, though he constantly denied the authorship of the book. It is written as by a catholic, and contains the severest reproaches to the protestants for their spirit of satirical invective against their enemies. It was probably in consequence of this that Bayle was deposed from his professorship by the magistracy —though the assigned reason was the injurious tendency of some passages in his work on Comets. This gave him more leisure for the composition of his dictionary—a work which was originally intended to point out the errors and supply the omissions of historical dictionaries, and similar works. This was published under the title Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, 2 tom. fol. Rotterdam, 1697; and a new edition, much increased, appeared in 1702, in 4 vols, fol. In 1704 he published the first volume of his Response aux Questions d'un Provincial, 8vo, Rotterdam, 1704, containing various historical, literary, and philosophical researches, for which he had collected the materials during his former labours. This was continued to five volumes. The last years of his life were occupied with metaphysical and theological disputes with Clerc and others. He died in 1706.

BAYLE, (Moïse,) one of the most violent terrorists of the French revolution. Always attached to the Montagne party, he chiefly contributed towards its triumph, and strongly defended the actors of the 2nd September. On the 22nd October, 1793, he became president of the national convention, and in one of the following sessions demanded an honourable mention of an address by the Jacobins, who had advocated a prolongation of those laws of terror which then governed France. Up to the very fall of Robespierre, he supported his measures; and even after that epoch, still defended him. When a decree of accusation against Collot-d'Herbois, Barrère, and others, was demanded, he declared that he would not separate his fate from theirs. After the revolts of the 1st Prairial, (May, 1795,) Bayle was placed under accusation; but the amnesty of the 3rd Brumaire secured his safety. He obtained subsequently a small employment in the police, but remained connected with the party of demagogues which, after the 3rd Nivose (December, 1800), forced him to retire from Paris. He died about 1815 in misery. Exhibiting the same anomaly of human nature which characterized many of his companions in those dreadful times, while wasting blood in public, he performed in private life many acts of charity and kindness. (Nouv. Biogr. des Contemp. par Arnauld, &c.)

BAYLE, (Gaspard Laurent,) one of the most celebrated physicians of France, was born of wealthy parents in Vernet, a small village in the mountains of Pro-

vence, Aug. 18, 1774. At the age of twelve years, having acquired the elements of the Latin language, he was sent to the college of Embrun, where he studied mathematics under father Rossignol, the author of a Refutation of the Theory of the Earth propounded by M. Buffon. Bayle was originally intended for the church, and he entered therefore into a seminary in 1790, and studied philosophy and theology. Having arrived at the period in which he should enter into orders, he became scrupulous, and fearing that it would not be in his power to fulfil all the duties belonging to the ecclesiastical function, he abandoned his views as to the church, and selected the profession of an advocate. The reading of the works of Voltaire, Diderot, and Helvetius, had produced this result, and unsettled his theological opinions. He was only nineteen years of age when he was chosen a member of the council of his department, and he was selected, together with a friend, M. Thomas, in the name of the city of Digne, to harangue Barras and Frères, missionaries sent to the south of France by the national convention. Bayle had the firmness to tell them that he doubted not but that they were sent to establish order and justice in the country, and that eulogies, congratulations, and thanks ought rather to follow services rendered, than to precede them. He afterwards displayed great patriotism and courage at a popular meeting, which much alarmed his parents, and they immediately removed him from Montpelier, where he was at that time studying. By this accident he became devoted to medicine. He possessed much general knowledge, had great talent for observation, was an excellent Latin scholar, and tolerably versed in the Greek and Italian languages. He was of an enthusiastic turn of mind, and much devoted to poetry; but having embraced the medical profession, he renounced his attention to the Muses, destroyed all his manuscripts, and from that time never composed another verse. His instability in religious matters excited in him inquietude, and he resolved again to study theology. He diligently read the writings of the fathers, and those also of the incredulous philosophers. The works of J. J. Rousseau convinced him of the existence of a Deity and of the immortality of the soul; and after two years' application to this study, he returned to the catholic religion, and ever after faithfully fulfilled all the duties imposed upon him with a zeal highly creditable to him, as it was unaccompanied by any intolerance of the opinions of others. He now pursued his medical studies at Montpelier, and connected himself with the army; he returned to Paris in 1798; attended the schools of that city; and being successful in obtaining a prize, was nominated an assistant demonstrator of anatomy, and took a degree of doctor of medicine in 1801. His talents and application excited notice, and he was admitted one of the house-pupils of the Hôpital de la Charité, where he paid the greatest attention to the nature, symptoms, and treatment of diseases. He was particularly attentive to pathological investigation, and his writings demonstrate the precision he had acquired by his laborious researches. In 1807 he was made one of the physicians of La Charité, and in the ensuing year one of the physicians to the household of Napoleon, and he then departed for Spain. He returned to France, and actively engaged in practice; he acquired a large fortune; was very charitable and attentive to the poor, and entirely devoid of ostentation. Learned himself, he eagerly sought communication with the learned, and he delighted in their society to discuss various subjects of philosophy, history, &c. The extent of his daily labours, and the arrangement of his materials for various works during the times which should have been devoted to repose, made encroachments upon his health, which gradually declined. The political events of 1815 deeply affected him, and his spirits were greatly depressed. He died most sincerely lamented, May 11, 1816, at the early age of forty-two.

His works are all valuable. He published many memoirs on pathological subjects in the Journal de Médecine, conducted by MM. Corvisart and Leroux, and he wrote the articles, Anatomie Pathologique, Œdème de la Glotte, and Cancer, in the Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales. His first publication was entitled Considérations sur la Nosologie, la Médecine d'Observation, et la Médecine pratique, suivies de l'Histoire d'une Maladie gangréneuse non décrite jusqu'à ce jour, Paris, 1802, 8vo, which exhibited his genius for observation, and his accuracy in the description of diseases. But his chief work, Recherches sur la Phthisie pulmonaire, Paris, 1810, 8vo, will reflect upon his memory the greatest praise. He describes six species of consumption

which previously had been much confounded. He has connected the morbid appearances of each with the symptoms observed during life, in the most masterly manner, and the whole work has been highly estimated by the profession. It has been frequently reprinted and translated into different languages, the best proof, probably, that could be offered of its value.

BAYLE or BAILLE (Pierre,) a native of Marseilles, distinguished by his violent revolutionary principles, and with the eagerness and cruelty with which he supported the most sanguinary measures of the period. He was deputy to the national convention for the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, voted for the death of the king, and always took part with the extreme measures of the party of the Montagnes. He was at Toulon when that place fell into the hands of the English, and being for some violence thrown into prison, the populace burst in and murdered him, in revenge for the cruelty he had shown to others. The national convention declared him a *martyr for liberty*, and decreed a pension to his widow. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAYLEY, (Edward,) an English physician and M. D., who wrote an account of an earthquake felt at Havant, Oct. 25th, 1734, published in the 39th volume of the Philosophical Transactions. He was never elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and died at Bristol in the year 1760, or very early in 1761.

BAYLIES, (William,) an English physician, born in 1724. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and at London. At the former place he graduated, and he was afterwards admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London. He practised first at Bath, and then in the metropolis. He was of an irritable temper, and became involved in disputes with his contemporaries to such an extent, that he was excluded from consultations at Bath. He then retired to Evesham, in Worcestershire, where he lived in a very splendid manner, and stood a contest to represent the county in parliament, but he was unsuccessful at the election. He went to Prussia, and was appointed physician to Frederic II. king of Prussia, in which kingdom he resided for several years, and died at Berlin, March 2, 1787. It has been reported of him, that upon being presented to the king as a physician who had enjoyed very extensive practice, his majesty jocosely inquired of him as to the number of persons he had killed, to which he skilfully replied, *Pas tant que votre Majesté*. This anecdote has also been related of the celebrated Zimmerman, and probably with greater truth. He published, Short Remarks on Dr. Perry's Analysis made on the Stratford Mineral Water, with a short Essay on the same Waters, Stratford-on-Avon, 1748, 8vo; Practical Reflections on the Uses and Abuses of Bath Waters; with a Narrative of Facts relative to the Physical Confederacy in Bath in the year 1757, Lond. 1757, 8vo; Narrative of Facts, demonstrating the actual Existence and true Cause of that Physical Confederacy in Bath made known to the Public in the printed Letters of Dr. Lucas and Dr. Oliver, Bath, 1757, 4to; History of the General Hospital, or Infirmary at Bath, Lond. 1758, 8vo; Facts and Observations relative to Inoculation in Berlin, and to the Possibility of having the Small Pox a Second Time, Edinb. 1781, 8vo.

BAYLY, (Dr. Lewis,) born about 1565, an English prelate, chiefly celebrated as the author of a work entitled The Practice of Piety, which was many times printed in the century in which he lived, and in the early years of the following century. Few books of the kind have been so popular. It was translated into the Welsh and French languages. His claim to the authorship of it has been disputed, but it is said to have been satisfactorily vindicated by bishop Kennett. His early history is obscure. He was a native of Caermarthen, and studied at Oxford; but Wood seems to have known little of him till about 1611, about which time he was minister of Evesham, chaplain to Henry, prince of Wales, and minister of the church of St. Matthew in Friday-street, London. In 1613 he took a degree in divinity, and being an admired and eminent preacher, was made one of the king's chaplains, and in 1616 bishop of Bangor; but in 1621 he was in some disgrace, and Camden says that he was committed to the Fleet. He died in 1632. He left four sons, Nicholas, John, Theodore, and Thomas, some of whom were eminent.

BAYLY, (Dr. John,) son of Lewis, entered Exeter college, Oxford, in 1611, being then sixteen years of age. He distinguished himself in academical studies, took orders, became one of the king's chaplains, and was warden of Christ's hospital in Ruthyn. He was the author of certain sermons and other tracts, which Wood had never seen.

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BAYLY, (Dr. Thomas,) the youngest son of Lewis, was educated at Cambridge, and in 1638 made sub-dean of Wells. In the civil wars he retired to Oxford, where he received the degrees of M.A. and D.D. In 1646 he was in Ragland castle at the time of the siege, and when it was surrendered he went abroad, but returning, he published in 1649 his book entitled Certamen Religiorum, or a Conference between King Charles I. and Henry, late marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion, in Ragland Castle, 1646, on which the question is raised whether there ever was any such disputation as that which the book professes to describe. The answer to it and remarks upon it published at the time may be seen noticed by Wood in the *Athenæ*. In the same year he published The Royal Charter granted unto Kings by God himself, with A Treatise, wherein is proved that Episcopacy is *Jure divino*. For some things contained in this book he was committed to Newgate, in which prison he wrote his Herba Parietis, or the Wall-Flower as it grows out of the Stone Chamber belonging to the Metropolitan Prison, folio, 1650. He made his escape out of prison, went to Holland, travelled in various countries, and at length declared himself a Roman catholic, and became zealous for that religion. In 1654 he printed at Douay, The End to Controversy between the Roman-catholic and Protestant Religions, justified by all the several Manner of Ways whereby all Kinds of Controversies, of what Nature soever, are usually, or can possibly, be determined. A life of Fisher, bishop of Rochester, was published in 1655, which carries on the face of it that it is by this Dr. Bayly; but Wood asserts that it was the work of Dr. Richard Hall, canon and official of the cathedral church of St. Omers, who died in 1604. There is another work of Dr. Bayly's, entitled, The Golden Apophthegms of King Charles the First, and Henry, Marquis of Worcester, 4to, 1660. When he left Flanders, he removed to Italy. Of his ultimate fate the accounts differ; but it appears most probable that he died in Italy in great obscurity and poverty.

BAYLY, (William,) the son of a farmer in Wiltshire, who attached himself to the study of astronomy, and became celebrated in that science. In 1769 he was sent by the Royal Society to the North Cape, to observe the transit of Venus. In 1772 he was appointed astronomer to the expedition round the world of the ships *Resolution* and *Adventure*, under the command of captain Cook, and his observations were published at London in 1774. Although acting immediately under the direction of the Royal Society, it does not appear that he was ever admitted a fellow of that body. He was also astronomer to the expedition of the *Resolution* and *Discovery* to the Northern Pacific Ocean, and the results of his observations were published in 4to, London, 1782. In 1785 he was made master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, and he filled this situation till the year 1807, when the infirmities of age rendered it necessary for him to retire from his duties. He died in 1810.

BAYNARD, (Anne,) is admitted into many catalogues and dictionaries of English worthies, and was, no doubt, an extraordinary and valuable person, as her contemporaries represent her, though she died too soon to leave public and permanent evidence behind her of her attainments and deserts. She was the only child of Edward Baynard, M.D., fellow of the College of Physicians, by Anne, his wife, a daughter of Robert Rawlinson, of Carke, in Lancashire, esquire, and was born at Preston, in that county, in or about 1672. She was distinguished when a child by great quickness of apprehension, which induced her father to bestow upon her the best education possible, and she became distinguished for her skill in the Latin and Greek languages, and the progress which she had made in the study of the mathematical sciences, of physics in general, and of metaphysical and theological knowledge. She considered all her learning as chiefly subordinate to the attainment of just conceptions in divinity, and was as much beloved for her amiable and virtuous disposition, as for her uncommon attainments. She was cut off in the bloom of life—dying after a long illness, in the twenty-fourth or twenty-fifth year of her age, on June 12, 1697. She died at Barnes, in the church-yard of which place she lies interred; and in the church of Barnes a funeral-sermon was preached by the Rev. John Prude, which was printed, and which affords nearly the whole of what is now known respecting her.

BAYNE, or BAINE, (James,) an eminent dissenting minister from the church of Scotland, was the son of a minister in the establishment, and was born in the year 1710. After receiving his education at the school of the parish in which he lived, and completing it in the university of Glasgow, he was licensed as a preacher,

and presented by the duke of Montrose to the church of Killearn, Dumbartonshire, in possession of which he continued many years. His reputation as a preacher became so extensive, as to obtain for him the epithet of "Swan of the West," and in an evil hour he was induced to remove to Paisley, where he accepted a charge in the collegiate church. Unfortunate differences, however, soon arose between him and his colleague, Mr. Wotherspoon, and conceiving himself in some trifling affair slighted by the presbytery, he was led to resign his post, and to accept a charge under the presbytery of relief, as it was called, which consisted of seceders from the Scottish established church. It would seem, that in taking this step it was no part of his intention to separate himself finally from the establishment; but, however, he was expelled by the general assembly. In 1766 he became a minister of a chapel at Nicholson's-park, near Edinburgh. In 1770 he preached a sermon against Foote's Minor; to his strictures on which the dramatist rejoined, in An Apology for the Minor, in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Baine, by Samuel Foote, esq., which appeared in 1771. A volume of Mr. Bayne's sermons was published forty years after his death, which took place on the 17th of January, 1790. (Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen.)

BAYNE, (William,) a captain in the British navy, slain in battle. In 1755 he served as a lieutenant on board the *Torbay*, at that time the flag-ship of vice-admiral Bowen. In 1756 he was promoted to the rank of commander; according to some authorities, he commanded the *Boreas* frigate at the siege of Martinique in 1762.

Soon after the recommencement of the war with France in 1778, he was appointed captain of the *Alfred* (74), then just launched. After continuing a short time on the "home-station," he was ordered to the West Indies, "where he was present at all the different encounters which took place in that part of the world previous to his death."

This "active and gallant officer" lost his life during "the partial skirmish which took place between a part of the English and French fleets on the 9th of April, 1782, a skirmish which proved a prelude to the decisive and glorious victory obtained over the count de Grasse three days afterwards. Apart from this consideration," continues Charnock, "the indecisive action just mentioned was chiefly memorable on account of the melancholy event we have to record. The firing commenced about eight o'clock, and ceased soon after twelve, a short time before which captain Bayne lost his thigh by a cannon-shot, and the effusion of blood was in consequence so great, that he expired before the tourniquet could be applied. His commander-in-chief praised him, and lamented his fate; his brother-officers and those he commanded were unanimous in their tribute of sorrow. To perpetuate to future ages the memory of his worth and gallantry, in consequence of a parliamentary application to his majesty, a noble monument has been erected in Westminster-abbey to the joint memory of this gentleman, captain Blair, and lord Robert Manners, who were killed either in, or died, in consequence of wounds received, soon after the action of the 12th of the same month." (Charnock.)

BAYNHAM, (James,) a counsellor of the Temple, London; first taken on suspicion of heresy, flogged, and subjected to the rack in the Tower; when, through pain and fear, he recanted and was released. This brought on great distress of mind, and he could not rest until he went to church, and publicly confessed his sin, declaring the accusations of his conscience for what he had done in retracting his opinions. He was therefore seized again, and was condemned for saying that "in the sacrament Christ's body was received by faith, and not chewed with the teeth." When chained to the stake, he embraced the faggots, and exclaimed, "Behold, ye look for miracles; here now you may see a miracle: for in this fire I feel no more pain than if I were in bed; for it is as sweet to me as a bed of roses." Thus he triumphed, A.D. 1530.

BAYNTON, (Thomas,) a surgeon at Bristol, where he enjoyed a high reputation, and had a very extensive practice. He introduced improvements in the treatment of some particular surgical cases, and published his observations on them in works which do great credit to his judgment. His methods have been followed by his contemporaries, and are established points of practice. He died at Clifton, Aug. 31, 1820. His works are, a Descriptive Account of a New Method of treating Ulcers of the Legs, Bristol, 1797, 8vo; 2d edit. 1799, 8vo. An Account of a successful Method of treating Diseases of the Spine, London, 1813, 8vo.

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BAYNTUN, (Sir William Henry, G.C.B.) a British admiral. This officer was the son of a gentleman who formerly held the office of British consul at Algiers. He served in the capacity of commander at the siege of Martinique (1794), and was attached to the "storming party" on that successful occasion. He obtained his post rank in 1794, and in 1797 assisted at the conquest of Trinidad. He was captain of the *Reunion* (36) when she was lost in the Swin: this was on the 7th December, 1796. Three of the crew of that frigate perished. He subsequently served on the West India station, in command of H. M. ships *Thunderer* and *Cumberland*, both vessels of the line. On the renewal of the war, in 1803, captain Bayntun was entrusted with the command of a squadron stationed off St. Domingo, where he cruized with "great activity, and captured several armed vessels, among which was the Creole French frigate of 44 guns, from Cape François, bound to Port-au-Prince, having on board general Morgan and staff, with 530 troops. The crew of the captured vessel consisted of only 150 men. On the same day, the *Cumberland* and *Vanguard* took a schooner from Cuba, with a hundred *blood-hounds*, intended to accompany the French army serving against the blacks. On his return to the Jamaica station, captain Bayntun was appointed to the *Leviathan* (74), and ordered to the Mediterranean, where he joined the fleet under lord Nelson, with whom he went in pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain. On the glorious 21st of October, 1805, the *Leviathan* passed through the enemy's line, and had assisted in disabling and silencing the French admiral's ship, as also the huge *Santissima Trinidada*, when captain Bayntun found himself much galled by a distant cannonade from several other of the enemy's ships; at length the *Saint Augustin*, of 74 guns, bearing the broad pendant of commodore Cazigal, gave him an opportunity of closing with her, which was immediately embraced, and she was soon compelled to surrender. The loss sustained by the *Leviathan* was very trifling, considering how warmly she had been engaged; it amounted to only four men killed and twenty-two wounded. At the funeral of his lamented chief, in Jan. 1806, captain Bayntun bore the Guidon in the procession by water from Greenwich hospital.

Towards the latter end of the same year, Bayntun accompanied the expedition under rear-admiral Murray and brigadier-general Craufurd, sent from England for the reduction of the province of Chili, but which was afterwards ordered to Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the recapture of that city by the Spaniards. Being overtaken at the Cape of Good Hope, it sailed accordingly for its new destination, and arrived in the Rio-de-la-Plata on the 14th of June, 1807. The disastrous result of the promiscuous measures pursued by the military commander-in-chief, lieutenant-general Whitelocke, are well known; as also that every facility was afforded to the enterprize by the navy during the whole of the operations carried on in that quarter. Captain Bayntun's subsequent appointments are unnecessary to mention here; they will be found recorded in Marshall's Naval Biography. His promotion to his first flag took place August 12th, 1812. In October, 1839, in consideration of his distinguished services, he was nominated a knight grand cross of the bath; in addition to which he had received a medal and a pension of 300*l.* per annum for good service, as also an honorary reward from the Patriotic Fund. He died at Bath, in his seventy-fifth year, Dec. 16, 1840.

BAYON, (Jean de,) a monk of Moyenmoutier in the earlier half of the fourteenth century, who composed a chronicle of his monastery, which is still preserved, and has been published in part by Dom Humbert Belhomme, in his History of the Abbey of Moyenmoutier, and by Dom Calmet, in his History of Lorraine. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAYRO, (Peter de,) an eminent physician of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. He was born at Turin, about the year 1468. He was chief physician to Charles III. duke of Savoy, and taught medicine at the university of his native place. He died April 1, 1558, having published, De Pestilentia, Taurini, 1507, 4to; Paris, 1513, 8vo. Lexypyretæ perpetuæ Questionis et Annexorum Solutio. De Nobilitate Facultatis Medicinæ, Taurini, 1512, folio. De Medendis Humani Corporis malis Enchyridion, quod vulgò *Veni Mecum* vocant, Basil, 1563, 1578, 8vo; at Leyden, by Zwinger, in 1561, 12mo; Francof. 1612, 12mo.

BAZAINE, a French revolutionist, who is only known by several works on weights and measures, which he published in the earlier years of the present century. He died about 1820. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAZALIERO, (Caligola,) of Bologna, a printer and bookseller, and a writer of

poetry. Several of his pieces are in the Collectane e Greche, Latine e Volgari, Bologna, 1504, 8vo. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAZAN, (Ferdinando,) a noble Palermitan, but of a Spanish family, born in 1627. He studied in Salamanca, and went through the different clerical degrees, until he became archbishop of Palermo, where he died in 1702. He established an academy of learned men in his own house. He wrote both in Italian and in Spanish. (Bibliotheca Sicula. Mazzuchelli.)

BAZAN, (F. Ferdinando,) probably a Mexican by birth, a "filius" of the Mexican convent of preachers, and for several years a professor of theology in that house. He wrote some works, mentioned by A. Fernandez, Script. Ord. Prædic.

BAZANI, (Ercole,) doctor of the civil and canon law, chief priest (archiprêtre) of Vineda, of whom nothing further is known, except that he was the author of a work of no importance. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAZARAD, the first waiwode of Walachia of whom history has preserved any notice. He reigned over this province in 1330, and when it was invaded by Charles, king of Hungary, he defended it so effectually, that he was enabled to transmit the crown of Walachia in peace to his posterity. (Biog. Univ.)

BAZETTA, (Francesco,) an able jurisconsult of Novara, who distinguished himself by his legal and poetical writings, a list of which may be found in Mazzuchelli. He died in 1646.

BAZETTA, (Carlo Tommaso,) a jurist, according to one authority, of Novara, according to another of Milan, who graduated in Pavia, where he became public professor of jurisprudence. He was apostolical auditor to cardinal D'Adda, in his office of legate at Bologna, after which he was made canon in ordinary of the metropolitan church of Milan, which benefice he renounced in the year 1726 in favour of his nephew, and retired to Rome, where he died on the 14th of January, 1731. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAZETTA, (Francesco Cristoforo,) brother of the preceding, also an eminent jurist, flourished about the end of the seventeenth century, was public professor of law at Pavia, of which city he was made auditor, and the rights of its citizenship were conferred on him. He died there on the 27th of October, 1706. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAZETTA, (Orazio,) brother of the two preceding, also a jurist, born in 1648, graduated doctor in civil and canon law at Pavia, and practised with success at Milan. He was on various occasions employed by Charles II. of Spain, and the emperors Leopold I., Joseph I., and Charles VI.; and was in 1695 elected one of the vicars-general of Milan, royal ducal senator, and had a pension given to him. He died on the 27th of May, 1720. (Mazzuchelli.)

BAZHENOV, (Vassilii Ivanovitch,) a distinguished Russian architect, first vice-president of the Academy of Fine Arts, St. Petersburg, and member of several foreign academies, was born at Moscow, March 1, 1737. He is said to have manifested a very strong inclination for architecture while quite a boy, for as soon as he began to draw, he invariably exercised his pencil on buildings, and subjects of that class; in consequence of which decided attachment for the art, he was sent, in 1751, to commence his studies in it, at the architectural school of prince Ukhtomsky, at Moscow: a sort of demi-official institution, under the immediate auspices of the government. Here Bazhenov's talents soon attracted Ukhtomsky's notice, who, in 1755, obtained him admission into the Moscow university, where he studied several foreign languages. On the Academy of the Fine Arts being established at St. Petersburg, 1758, Shuvalov, the director, applied to the Moscow university, requesting that such of the pupils should be sent to him as seemed to have a particular disposition for the study of the arts; and it is hardly necessary to add that Bazhenov was among the number of those first selected. He was presented to the empress Elizabeth, who ordered that until the academy was formally opened, he should be placed under Tchevakinsky, one of the government architects. In 1761 he was sent by the academy to pursue his studies at Paris, which he did for about a year, under Duval, and would have obtained a gold medal at the Academy of Architecture, had it not been contrary to its statutes to bestow such distinction on any but Roman catholics; he therefore received in lieu of it a diploma of merit, signed by the architects Leroy, Soufflot, Gabriel, and the secretary and director. This was the first honour of the kind which had ever been conferred by foreigners upon a Russian; and in consequence of it, the academy at St. Petersburg promoted Bazhenov to the rank of "adjunct" in it, and instructed him to proceed to Rome, which

he accordingly did, in October 1762. In Italy, his talents soon procured for him such favourable notice, that in 1764 he was elected a member of the Academy of St. Luke, and was afterwards made honorary member of several others, including those of Florence and Bologna. Having received orders to return home, he quitted Italy in that year, passed through Paris, (where he was presented to Louis XV.) and reached St. Petersburg in May, 1765. Here he was at first doomed to experience some mortification, inasmuch as he proved unsuccessful in his application to be made a professor at the academy; but the empress Catherine consoled him for that disappointment, by taking him into her service as her own architect, and encouraging him by the personal interest she took in his art, submitting to him ideas of her own, and giving him programmes to follow out and mature. One of the most noted projects which thus originated, was that for entirely remodelling the Kremlin and all its buildings. Perhaps this project was on too stupendous a scale even for Catherine to realize, for the edifice was to have been upwards of 4000 feet in length, and 200 feet in depth, and fitted up with the most lavish pomp; the state staircase, which was to have been entirely of Italian marbles, being computed at no less than five million rubles. The model itself, which is still preserved, cost 36,000. That it was really intended, however, to carry this vast design into execution, cannot be doubted, for the foundations were commenced, and the first stone laid with great solemnity, June 1 (13), 1773; on which occasion a discourse was delivered by Bazhenov himself. This piece, which contains some interesting notices and remarks relative to the ancient structures of Moscow, has generally been attributed to Sumarokov, since it is printed among the works of the latter, but has been claimed for the architect, as his own composition, by a writer in the Moscow Telegraph for September, 1831. Although only a gorgeous vision, the project of the Kremlin has served to confer celebrity on Bazhenov's name.

He was afterwards commissioned by the empress (1776,) to erect a summer palace for her, in the Gothic, or rather Moorish, style, at Tzartizæno; but although the architect had followed her own ideas, the building did not give satisfaction: on the contrary, Catherine ordered the greater part of it to be pulled down, and rebuilt after the designs of Kozakov, (1787,) in very inferior taste, as is evident from the comparison furnished by some of the pavilions, &c. in the gardens, which still remain, as executed by Bazhenov. The cause assigned for this singularly marked disapprobation is, that Bazhenov had fallen into disgrace, being, whether justly or not, suspected of dangerous political principles, and of holding secret correspondence with foreign masonic societies. He was, however, invited by Paul I. then grand duke, to St. Petersburg, in 1792, in quality of his chief architect; and on his accession to the throne, that sovereign bestowed upon him an estate with a thousand peasants, besides the order of St. Anne, of the first class, and several official dignities. He was now employed in improving and enlarging the palaces of Gatchina and Pavlovsky, and in erecting various magazines and other buildings belonging to the crown, at Cronstadt; also the hotel or hospital of invalids, at St. Petersburg, and the celebrated Palace of St. Michael, (now converted into the College of Engineers,) in the same capital. It is doubtful, however, whether he did more than make the original designs, and commence the building of the last-mentioned edifice, (which has been so minutely described by Kotzebue;) for the Cavalliere Brenna, an Italian employed by Paul, on the St. Isaac's church, has sometimes been mentioned as the architect of that palace, and may probably have succeeded Bazhenov. On the other hand, the latter is said by Evgenii, from whose biographical dictionary our materials are chiefly derived, to have had considerable share in the magnificent Kazan church at St. Petersburg, although that structure was not commenced until 1801, that is, after his death, and was entirely executed by Voronikhin; for it is there stated that the other adopted a design by Bazhenov, merely making some slight alterations. Similar uncertainties and ambiguities are by no means unfrequent in architectural biography, where it is often difficult to ascertain the real authorship of a building: yet, doubts and errors of the kind would seldomer take place, were architects to authenticate and publish all their chief designs. Bazhenov is said to have left behind him a vast number of plans and projects; and Paul had ordered that those designs and the documents relative to them should be prepared for publication, but after that emperor's death, that idea was unfortunately abandoned, and

the drawings have since passed into different hands, (many of them are now in possession of the academy;) whereas, had they been given to the world, it would be clearly seen to what extent Voronikhov was indebted to Bazhenov, and how far he improved upon his ideas. Bazhenov published a translation of Vitruvius, 4 vols, 4to, 1790-6. He died at St. Petersburg, of a paralytic attack, August 2 (14), 1799.

According to the writer of the article in the Moscow Telegraph, Bazhenov was the first Russian architect of modern times who ventured to be original, and scorned to be the mere copyist of foreign models. All his buildings, however they may differ from each other, are marked by a certain nobleness and solidity of aspect, and by grandeur of feeling; so that in comparison with them, even the best productions of his contemporaries appear feeble—equally destitute of invention and of taste. (Evegnii. Mosc. Telegr.)

BAZICALVA, or BAZZICALUVE, (Hercules,) a designer and engraver of Pisa. He was master of the camp in the service of the grand duke of Tuscany, and studied the art of design in the school of Giulio Parigi. He is also called a Florentine upon some of his prints. There are by him a set of twelve landscapes, large, dedicated to the grand duke in 1638, on the last of them is marked Insignis hujus artifex, &c.; five battles, marked Ercole Bazzicaluve Fiorentino invent. et fecit, 1641; the entry of two Triumphal Chariots, engraved after his design, by Stephen de la Bella. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BAZIN, (Claude,) a French physician, born at Paris, where he took his degree in 1571. He was professor of pharmacy in the College of France in 1584, and he died in 1612, having published, Ergo Vis conformatrix Semini insita, Paris, 1596, 4to.

BAZIN, (Denis,) a French physician, who took a degree of doctor of medicine at Paris in 1630, and in 1631 was appointed professor of surgery in the college. He died Sept. 5, 1632. He printed the following work, Ergo senilis Juventa *οκυμοιριας* Judicium, Paris, 1630, 4to.

BAZIN, (N.) a French physician, who practised at Strasbourg, where he graduated. He was for many years a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and devoted himself especially to natural history, in which he wrote several works. He died in March, 1574, having published Traité sur l'Acier d'Alsace, Strasb. 1737, 12mo; Observations sur les Plantes et leur Analogie avec les Insectes, l'Accroissement du Corps humain, et les Causes pour lesquelles les Bêtes nagent naturellement, Strasb. 1741, 8vo; Traité de l'Accroissement des Plantes, Strasb. 1743, 8vo; Histoire Naturelle des Abeilles, Strasb. 1744, 2 vols, 12mo; Lettre au Sujet des Animaux appellés Polypes, Strasb. 1745, 12mo; Abrégé de l'Histoire naturelle des Abeilles et des Insectes, Strasb. 1747, 6 vols, 12mo, *ib.* 1750; Description des Courans magnétiques, Paris, 1753, 4to.

BAZIN, (Simon,) a French physician, the son of Claude Bazin. He took his doctor's degree at Paris in 1598, and in 1601 was appointed professor of medicine at the university, of which he was elected dean in 1638. He published, Ergo ex Carie Pudendi callosa Cicatrix Syphilidis cartissimum Signum, Paris, 1628, 4to; Ergo magis ab Aere quam Alimentis Corpus mutatur, Paris, 1598, 4to.

BAZIN, (Nicolas,) an engraver, born at Troyes in Champagne, about 1656, went early to Paris, where he received instruction under the celebrated Claude Mellan. To the practice of his art he added the business of a printseller, and had a great number of pupils to work for him. His prints consist almost solely of portraits and devotional subjects, all of a quarto size, for which reason sellers still call prints of those dimensions after their inventor, De la grandeur de Bazin. There is a work of his dated 1705, and as we hear nothing of him after that time, it is probable that he died that year, or soon after. He was a laborious artist, and engraved after Correggio, Barroccio, Guido, Philip de Champagne, Lebrun, and many other painters, both Italian and French; but his own compositions are only sought by amateurs. Hubert, in the Manuel des Curieux, vii. 227, mentions eleven portraits by Bazin, and two large folio ones, A Lady dressed à-la-Mode; and the other, a Lady of Quality prepared for the Bath; which two form a pair. It is strange that Grosley has made no mention of this artist in his Recherches sur les Illustres Troyens, where he speaks of persons far less entitled to that honour. The above dates are taken from the Biographie Universelle, but Mr. Bryan, upon what authority does not appear, dates his birth as in 1636, whilst M. Heinecken merely says that he lived in the seventeenth century. His plates are dated from 1682, 1686, 1688,

to 1703, according to M. Heinecken, besides the plate mentioned above in 1705. (Biog. Universelle. Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes. Bryan's Dict.)

BAZIN, (William,) a celebrated French physician, born in the environs of Chartres, who took his degree in medicine at Paris in 1466. He was elected dean of the faculty in 1472, and continued in office during three years. He was again elected in 1483, in 1484, in 1488, and in 1489. He was greatly esteemed, and was most zealous in promoting the respectability of his profession. The first building occupied by the Faculty of Medicine of Paris was in 1415, in the Rue de la Bucherie; but the schools afterwards connected with it are attributed to the suggestions of Bazin. The building, however, did not furnish conveniences for the delivery of the discourses of the professors, and they are recorded to have assembled for this purpose under the porch of the church of Notre Dame, at the Maturins, and at St. Yves. The faculty was not wealthy; to improve their building it was necessary to apply to the liberality of the members. Bazin distinguished himself by his generosity in lending to the faculty a sum of money adequate to their wants. By the munificence of Louis XVI. they were afterwards transferred to the place they now occupy, and of which they took possession Oct. 18, 1775, upon which occasion a medal was struck, bearing the effigy of M. Alleaume, then dean of the faculty, having on the reverse, Veteres juris scholæ medicorum refugium, and for legend, Tuto donec Augustè.

BAZIN, (J. Rigomer, 1771—1820,) an unflinching democrat, born at Maus, who, during the whole of the period of the revolution, the empire, and the restoration, was more or less an object of suspicion to the French government. Very young at the time of the revolution, he headed a party in his native province, which took from him the name of Bazinistes. He established several journals, which were suppressed by the civil power, and wrote pamphlets which caused him to be thrown into prison more than once. He was at last killed in a duel, which was provoked by the representation of a play, of which he was the author. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAZINGHEN, or BASINGEN, (François André Abot de, 1711—1791,) a French numismatist and antiquary, descended of an English family, and native of the Boulonnais. He was an advocate at Paris, and held a place connected with the mint. His principal work is a Traité des Monnaies et de la Jurisdiction de la Cour des Monnaies, en Forme de Dictionnaire, 2 vols, 4to, Paris, 1764. Several of his works have been published since his death. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BAZIRE, (Claude, 1764—1794,) a French revolutionist, son of a merchant of Dijon, educated for the church, which he quitted for the law. He was member of the convention, but was opposed to the system of terror, and being involved in the fall of Danton and his party, he perished on the scaffold, accused of being a *moderate*. (Biog. Univ.)

BAZIRE, a naval officer of France, slain in battle. Officiating as flag-captain to the republican chief, Villaret Joyeuse, he was killed on board the *Montagné*, in the memorable action, (or, as the French term it, "*le grand combat*,") in which the British fleet, under earl Howe, defeated the force of France, June 1st, 1794. Bazire and the "*intendant*" Russe were killed by the same shot.

BAZIUS, (John, 1581—1649,) bishop of Wexiæ, in Sweden, is known as the author of an Ecclesiastical History of that country, which he composed by order of the government, and which was published in 1642. (Biog. Univ.)

BAZZACCO, or BRAZZACCO. See PONCHINO.

BAZZANI, the name of two Italian artists.

1. *Giuseppe*, a painter of the Mantuan school, was a pupil of Canti, but greatly exceeded his master. He founded his taste by studying and carefully copying the works of the most esteemed masters. He more particularly directed his attention to the paintings of Rubens, whose footsteps he diligently pursued to the end of his career. He was long employed at Mantua, and in its adjacent monastery, principally in works of fresco, which display an easy, spirited, and imaginative character. He possessed great powers, but bodily infirmity prevented his doing entire justice to them. He died president of the Royal Academy of Painting in Mantua in the year 1769. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iv. 22.)

2. *Gasparo da Reggio*, an artist of the Modenese school, who, amongst others, distinguished himself in ornamental work and architecture, and is mentioned by Tiraboschi as one of the excellent theatrical painters of Reggio. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iv. 49.)

BAZZANI, (Matthew,) a Bolognese physician of eminence. He was born at Bologna, April 16, 1674, and studied botany under Triomfetti, and medicine under Sandri. He took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1698, and was shortly after appointed to a chair of medicine in the university, which he filled with great reputation. He was made secretary, and afterwards president, of the Institute of Bologna, in the Transactions of which he wrote many papers. He died Dec. 29, 1749, having published a work which contains the discussion of four medico-legal questions on infanticide, entitled, De ambiguè prolatis in Judicium Criminationibus, Consultationes Physico-medicæ nonnullæ, Bonon. 1742, 4to; and an eulogy on the count de Marsigli, Oratio in Obitu Comitis Ludovici Ferdinandi Marsigli, Bonon. 1732, 4to.

BAZZANO, (Giovanni di,) a citizen of Modena, wrote Chronicon Mutinense ab anno 1002 usque ad annum 1363, first published in Muratori Script. rerum Ital. vol. xv.

BAZZANO (Francesco Angeluccio di,) born towards the end of the fifteenth century, wrote Cronaca delle cose dell' Aquila dall' anno 1436 al 1585, printed in Muratori Antiquit. Italiæ medii ævi, vol. vi.

BAZZINI, or BAZZINO, (Natale,) born in Lovere, near Bergamo, was a famous singer, organ player, and composer. He died in 1639, and left several musical works. (D. Calvi, Scrittori Bergameschi.)

BAZZINI, (Francesco,) younger brother of the preceding, was brought up in the seminary of Bergamo, under the care of G. Gauaccio. He became then organ player of Sta. Maria Maggiore, and contemporaneous authors are full of his praise as a singer and musical performer. Francesco, duke of Modena, called him to his court, with the then splendid salary of 300 ducatoni. The emperor hearing of his fame, invited him to Vienna, where, however, Bazzini did not stay long. He returned to Modena, and appeared successively at the theatres of Florence, Venice, &c.; and at the nuptials of Odoardo, duke of Parma, who remunerated him in a splendid manner. Finally, he returned to Bergamo, where he died at an advanced age, in 1660. Of his music, the following works have been printed, La Reppresentatione di S. Orsola con diversi instrumenti. Suonate di Tiorba, Canzonette à voce sola. (D. Calvi, Scritt. Bergameschi.)

BE, (Jean le,) an engraver on copper and on wood, who is mentioned by the abbé de Marolles, who also names a bookseller, called William le Bé, presuming that he engraved on wood, in conjunction with Jean le Bé, the designs for the Bible printed in Paris in 1643. Papillon gives ample details about this, and adds to these two artists a third, named André le Bé, a writing-master at Paris, who published a book on penmanship, and who is also mentioned by Marolles. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BEACON, or BECON, (Thomas,) one of the English reformers, is usually said to have been a native of Norfolk or Suffolk; but it appears by the dedication of his Policy of War to Sir Thomas Wyatt, and also by the account which he gives of part of his own life in the Jewel of Joy, that he was born in Kent, and that his family lived in that county. He there also speaks of having been educated in the university of Cambridge, where he attended Latimer's preaching; and he notices a saying which was prevalent in the university, "When Master Stafford read, and Master Latimer preached, then was Cambridge blessed." He is said to have taken his bachelor's degree as early as 1530, and to have been presented in 1547 to the living of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, of which he was deprived on the accession of queen Mary. He went abroad in that reign, but to the period before he took leave of England is to be referred that very curious account which he gives of himself in the Jewel of Joy, when he lived the life of a wandering schoolmaster, living for short periods among the favourers of the reformation in the counties of Derby, Stafford, Warwick, and Leicester. On the change of the times, he appears not to have been elevated to those stations in the church to which his merit and his sufferings may seem to have given him some claim. All we find of him is, that in 1560 he was presented to the rectory of Buckland, in Hertfordshire, and in 1563 to St. Dionis Backchurch, in London. He had also a prebendal stall at Canterbury. He died at Canterbury in 1570, being about sixty years of age. He was the author of tracts almost innumerable in favour of the reformation, many of which were collected and published in a folio volume by John Day, the printer, in 1563. We shall give the titles of a few of them: A Potation for Lent; The Pathway unto Prayer; The Nosegay; David's Harp; A Treatise of Fasting; The Castle of Comfort; The

Solace of the Soul; The Christian Banquet; The Fortress of the Faithful; The Christian Knight; The Pomander of Prayer; The Sick Man's Salve. There is also the Invective against Whoredom, which is in verse, an alliterative poem of 280 stanzas. There are also treatises of his not included in all the copies of Day's large volume, as the Reliques of Rome, 1563; The Government of Virtue, 1566; and Demands of Holy Scripture, with Answers to the same, 1577.

BEALE, (Robert,) a learned civilian, a collector of books and manuscripts, and a statesman of the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the son of Robert Beale and Amy Morison, his wife, the son of William, the son of Thomas Beale, of Woodbridge, in Suffolk. (Harl. MS. 1110, f. 102.) Being a zealous protestant, he thought it prudent to retire to the continent in the reign of Mary; and being then young, he employed his time profitably in attending lectures in the schools of Germany, France, and Italy. He also took the opportunity of forming a collection of books and manuscripts, which last he purchased at almost any cost, so that he had early in life formed one of the best historical libraries in Europe. We collect this fact from the 'Lectori' prefixed to the collection of Spanish historians published at Frankfort in 1579, under the title of Rerum Hispanicarum Scriptores aliquot, ex Bibliotheca clarissimi Viri Domini Roberti Beli, Angli. Some time after the accession of queen Elizabeth he returned, and seems to have been employed in his profession of a civilian till his marriage with Edith St. Barb, sister to the wife of Sir Francis Walsingham, brought him into near connexion with one of the most influential statesmen of the time. Walsingham introduced him to political life. In the university library at Cambridge is a treatise by him on the marriage of Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, with Mary, the French queen. Mention is also made of another treatise by him on the marriage of the earl of Hertford with lady Catherine Grey. His discourse on the Parisian massacre, in the form of a letter to lord Burghley, is preserved among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum. It may be added here that he was a member of the Association of Antiquaries of the reign of Elizabeth, and that he is named by Milles among the encouragers of his labours in the dedication to his Catalogue of Honour.

As a statesman, he attended Sir Francis Walsingham as secretary to the embassy in 1571 to the court of France; and in 1576 he went himself ambassador to the court of the prince of Orange. He was also a plenipotentiary in one of the treaties with Spain. The offices he held at home were those of one of the clerks of the privy council, and secretary for the northern parts. The office was assigned to him of carrying to Fotheringay the warrant for the execution of the queen of Scots, and reading it on the scaffold, which is the more remarkable, as he had been a sufferer for protestantism in the reign of Mary, and was a very zealous protestant, with a leaning to puritanism. Many of his letters exist in different collections, or letters in which he is named, particularly in Lodge's Illustrations of British History, and in Wright's Queen Elizabeth and her Times. His last public employment seems to have been as one of the commissioners at the treaty of Berwick in 1600. He died the next year, and was buried at the church of All Hallows, London-wall.

BEALE, (Mary, 1632—Dec. 28, 1697,) a poetess and painter, whose maiden name was Cradock, and who was born in Suffolk. She was eminent as a painter, particularly in portraits, in which branch of art she imitated the works both of Vandyke and Sir Peter Lely, under the latter of whom she is said for some time to have studied, though Walpole considers this a mistake. As a poet, she is spoken of in high terms by Mr. Oldys, who, in his manuscripts, designates her "that masculine poet, as well as painter, the incomparable Mrs. Beale." In Dr. S. Woodford's translation of the Psalms, are two or three versions of particular psalms by Mrs. Beale, whom, in his preface, he styles "an absolutely complete gentlewoman." From the account given in Walpole's Anecdotes, it would appear that this lady had a most extensive practice. Charles Beale, her husband, was also a painter, but practised only four or five years, in consequence of weakness of his eyes. He painted both in oil and water-colours, but mostly in the latter; and practised chemistry for the preparation of colours, in which he probably trafficked with other painters. He lived and died near St. Clements. M. Heinecken says that the son, Charles, of Mr. and Mrs. Beale was also a painter, and born in 1660, and instructed by his mother. There are, by him, a portrait of bishop Burnet, and another of Ezekiel Burton, both engraved by R. White. (Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting,

by Dallaway. Bryan's Dict. Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BEAN, (Richard, 1792—June 24, 1817,) a painter and engraver. He was originally intended for the latter art, and great expectations were formed of him from an exquisite portrait he engraved of Blake, from Schiavonetti, when he had not been more than two years under the tuition of a master. During the short period he followed this occupation, he produced the portraits of Brooke and Goupy, and a set of anatomical plates, remarkable for correctness, force, and harmony. Abandoning engraving, he studied painting, paying great attention to the works of Blake, Barry, and Stothard. In 1814 he visited Paris, and carefully studied the pictures of Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, and Albert Durer, among the old masters; and those of David, La Thiere, and Gerard, of the modern French school. On the return of Napoleon to Paris, Mr. Bean came back to England, and unremittingly applied himself to the study of music until the period of his death, which happened at Hastings, whilst he was bathing. (Gent. Mag. LXXXVII. part ii. p. 368.)

BEANUS, or BEYN, the first bishop of Aberdeen, which see was founded in 1010 by king Malcolm III., at Mortlich, or Murthlack, in Banffshire, which is at the present time the seat of a parish church. Beanus, for thirty-two years, administered his episcopal functions with great prudence, integrity, and piety; and, dying in 1047, was enrolled amongst the saints. His "day" is the 27th of December. He was buried in his church, which was dedicated to *St. Moloch!* (Keith's Scottish Bishops.) Dempster gives a list of his writings. Alban Butler, in his Lives of the Saints, speaks of him as bishop of Leinster, and asserts his "day" to have been the 16th of Dec. (Vol. xii. pp. 243—429.)

BEARD, (Thomas, D.D.) a divine, schoolmaster, and author of the Elizabethan period, often quoted for the account which he gives of the death of Christopher Marlow the poet, in the work by which he is chiefly known, the Theatre of God's Judgment, originally printed in 4to, 1597, and in a third edition, enlarged, in 1631. He appears to have been educated at Cambridge, as there is a Latin comedy of his, printed in 1631, entitled Pedantius, which is said, in the title-page, to have been formerly acted in Trinity college, Cambridge. To this publication a portrait of the author is prefixed. He was for many years of his life a schoolmaster at Huntingdon, where he had, for some time, as one of his pupils, Oliver Cromwell, afterwards protector, son of Robert Cromwell, who lived at Huntingdon. In the Cotton MS. Julius, C. iii. is an original letter from Dr. Beard, addressed to Sir Robert Cotton, dated March 25, 1614, in which he solicits from him the rectory of Comington, then vacant, being tired, as he says, of the painful occupation of teaching. Mr. Collier conjectures that he is the T. B. who translated into English the French Academy of Petre de la Primanudaye.

BEARD, (John, 1716, or 1717—1791,) a tenor singer, who received his musical education, under Bernard Gates, at the chapel royal. He first became noted for singing Galliard's hunting song, With Early Horn; and in 1736 he was engaged at Covent-garden theatre, and appeared, for the first time on the stage, in the Royal Chase, and also sung in Handel's operas. In 1737 he appeared at Drury-lane as Sir John Loverule; and on the 8th of January, 1739, married lady Henrietta Herbert, widow of lord Edward Herbert, and only daughter of the earl of Waldegrave. Upon her decease, he married the daughter of Mr. Rich, patentee of Covent-garden theatre, and at his death became a shareholder in right of his wife. In 1759 he performed Macheath to Miss Brent's Polly, which filled the theatre for fifty-two successive evenings. Mr. Beard quitted the stage in 1768. He was considered one of the best singers of the compositions of Handel, which he executed with considerable pathos and expression. (Dict. of Mus. Hogarth's Memoirs of the Musical Drama, ii. 67, 69.)

BEARD, the name of two artists.

1. *Thomas*, an engraver, a native of Ireland, who flourished about the year 1728. He worked in mezzotinto, chiefly portraits; amongst others, he engraved after Guido and Kneller. (Bryan's Dict.)

2. *G.* an English painter, after whom J. Faber engraved, in mezzotinto, a portrait of George Whitefield. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BEARDE DE L'ABBAYE, a French writer on agriculture and rural economy, born about the beginning of the last century, and died in 1771. The chief writings of Béardé de l'Abbaye were printed at Amsterdam and Lausanne. (Biog. Univ.)

BEATILLO, (Antonio di,) a Neapolitan Jesuit, born at Bari in 1570. He

was a rector of several colleges, and a distinguished preacher. He wrote, Historia Civitatis Barii, Napoli, 1637, 4to, besides the Lives of St. Nicolas and St. Sabinus. (Alegambe, Bibl. Script. Soc. Jesu.)

BEATON, BETON, or BETHUNE, (James,) an eminent Scottish prelate and statesman, was descended from the family of Beatons of Balfour in Fifeshire, and in 1503 was provost of the collegiate church of Bothwell. In the next year he became abbot of Dunfermline and prior of Whitern; and in 1505, through the favour of king James VI., to whom he was greatly acceptable (State Papers, vol. iv. p. 311, note), was promoted to the office of lord high treasurer. In 1508 he was elected bishop of Galloway, and, in the same year, was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Glasgow, on which he resigned the treasurer's place.

When, after the disastrous battle of Flodden-field, the regency was entrusted to the queen mother, Beaton was a prominent member of the council appointed to advise her; and when, through her marriage with the earl of Angus, her authority ceased, it was chiefly through his intervention that the duke of Albany was enabled to succeed to the government. He was rewarded by the grateful regent on his accession to power (1515) with the office of chancellor of the kingdom. (Crawford, Officers of State.) He obtained at the same time the abbacies of Arbroath and Kilwinning, *in commendam*. (Keith's Scottish Bishops.) During the earl of Arran's revolt in the next year, Beaton's castle at Glasgow was taken, but afterwards recaptured. In spite of this indignity, it was through the influence of Beaton with Albany that Arran and his adherents received their pardon, the result of which clemency, if it was not its price, was the accession of the earl to the regent's party.* Of the council appointed in the next year to administer the government during Albany's absence in France, Beaton was one, and, by right of his office, president. (Pinkerton's Hist. Scot.) A parliament having been summoned (April, 1520,) to meet in Edinburgh, the supporters of Angus, the head of the faction hostile to Albany, assembled in such small numbers as to suggest to their opponents the design of crushing their power by seizing and imprisoning their chief. Having ascertained this intention, Angus sent his uncle, Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, to the Blackfriars, where Beaton then resided, (compare Pinkerton and Tytler,) and where the hostile lords had met to concert measures. Gawin boldly upbraided them with their criminal design. But Beaton earnestly denied that he knew anything of it, "on his conscience." To add greater solemnity to his asseveration, he struck his breast with his hand, and the coat of mail which he wore beneath his cassock ringing with the blow, bishop Gawin exclaimed, "Alas! my lord, I perceive that your conscience is not sound. Did you not hear it clatter?" His remonstrances were of no avail, and the streets of the capital witnessed a bloody conflict, in which the Douglas party, contrary to expectation, were victors. Beaton was forced to fly for safety behind the high altar of St. Giles, whither he was pursued by some soldiers, who tore his rocquet, and would have despatched him but for the interference of bishop Gawin.

In 1522, Beaton became archbishop of St. Andrews, the highest dignity in the Scottish church. To the English government he was peculiarly obnoxious, for the constancy of attachment he displayed to the interests of the duke of Albany. It was a favourite scheme of Henry VIII. to detach Scotland from its strict alliance with France, and govern it through a council who should be subservient to English influence. To effect this purpose, Wolsey wrote to the queen-mother, advising her to have the young king, then but thirteen years old, declared of age (Hearne's Whethamstede, vol. ii. pp. 617—625); and through Dacre, proposed at the same time (6th July, 1524,) to Beaton, that he should have an interview with the duke of Norfolk on the borders, on pretence of effecting some pacific purpose.

Beaton was too wary to fall into this trap; and suspecting, what in truth was the case, that this was merely a plan to seize his person, declined to attend the meeting, but offered to send substitutes. (State Papers, vol. ii. p. 86.) When the queen showed him the letter she had received from Wolsey, he did not express any disapprobation of its contents, but agreed to the proposed enlargement of the king, provided it were delayed a few days. His object appears to have been to gain time. On the 26th of July, however, (Lesley de Reb. Gest. Scot. p. 393,) the king made his public entry

* Arran, having obtained a divorce from his wife, married a daughter of Sir James Beton, of Creigh, the archbishop's brother. When this took place is uncertain. See Pinkerton's Hist. Scot. vol. ii. p. 179, note 9.

into Edinburgh, and, on the 31st, Beaton's signature was solicited to a deed or engagement, which had been previously signed by many lords and gentlemen, acknowledging the king's government, and renouncing the duke of Albany's authority. With this request Beaton at first refused compliance, but afterwards yielded consent, on condition, as he has said, that the operation of the engagement should be deferred until St. Giles's day (1st September), when his obligation to support Albany would expire.* (State Papers, vol. iv. p. 234.) On the 1st of August, Beaton and the other officers of state surrendered their seals by royal command (Diurnal of Occurrences, Mait. Club); and on the 22d a parliament was held, in which the king's authority was recognised,† a measure strenuously opposed by Beaton and the bishop of Aberdeen, who were thereupon sent prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh. Whether this step was taken through the influence of Wolsey or not, it was undoubtedly in accordance with his wishes (State Papers, p. 97); and we find him directing the duke of Norfolk to assure the queen that Henry and himself did most earnestly "desire, avise, and counsaill her to have special regard that for no labour, persuacion, or mocion, whatsoever it be, the said bishops be again enlarged or put to their libertye." (State Pap. p. 121.) Several of the Scottish lords who had compromised themselves irretrievably with Albany, sought to effect the utter ruin of Beaton, by denouncing him to the pope as a traitor (State Pap. p. 114, note); whilst Albany, with whom the archbishop appears to have maintained a correspondence, (Gonzolle's Letters, Cott. MSS. Calig. B. II. 47,) sought, through the cardinal of Ancona, to interest the court of Rome in his behalf. (State Papers, p. 66, note.)

Apprehensive that Beaton might obtain his liberty through some intrigue, Wolsey endeavoured to get the archbishop sent into England nominally as an ambassador, (State Pap. pp. 127—130,) but really as a captive (p. 122.) In this, however, he was unable to succeed, and the event justified his apprehensions; for Arran having quarrelled with the queen, liberated, in the month of October, the archbishop from his confinement, (Cott. MSS. Calig. B. III.76,) in which his health had greatly suffered. (State Pap. p. 212.) The great seal, though at what time does not appear, seems to have been restored to him.

When they learnt that their formidable enemy was once more at large, the English government used all their efforts to obtain his employment as ambassador to England, hoping thereby to prevent his exercising his influence against them in Scotland. But Beaton excused himself from this mission, first on the ground of ill health, (State Pap. p. 235,) and next on the plea that "he had not an olde maister," and that there was not then in Scotland "an olde counsaill." (*Ib.* p. 269.) The motives by which he was really actuated it is not difficult to discover. "He looketh," said Magnus, the English ambassador, "for the profit of himself and of his kinsmen as much as for the common weal of the realme." (*Ib.* p. 274.) Wolsey sought to work on his ambition by promising him "as grete honour and profite, and peradventure greter, than ever had any archbishop in Scotland." (*Ib.* p. 252.) He offered to use his influence at Rome to obtain for Beaton a cardinal's hat, (*Ib.* p. 286,) and the legateship of Scotland, with the gift of all the abbeys in that kingdom. (*Ib.* p. 311, note.)

Some attempt appears to have been made about this time to withdraw him from the alliance he seemed disposed to make with the English; for a party of Frenchmen, friendly to Albany, visited him at his castle of St. Andrews, and excited so much suspicion as to induce Beaton to declare that their visit had no connexion with political matters. The queen-mother assured the English ambassadors that one of them brought her a message from the duke of Albany, commending Beaton to her as a counsellor the most worthy and the most to be trusted. Without pretending to unravel the tangled skeins of the intrigues of this most intriguing age, we shall not, perhaps, be far wrong in the conjecture

* This engagement bears date the 30th of July, 1524. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot. vol. ii. p. 473. From an examination of the original, now amongst the Cotton MSS. (Calig. b. vi. 378,) it is clear that Beaton's signature was added after the others.

† Another recognition of the king's authority took place in the next parliament, which was held on the 14th of November following. (Acts Scot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 284.) The two parliaments have been confounded by the editor of the State Papers, vol. iv. p. 113, (note.) The act and the parliament referred to by queen Margaret in her "Artikillis," were those mentioned in the text, as clearly appears from her alluding to the bishops as being "still in handis," for they were liberated before the assembling of the parliament of November. (Cott. MSS. Calig. b. vii. 77.") It was also at the first of these parliaments that the lords drew up their address to Henry VIII. (State Papers, pp. 111—247.)

that Beaton at this time was coquetting with France and England, and in adopting the supposition then entertained, that the reason nothing came of the Frenchmen's visit was, that they brought no money with them.

Of the council of regency appointed (1524) Beaton was a member; and in consequence of the queen, who obstinately retained possession of the king's person, withdrawing from the council, of which she had been nominated chief, the actual government of the country devolved upon Angus and Beaton. Although the queen's party were far from contemptible, that over which the archbishop and his colleague presided was supported by England, by a large proportion of the Scottish nobles, and by the sympathies of the people. In order, however, to terminate the dissension which the queen's misconduct excited, a meeting of the archbishop's friends was held at St. Andrews, and it was from thence that they transmitted a letter (printed State Pap. p. 312,) to the English king, entreating his influence with the queen to desist from courses which had been the fruitful source of so much evil to Scotland. This convention assembled again at Stirling, and thence adjourned to Dalkeith, and their remonstrances had at last the effect of inducing the queen to comply with their desires. The king was removed to Holyrood, and the custody of his person, it was agreed, should be entrusted to the charge of a committee of peers, to be named by parliament, and over which the queen should preside. Of this committee Beaton was named one, and, together with Angus, took an active share in the government. Parliament having in June, 1525, declared the king of full age, the supreme power was thrown into the hands of Angus, and his creature the archbishop of Glasgow, who were then, by rotation, custodiers of the king's person. Then begun the reign of the Douglases, so memorable in the annals of Scotland, and in which Angus, throwing off the mask of friendship, took the great seal from Beaton, who, in dread of his life, was forced to fly to the mountains, where he for some time wandered in the disguise of a shepherd. (Tytler.) A reconciliation appears, however, to have been in 1528 effected between Angus and the archbishop, the price of which, we are told, was the surrender of certain tacks and tithes which belonged to Beaton as archbishop of St. Andrews. It was in this year that the first blood was shed in Scotland in the cause of gospel truth. Patrick Hamilton, the Scottish protomartyr, was arraigned before Beaton and the archbishop of Glasgow, charged with holding doctrines opposed to the dogmas of the Roman church; and confessing to the charge, was by their command executed at St. Andrews. (Cook, Hist. Ref. in Scotl.) In its result, this barbarous execution proved, however, so injurious to the doctrines it was intended to serve, that when, in 1533, a young Benedictine, Henry Forest, was condemned to be burnt for heresy, one of the archbishop's gentlemen, "a plain simple man," recommended that the victim should be burnt in a cellar; "for," said he, "the smoke of Patrick Hamilton hath infected all those on whom it blew." (Keith's History.)

In 1528, as is well known, the king relieved himself from the bondage to which he had been long subjected,

> "Douglas of the stalwart hand
> Was exiled from his native land,"

and the archbishop received into the royal favour. The remainder of his life was not distinguished by any remarkable incident. In 1536 he was one of the council of regency during James's visit to France, and he performed the ceremony of marriage when James was united to Mary of Guise. James Beaton died in the autumn of 1539. The design of the New Divinity Hall at Aberdeen was conceived by him, but he did not live to execute it. His wealth was enormous. The English ambassadors described him as "the man next the kyng of the gretest substance, booth of landes and gooddes, and moost esteemed for his polecy and wisdom of all others." He used his treasures to promote his influence. He lived in a magnificent style, and nearly succeeded in purchasing a cardinal's hat and the legateship of Scotland. (State Pap. p. 444.) He was licentious in private life, but not destitute of humanity; for as to his persecutions, "he was," as Spotiswood rightly observes, "neither violently set, nor indeed," he adds, "much solicitous, as was thought, how matters went in the church."

BEATON, (David,) nephew to the preceding, one of the most eminent statesmen and ecclesiastics which Scotland ever produced, was born about the year 1494; commenced his education at St. Andrews, and completed it at the university of Paris, where he applied himself with the greatest assiduity to the study of divinity

and of the civil and canon laws. When he had arrived at an age which allowed him to do so, he took orders, but continued in France, where he became known, probably through his uncle, to the duke of Albany, by whom he was much employed. In 1519 he became Scottish resident at the French court; and about the same time his uncle, then archbishop of Glasgow, bestowed on him the rectory of Campsay, although then he was only in deacon's orders. In 1523 he became abbot of Arbroath, a dignity which his uncle, then archbishop of St. Andrews, had previously held *in commendam*. The pope, when he invested him, dispensed with his taking the habit for two years; this was done at the wish of the archbishop and of the young king, who desired his services in France. In their application to the pope in his behalf, David Beaton is styled protonotary of St. Andrews, the king's domestic counsellor and servant, and chancellor of the church of Glasgow. In 1525 he took his seat in parliament as abbot; and in the act of parliament constituting the custodiers of the king's person, he was named as one of the royal attendants. (Acts Scott. Parl. 17 July, 1525.) In 1528 he became lord high privy seal; and it is supposed that it was by his advice that James, in 1530, established the College of Justice. In this latter year he was, together with Sir Thomas Erskine, sent to France, to assure Francis I. of the determination of James to adhere to the French alliance according to the terms agreed to at Rochelle, and to negotiate a marriage with the princess Magdalen, daughter of Francis. He was, at the same time, entrusted with some secret mission, which detained him for some time at the French court, where he was greatly caressed by the king, who, in November, 1537, granted him license to hold lands and acquire benefices in France; and at the same time instituted him to the bishopric of Mirepoix, a city in the county of Foix, in Upper Languedoc, from which he derived a revenue of 10,000 livres a-year. On the 30th of June, 1539, Francis conferred on him all the privileges of a native of France, so that his heirs, wheresoever born, could, without letters of naturalization, succeed him in all his French possessions. These benefits he is said to have owed to the personal favour of the king, to whom, we may well believe, the subtle but chivalrous-minded ecclesiastic would easily render himself agreeable. He succeeded also in conciliating the esteem of the emperor and the pope, to whom his hostility to Henry VIII., and the new religious opinions then widely spreading, must necessarily have recommended him. He returned to Scotland with James when that sovereign brought home his bride (29th of May, 1537); and when, after that princess's speedy death, James sought again for a matrimonial alliance in France, it was Beaton who was employed. He, in June, 1538, brought Mary of Guise to Scotland, where the king married her. The infirmities of his uncle devolved upon him, although only co-adjutor in the see, the real power and influence which attaches to the archbishop of St. Andrews; and on the 28th of December, 1538, pope Paul III. raised him to the dignity of a cardinal, by the title of St. Stephen *in Monte Cœlio*. He sought, at the same time, to be made legate *à latere* in Scotland, where the spread of the reformed doctrines seemed to require additional authority to be conferred on such of the clergy as were zealous in the cause of Rome. His talents and zeal rendered him of necessity obnoxious to the English court, and Sadler, the English ambassador, was instructed by his master to endeavour to arouse in James's mind a jealousy of his servant's influence, but the attempt signally failed.

James Beaton dying a few months after this, he was succeeded in the primacy of Scotland by his nephew, who marked his accession to this dignity by a renewed persecution of the reformers. No sooner had he become archbishop, than, attended by a vast train of nobles, bishops, and other persons of distinction, both lay and ecclesiastic, he (May 1540) visited St. Andrews, and, in their presence, held a species of visitation or inquisition after heretics; and it was then that Sir John Borthwick, who had been cited for holding heretical opinions, and diffusing books containing them, was condemned for contumacy. About the same time, John Killor, a black friar, Dean Thomas Forret, vicar of Dolor and canon regular, John Beverage, black friar, Duncan Simpson, a priest of Stirling, and Robert Forrester, a gentleman of the same place, were summoned before the cardinal and the licentious Chisholme, bishop of Dumblane; and on the day of their appearance, were condemned to death without any opportunity for recantation—"because, as was alledged, they were heresiarchs, or chief heretics and teachers of heresie, and especially because many of them were at the briddell and mariage of a priest who was vicar

of Tilleboire, beside Stirline, and did eat flesh in Lent, at the briddell." (Calderwood MS. Pitcairn. Crim. Trials.)

Warlike in his propensities, Beaton (1540) accompanied the king in his expedition to reduce the northern part of his kingdom to subjection, and furnished to the royal army an auxiliary force of 500 men from Fifeshire, which he commanded in person. In the next year, together with Panter, the king's secretary, he visited Rome, with the ostensible purpose of obtaining his nomination as papal legate; but it is probable that his secret instructions pointed to the extirpation of heresy, not only in Scotland, but even in England, by means of a league between James, the king of France, the emperor, and the pope. The rupture which soon afterwards occurred between Francis and Charles, however, prevented the execution of this plan. It was the policy of Beaton and the rest of the clergy that, by opposing the reception of the overtures of peace made by England to Scotland, led to a train of events, of which the insult offered by the Scottish barons to their sovereign on Fala Muir, the disastrous defeat on the Solway, and the consequent death of the king, are the most conspicuous features. Immediately after the king's decease (1542), the cardinal produced a paper purporting to be his will, by which he was nominated guardian of the queen's person, and governor of the realm; and, acting on the authority of this document, he assumed the full powers of government. It was, however, generally believed that the king's signature to this paper was obtained by fraud, and repudiating its authority, Arran claimed the regency by virtue of his right as next heir, and was installed as such on the 22d of December, 1542.

It should be stated that the disposition which James had during his life evinced to support and lean upon the clergy, arose rather from his confidence in their loyalty than from any bigotry of opinion; but he invariably resisted the efforts which they made to sow dissension between himself and his nobles. When, however, his turbulent peers refused, at Fala Muir, to follow him into England, his resolution is supposed to have given way; and certain it is, that on his person, at the time of his death, there was found a secret roll, with above 360 names of nobles and gentlemen inscribed as suspected heretics, and whose estates were recommended for confiscation. At the head of this list, the authorship of which was by most people attributed to Beaton, stood the name of Arran.

Like the rest of the clergy, who, to do them justice, were sincerely anxious for the independence of their country, he looked on the French alliance as the only stay of Scotland. It was, therefore, to Francis that he addressed himself in his exigency, soliciting supplies of both men and money, in order to recover his authority. The restoration of this, he declared essential to the preservation of the integrity of the kingdom, and to the cause of the church, which was menaced, he said, by the union then projected between the son of the king of England and the Scottish queen. He appealed also to the middle classes of the country against this marriage, reminding them that Henry had seized their vessels in a time of peace, which, with their cargoes, he still retained.

The lords who had been imprisoned in England, and who obtained their liberty on condition that they would assist in the subjugation of their country, became convinced, shortly after their arrival in Scotland, that their treasonable projects were known to the cardinal. They accordingly procured him to be arrested (20th Jan. 1542-3) and imprisoned in the castle of Blackness, under pretence of treason—his correspondence with France being so characterised. The immediate result of his confinement was the suspension of religious offices throughout Scotland; a result which aroused the indignation of the people, who began to identify the cause of Beaton with that of the independence of the country, against which they believed the haughty and hated Douglases to be plotting. (Tytler.) When the earls of Huntley, Bothwell, and Murray entreated that the cardinal might be released, offering themselves as his sureties, their solicitation was refused, as also was the demand of Henry, who wished that Beaton should be delivered into his hands.

In 1543 the cardinal, who had all along maintained a correspondence with his party, recovered his freedom in a singular manner. Lord Seaton, a steady catholic and loyalist, to whose custody he was entrusted by Arran, in order, as was pretended, to induce him to surrender his castle of St. Andrews, carried him to that fortress, accompanied only by a small guard, so that Beaton was in reality master, and not captive in his castle. He owed his liberation, it is most probable, to Hamilton, bishop of Paisley, who was a natural brother of Arran; and it was through this prelate that the cardinal

endeavoured to reconcile himself and friends with the regent and his party. He protested his desire to support the government by all lawful means; indignantly denied the charge of treasonable correspondence with France, and offered his body in proof of his innocence. (Tytler.) He sent his chaplain to Sadler, the English ambassador, with the view of removing the prejudices which Henry entertained respecting him. He did not, however, desist the more from his intrigues. The earl of Lennox having, by the advice of Arran, lately returned from France, Beaton used every artifice to attach him to his party, in order to set him up as a rival to the regent. Holding out to him the hope of a union with the queen dowager, he succeeded in this scheme; and, together with Lennox and the dowager, negotiated an alliance with France, that country contracting to supply them with troops. Every nerve was strained to secure success for these operations. Grimani, the papal legate, deputed to visit Scotland to put down heresy, was earnestly entreated to hasten his arrival. The clergy were assembled at St. Andrews, and they resolved on a levy of money in order to a war with England, and expressed the determination, if the necessity arose, to melt down the church plate and enrol themselves in the army.

The formidable opposition organized by Beaton defeating some new scheme of the English king, he renewed his entreaties to the governor to imprison him. But the cardinal's party was too powerful to render this measure safe. Several mighty nobles joined his ranks, and a resort to arms became apparently inevitable (1543). Together with the earl of Huntley, he concentrated his forces in the north; the rest of the confederates being in arms in other directions. Their objects they declared to be—the independence of the realm and the support of the holy catholic faith, which they asserted to have been bartered by Arran, whom they stigmatized as a traitor. In an interview, however, between the regent and the cardinal (3d Sept.), a reconciliation was effected between them; one of the results of which was that Arran abjured the protestant faith, and dismissed the protestant chaplains by whom he had surrounded himself. The prudence of this reconciliation will become apparent when we add, that through his influence with her mother, Beaton had obtained possession of the queen's person, in itself a tower of strength. He was appointed, by his new ally, chancellor, and, at the queen's coronation (Sept.), was admitted of the council. The sacrifice of Lennox, who fled to England, the establishment of Beaton's supremacy in Scotland, and the renewal of the persecution against the protestants, followed as a matter of course. The cardinal made an ecclesiastical progress to Perth, where the reformed opinions greatly prevailed, and there the execution of four men and one woman for heresy attested at once his zeal and his bigotry. Previously to this, several of the reformers, apprehending that their lives were in danger, had fled the country, and amongst them was the famous Buchanan. In a parliament held in the December previous, for the purpose of setting aside the treaties with England, Beaton succeeded in obtaining an act for the extirpation of heresy, and for repealing the law by which permission to read the Scriptures had been granted. The arrival of a papal legate about that time tended to confirm the power of Beaton, who entertained the stranger and several of the most distinguished nobles in a style of hospitality consistent with the munificence of his character and the loftiness of his pretensions. His imperiousness of disposition was visibly manifested when, in attending the legate to Glasgow, he claimed, as primate of Scotland, precedence in that cathedral over its own archbishop. To this the latter prelate refused to submit, and an indecent personal contest ensued, in which the cross, carried before the cardinal, was thrown upon the ground, and the authority of the governor himself was required to compose the difference. (Cook, Hist. Ref.)

The daily increasing influence of Beaton was a great cause of jealousy to the court of England, the views as well as the unscrupulousness of which, appears to have been justly estimated by one of its tools, Crichton, laird of Brunston, who had been employed as a spy by Sadler, the English ambassador. This worthy sent one Wishart to the earl of Hertford, to notify the willingness of the laird of Grange, the master of Rothes, and John Charteris, either to assassinate the cardinal, or to deliver him a prisoner into Henry's hands. The English king, in an interview with Wishart, expressed his approbation of the project, the execution of which was prevented by some circumstances unknown to us. (Tytler.)

When in this year lord Lisle, the English admiral, landed with a powerful force on the eastern coast of Scotland, Beaton

evinced at once his patriotism and his courage by assisting Arran, at the head of a small body of troops, hastily levied, in disputing the enemy's passage to Leith. He was, however, defeated; but the ravages committed by the invaders were so great as to detach entirely the Douglases from the English faction, and to attach them to the party of Beaton, which was, in truth, the party of Scotland. The subsequent defeat of Lennox and Glencairn, the only nobles who evinced any disposition to support Henry in his aggressions, was due in chief to the bold and politic counsels of Beaton, who had the satisfaction of seeing assembled (3d June), in a general council at Stirling, all the nobility of Scotland, except the two traitors just named. This assembly, however, ended in discord; a large party of nobility concurring in the transfer of the government to the queen dowager, and the appointment of the earl of Angus as lieutenant-general of the kingdom. Henry renewing his outrages in Scotland, "the talents of the cardinal were again employed in negotiating an agreement between the rival factions, which, although insincere, had a brief success." (Tytler.) Beaton had influence enough in the convention, held in Edinburgh on the 17th of April (1545), to obtain a declaration that the treaties of peace and marriage between Scotland and England were at an end, and a unanimous agreement to embrace the assistance of France. It was at this time that he received from the pope the dignity of legate *à latere* in Scotland. (Tytler.) Mortified at the repeated failure of his hopes through the activity of this powerful minister, Henry lent a ready ear to an offer made by the earl of Cassilis, "for the killing of the cardinal, if his majesty would have it done, and promise, when it was done, of a reward." The king's answer to the earl of Hertford, through whom this proposal was transmitted, was, "that his highness reputing the fact, not meet to be set forward expressly by his majesty, will not seem to have to do in it, and yet, not misliking the offer, thinketh it good that Mr. Sadler," to whom Cassilis, in the first instance, made the offer, "should write to the earl," and say, that he had not thought proper to communicate the project to the king, but that "if he were in the earl of Cassilis's place, and were as able to do his majesty good service there, as he knoweth him to be, and thinketh a right good will in him to do it, he would surely do what he could for the execution of it," trusting that "the king's majesty would consider his service in the same." (Orig. Lett. pub. by Tytler.) In fact, as Mr. Tytler observes, "although the English king had no objection to give the utmost secret encouragement to the conspiracy, he hesitated to offer such an outrage to the common feelings of Christendom, as to set a price upon the head of the cardinal." The conspirators were, however, not satisfied with the king's conduct, and, for a while, the project was abandoned. But its object did not depart from Henry's mind, for, when Hertford inquired, shortly afterwards, what he was to do with some French deserters from the Scottish ranks, the king, through his privy council, replied, that it would be hardly prudent to trust such men, unless they had previously proved their fidelity by "some notable damage or displeasure to the enemy"—"the trapping or killing of the cardinal" being alleged as an example! The information that Beaton, through whose exertions the Scottish party had received large reinforcements from France, intended to visit that country, and was seeking to induce the queen-mother to reside during his absence at his castle of St. Andrews, together with the apprehension that his project of marrying the queen to Arran's son should succeed, aroused to the highest pitch the apprehensions and indignation of Henry; and there seems strong reasons to believe that Brunston once more commenced his intrigues for the cardinal's assassination.*

The opening of the year 1545-6 was distinguished by the assembly (13th January) of a provincial council of the clergy at Blackfriars, Edinburgh, to which Beaton addressed a speech, in which he insisted that the only two means by which heresy could be subdued, were the prosecution of all who held such opinions, and the reformation of the scandalous lives of the clergy. He did not rest content with words. Having heard that the famous George Wishart was in Scotland, he had him apprehended,†

* In this year a serious quarrel occurred between Beaton and De Lorges Montgomery, who commanded the French auxiliaries. This latter ascribing the defection of Lennox to the cardinal's misconduct, upbraided him with treachery, both to the earl and the French king. Beaton retorted with the lie, which the latter answered with a blow on the face, and even would have stabbed the cardinal if the lords present had not interfered. The queen mother endeavoured in vain to reconcile the disputants, and De Lorges would never afterwards visit the court when Beaton was there.

† This professor is said to have escaped two plots which Beaton had laid for his life, but there is no evidence extant to warrant such an assertion.

and lodged in his castle of St. Andrews, whither he summoned the prelates to his examination. The governor, who was solicited, refused to send a representative to the trial, and Wishart's death was decreed by a tribunal consisting only of ecclesiastics. But the days of their chief were numbered; and of this he was warned, but despised the warning, and with a gallant train, was present shortly afterwards at the marriage of Margaret Bethune, his natural daughter, to the son of the earl of Crawford.* Whilst engaged in these festivities, information was given him that the ambition of the English king again menaced the coast of Scotland with invasion, and he hastened to St. Andrews to repel the invaders. The cruelty of Wishart's execution had, however, lost him the reverence of the commonalty, and his ambition and power had provoked the jealousy of the nobles; but it was private revenge, and the desire of reward, which actuated the authors of his death.

Norman Lesly, nephew of John Lesly, his deadly enemy, had relinquished an estate to the cardinal, under promise of receiving a valuable equivalent from him. When he appeared to claim his recompense, the cardinal excused himself on some pretence, which Lesly resented, and high words ensuing, he retired to his uncle to devise means of vengeance. The plan was speedily arranged, and as speedily executed. On the evening of the 28th of May, Norman, with five followers, entered St. Andrews, where Kirkaldy of Grange then lay, and where, after nightfall, they were joined by John Lesly. At daybreak, when the workmen, who were strengthening the works at the castle, were admitted, Norman, with three followers, entered at the gate, carelessly inquiring of the porter, if the cardinal were yet awake. Kirkaldy also obtained admission without exciting any suspicion, but, when John Lesly advanced, the porter tried to prevent his entrance and was immediately stabbed and flung into the moat. The workmen, to the number of one hundred, were then quietly dismissed, on some pretence or other, after which the conspirators entered successively the rooms of the various members of the household, and one by one brought them down to the gate and dismissed them. The gate was then barred, the portcullis dropped, and Kirkaldy stationed at the private postern to prevent all egress. Beaton, who had been, till then, asleep, was awoken by some noise, and throwing open the window inquired its cause. Hearing that Norman Lesly had taken the castle, he endeavoured to escape by the postern, and, on being baffled, returned to his room, the door of which, with the aid of his page, he barricaded with furniture, and arming himself with a sword awaited the arrival of his foes. John Lesly, striking on the door, demanded admittance. "Who are you?" exclaimed the cardinal. "My name is Lesly," was the reply. "Is it Norman Lesly? I must have Norman; he is my friend." "Nay, my name is not Norman, but John, and with me ye must be content." The ruffian then called for fire, but Beaton threw the door open, and the conspirators rushing in, Lesly and Carmichael flung themselves on their victim, and repeatedly stabbed him. Melville, a fanatic, reproved their violence. "This judgment of God," he said, "ought to be executed with gravity, although in secret;" and, having bid Beaton repent his sins, especially his murder of Wishart, passed his sword several times through the primate's body, who fell lifeless on his chair.

BEATON, (James,) archbishop of Glasgow, a nephew of the cardinal, under whose care he was educated while that eminent person resided as Scottish minister at the court of France. It is said that he was employed in many state affairs by his uncle, through whom, as we may suppose, he became chaunter in the church of Glasgow, and in 1543 obtained the abbey of Aberbrotheck, or Arbroath.* (Keith's Scottish Bishops.) A few days before the cardinal's death, Beaton was fraudulently deprived of this valuable dignity by the imperious earl of Angus, who gave it to an illegitimate son, (Diurnal of Occurrences,) who was in possession of it when he was taken prisoner at the capture of the castle of Dalkeith by lord Grey in 1548. (Tytler, vol. vi. p. 50.) In 1551, (Keith's Scot. Bishops,) Beaton was raised to the see of Glasgow, probably on the return of the queen-mother from France, where his aunt, Mary Beaton, had been long her principal favourite. The chapter of Glasgow, however, had elected Alexander Gordon, brother of the earl of Huntley,

* His mistress was Marion Ogilby, of a family who have since possessed the title of earls of Airly. By her he had three sons and three daughters; the sons were legitimated in their father's lifetime, and all the daughters married well.

* Dugdale states that cardinal Beaton was the last abbot of this monastery, but he is clearly in error. (Monast. new edition, vol. vi. p. 1150.)

which gave rise to a contest, ultimately compromised by means of the pope, who appointed Gordon to the archbishopric of Athens, in order to secure Glasgow for Beaton, and he was accordingly consecrated at Rome on the 28th of August, 1552. In a parliament held on the 14th of December, 1557, he was named one of the commissioners appointed to witness the marriage between the Scottish queen and the dauphin, and to make all the arrangements necessary on that occasion. (Keith, Hist.) Embarking on the 8th of February, (Diurnal,) he, with his colleagues, arrived in France after a stormy and dangerous passage; and having fulfilled their mission, and refused to assent to a proposal of the Guises, which would in effect have compromised the independence of their country, they left the French court for the purpose of returning home. Four of them, however, with some members of their suite, died previous to their embarkation, and so suddenly, as to beget a suspicion that they had been poisoned. Beaton, with the remainder, arrived in Scotland in October, and the proceedings of the commission were ratified by parliament. In 1559 a religious movement placed Arran in possession of Glasgow, and he evinced a most orthodox zeal for the purity of religion by duly ransacking the bishop's palace, which was with difficulty recaptured by the French. On the taking of Leith in the next year, says Mackenzie, he fled to France, carrying with him the records of his see; and, as there is some reason to believe, some of the municipal records of Glasgow. (Preface to Burgh Records, Maitl. Club.) On the 3d of August he had arrived in Paris, (Tytler,) where we may readily believe he was welcomed by the young queen, who, on her return to Scotland, left him behind in quality of her ambassador. Under the regency, lord Glencairn appears to have obtained possession of the temporalities of his see, as appears (p. 24) from a volume of Miscellaneous Papers, illustrating events in the reigns of Mary and James VI., and selected from the collection deposited in the Scots college at Paris by Beaton, a copy of whose will and some other correspondence are printed therein. (Mait. Club.) Portions of his correspondence with Mary appears in another volume of Illustrations, edited by Mr. Stevenson for the Maitland Club. Beaton was well received in France, where he held the dignities of abbot of Notre-Dame de Lapsy, in Poitiers, prior of St. Peter of Pontois, and quæstor of St. Hilary. James VI. not only continued him as ambassador, but restored to him the temporalities of his see. He was learned himself, and a favourer of learning in others, having contributed largely to the endowment of the Scots college at Paris, where he died on the 28th of April, 1603, in the 80th year of his age.

BEATRICE, (Portinari,) a name rendered famous by the verses of Dante. For a long time, doubts were entertained whether the Beatrice of this poet were a real personage, or an ideal one. The constant mixing up of the name of Beatrice with that of Virtue or Theology personified, in the Divina Comedia, first misled Canonico Biscioni, whose doubts found many followers; doubts, however, at present, completely refuted by facts.

Beatrice was the daughter of Folco Portinari, a rich citizen of Florence, (who had founded the hospital of Sta. Maria Novella,) and Cilia de Gherardo dei Caponjantri, and was born in 1266. In the testament of her father (still existing in the archives of Florence), he bequeaths a certain sum to Bice, the diminutive of Beatrice, parts of which document have been published by P. Richa, and by Pelli. Dante saw Beatrice first when he was only nine years of age, (she being then eight,) in the house of her father, on occasion of the festival of the 1st of May; and the very details of this interview are to be found in the Vita Nuova, written by Dante himself, and in the Vita di Dante Allighieri, by Boccaccio. It was for Beatrice that the poet (with the precocious talent of great men) wrote his first lyric poetry. The affection of Dante was soon guessed at, and for the sake of turning away public attention from Beatrice, he was obliged to feign an attachment to some other lady. It is to be concluded, from passages of Dante, that Beatrice was aware of his attachment, that she in some degree encouraged it, but they saw each other seldom. There is also some reason to believe that he wished, at a later period, to marry her, but the disparity of fortune probably stood in the way. Beatrice was, consequently, married to cavaliere Simon dei Bardi, before the year 1287, because the above testament of the father (dated 15th January, 1287,) said that he leagues, "Bici filie sue et uxori D. Simonis de Bardis," &c. This marriage must have added considerably to the sombre disposition of her ancient lover. When her father had died, in 1289, Dante

saw her, and found her grief excessive, and her health feeble, and he was henceforth harrowed up by the presentiment of her approaching death, which really took place on the 9th of June, 1290. All the rest that we know of Beatrice is, that she was very handsome, possessed of a good and pure heart, and that she was the friend of Vanna, called Primaverra, the adored mistress of Guido Cavalcanti—the man who first patronized Dante. The most striking passages about Beatrice are to be found in Cantos xxx. and xxxi. of Il Purgatorio. (Balbo, Vita di Dante.)

BEATRICE, (Nicholas,) an eminent engraver, known also by the Italianized names of Beatrici and Beatricetti, was born at Lunéville, about 1507. Like many artists of Lorraine, he went to Rome to complete his studies. Admitted under Agostino Veneziano, called De Musis, he worked in the style of that master. It is probable that he returned to Lorraine about 1558, for an engraving, by him, representing the Siege of Thionville by the duke of Guise, is dated in that year. He, however, must have revisited Rome in the following year, when he engraved the Battle of the Amazons, from a bas-relief in marble. The period of his death is not known, but he lived till 1562, the date of his engraving of the Last Judgment. Mr. Bryan considers that his works are inferior to those of Agostino Veneziano, and are more indebted to the subjects he has selected than to the merit of their execution for the estimation in which they are held. He marks his prints B. F., N. B., and N. B. L. F., for Nicolaus Beatricius Lotharingus fecit, and very frequently with his name. Some plates marked with a letter B., on a die, are attributed, but it appears erroneously, to him. His works are numerous; a list is given by M. Heinecken; they are engraved after Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, Parmigiano, Giulio Romano, Titian, and others. (Heinecken. Biog. Univ. Suppl. Bryan's Dict.)

BEATRIX, (St.) the sister of St. Simplicius and St. Faustinus, who suffered martyrdom in 303, during the great persecution of Diocletian. She dragged their bodies from the Tiber, and gave them sepulchre, and for this crime Beatrix, betrayed by a relative, was thrown into prison and strangled. The festival of the three martyrs is celebrated by the Romish church on the 29th of July. (Biog. Univ.)

BEATRIX, countess of Tuscany, daughter of Frederic, duke of Upper Lorraine, and wife of Boniface III., marquis or duke of Tuscany; after the death of whom, in 1052, she continued to govern his vast fiefs as tutress of her children. In 1055 she was arrested by the emperor, because she had married his enemy, Godfrey the Bearded, duke of Lorraine. Two years afterwards she obtained her liberty, and continued to reign conjointly with her daughter, the countess Matilda. She died April 18, 1076. (Biog. Univ.)

BEATRIX, daughter of Renaud, count of Burgundy, married in 1156 the emperor Frederic I., and in 1159 conducted into Italy the army with which he besieged Crema. She died at Spire, in 1185. (Biog. Univ.)

BEATRIX, daughter of Ferdinand, king of Naples and Arragon, is famous in the history of Hungary, as the second wife of Mathias Corvinus, for the intrigues with which she troubled the kingdom. She was married to that king in 1475, and arrived in Hungary the year following. She was remarkable for her love of ostentation, and is said to have contributed much to the progress which the sciences and arts made in Hungary during that period. Her intrigues hindered the king's favourite plan of leaving the crown to his natural son, John Corvinus, and she has even been accused of procuring her husband's death by means of poison. After his death, being disappointed in her hopes of marrying his successor, she went first to Vienna, and then to Italy, where she died in retirement in 1508. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEATSON, (Robert,) author and compiler of some useful and meritorious works, was born at Dysart, in Fifeshire, in 1742; and having, in the previous year, obtained an ensigncy in the army, served during 1757 in the expedition to the coast of France; and having acquired the rank of lieutenant, was present in the attack on Martinique, and at the capture of Guadaloupe. He retired on half pay in 1766. He became barrack-master at Aberdeen, where it is believed he received the degree of LL.D. and devoted himself to literature. He died at Edinburgh, on the 24th of January, 1818. He published, 1. A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland, 1 vol, 8vo, 1786, the third edition of which, in 3 vols, appeared in 1806. This work contains a list of the persons in office from the earliest period, and is more accurate than might have been anticipated. 2. Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, from 1727 to the present time, 3 vols, 8vo, 1790; 2d edition, 6 vols,

1804. 3. View of the Memorable Action of the 27th of July, 1778, 8vo, 1791. 4. Essay on the Comparative Advantages of Vertical and Horizontal Windmills, 8vo, 1798. 5. Chronological Register of both Houses of Parliament, from 1706 to 1807, 3 vols, 8vo, 1807. In addition to these may be mentioned some communications to the Board of Agriculture, of which he was an honorary member.

BEATTIE, (James,) a much-admired poet, and a distinguished moral philosopher, was born at Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire, on the 20th Oct. 1735. He was the youngest of the six children of James Beattie, a farmer and shop-keeper in the village, from whom his son is said to have derived some portion of his love for the Muses. (Bower's Life, 1804, p. 2.) Though the father of the family died when his youngest son was only seven years old, his industrious mother, and clever brother, David, were able to send him to the parish school of Laurencekirk, at that date in some repute, where he soon became known among his schoolfellows by the nick-name of "the poet," from his early fondness for works of fancy. The first important work of the kind which fell in his way was Ogilby's Virgil, lent to him by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, the minister of the place, which he read with the greatest avidity.

In 1749 Beattie became a student in the Marischal college at Aberdeen, where he obtained one of the annual exhibitions called bursaries. Dr. Blackwell, the Greek professor there, encouraged him in his tastes, and was the first person, as Beattie used to say, who gave him reason to believe he possessed any genius. At the close of his first academical year he received as a prize a book thus inscribed: "Jacobo Beattie, in prima classe, ex comitatu Mernensi, post examen publicum librum hunc *αριστευοντι*, præmium dedit T. Blackwell, Aprilis 3, 1750." (Life, by Sir W. Forbes, p. 5.) He also studied philosophy and divinity, the latter with the intention of entering the church, which, however, he soon relinquished, and in 1753, having taken the degree of M.A., he was chosen schoolmaster and parish-clerk of Fordoun, near his native village, where his only society was the family of Mr. Forbes, the clergyman. Here he employed his time chiefly in studying the classics, and in composing and translating various small poetical pieces, which appeared from time to time in the Scots Magazine. After a residence of some years, he became acquainted with lord Gardenstone, (at that period Mr. Garden, sheriff of the county,) and with lord Monboddo, who had a seat in the neighbourhood.

In 1757 Beattie was advised by his friend, the Rev. Mr. Forbes, to become a candidate for the situation of usher in the grammar-school of Aberdeen, but he was unsuccessful. Nevertheless, he so distinguished himself in the examination, that the place was given to him on the next vacancy, in the following year, without competition. "This event," says Sir William Forbes, "humble as the appointment was for a man of his talents and acquired knowledge, yet forms a memorable epoch in his life. It removed him, in fact, from the obscurity in which he had hitherto languished, at a distance from books, with few friends, and with but little of the blessings of congenial society, to a large and populous town, the seat of an university, where he had access to public libraries for study, and opportunities of cultivating the friendship of persons of talent and learning." Two years afterwards, through the interest of the duke of Argyll obtained for him by Mr. Arbuthnot, Beattie was elected professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal college. He now enjoyed the society of men suited to his talents and pursuits, and from the conversation of Reid and Campbell he probably obtained many hints for his Essay on Truth, for both were engaged in the cause advocated by that work, and particularly in exposing the irreligious fallacies of Hume.

In 1761 Beattie put his name to a small volume of poems, consisting chiefly of those already anonymously printed in the Scots Magazine, and dedicated it to the earl of Errol. This collection consisted very much of translations from the classics, especially from Virgil's Pastorals. He paid his first visit to London in 1763, but as he had not yet published those works which afterwards gained him celebrity, his acquaintance was almost limited to that of his publisher. His second work, the Judgment of Paris, was produced in 1765, but without the slightest success; and his lines on the death of Churchill, which next appeared without the author's name, although at first they met with a rapid sale among the numerous enemies of the deceased satirist, were soon entirely forgotten, and were not included in subsequent editions of our author's works. In this year he became acquainted with the poet Gray, whom he reverently admired, through a mutual acquaintance

with the earl of Strathmore; and a friendship was formed between the two poets, which terminated only with the death of Gray, in 1771. Sir William Forbes also was this year added to Beattie's acquaintances. In 1766 a collection of Beattie's poems, from which several of his earlier pieces were excluded, was printed, together with a spirited translation of Addison's Pygmæogeranomachia.

In June, 1767, he married at Aberdeen Miss Mary Dun, daughter of the rector of the grammar-school there, after an attachment of considerable duration. In the same year he began to prepare his Essay on Truth, which, in a letter to Dr. Blackwall, he calls his Essay on the Immutability of Moral Sentiment; and the design of which he declares to be "to overthrow scepticism, and establish conviction in its place—a conviction not in the least favourable to bigotry or prejudice, far less to a persecuting spirit; but such a conviction as produces firmness of mind and stability of principle, in a consistence with moderation, candour, and liberal inquiry." Having completed the work, he entrusted to his friends, Mr. Arbuthnot and Sir William Forbes, the disposal of the manuscript to some bookseller who might be willing to allow the author a certain fixed sum for each edition. This commission they were, however, unable to execute, as no bookseller would agree to print it, except at the cost of the author or his friends; and as they were unwilling to permit the work to fall to the ground, they practised a benevolent fraud upon the author, writing him word that they had disposed of his book, and transmitting to him fifty guineas as the proceeds. Of this sum Beattie speaks in the following terms, in a letter to Sir William Forbes: "The price does really exceed my warmest expectations; nay, I am afraid that it exceeds the real commercial value of the book." The fact was that his two friends employed a bookseller to print the work at their expense. It appeared in May 1770, and excited so much attention, that in less than four years it went through no less than five editions, and it had been translated into several foreign languages. Beattie had intended to write a second part to this essay, but the lamentable state of his health would not allow of so laborious an occupation.

As early as 22d Sept. 1766, Beattie says, in a letter to Dr. Blackwall, that he had commenced "a poem in the style and stanza of Spenser;" but adds, that he was "resolved to write no more poetry with a view to publication, till he saw some dawnings of a poetical taste among the generality of readers." Possibly he judged this time to have arrived in 1771, when he gave to the world the first book of his celebrated poem, The Minstrel; and if the judgment of the public could be measured by the success of the work, the advance in poetical taste was indeed surprising; for in three years four editions had been circulated, and this, too, without any advantage from the name of the author. Beattie confesses, in a letter to the dowager lady Forbes, that he was himself the original of the character of Edwin, at least so far as regarded his ideas and pursuits when young. In this year he again visited London, where he appeared in a far different station from that which he had occupied during his former sojourn in the metropolis. His society was now courted by most of the literary men of the day. Beattie returned to Aberdeen before the end of the year, and in May 1773, after the death of his mother, again came to London, when he was honoured with a very flattering reception from lord North, then prime minister. A memorial in his behalf was presented to the king by lord Dartmouth, through the advice of the archbishop of York, and in consequence a pension of 200*l.* a year was awarded by his majesty to the poet, and he was officially informed of it by lord North on the 20th August.

Beattie became acquainted at this period with Dr. Porteus, afterwards bishop of London, and was presented by lord Dartmouth to the king, by whom he was most graciously received. The university of Oxford, too, showed its sense of his merits as a philosopher, by conferring on him the degree of doctor of laws. On the 24th August he was honoured with a long private interview with the king and queen at Kew palace. Shortly afterwards Sir Joshua Reynolds made a present to the poet of an excellent likeness of him, in which Dr. Beattie is represented as sitting in his doctor's robes, while Truth is introduced in the act of casting down three figures emblematical of Prejudice, Scepticism, and Folly, two of which were intended for Hume and Voltaire, as appears pretty plainly in a letter from Sir Joshua to Beattie in Feb. 1774. In Oct. 1773 the professorship of moral philosophy in the university of Edinburgh was offered to the poet; but he was unwilling, as he says, "to place himself within the reach of those who had been pleased to

let the world know that they did not wish him well;" and accordingly he refused the appointment, in spite of the urgency of his friends. On the 24th July, a letter from Dr. Porteus conveyed to Beattie the offer from Dr. Thomas, bishop of Winchester, of a living in Hampshire, worth nearly 500*l.* a year. To this proposal Beattie answered, that if he were to become a clergyman, the church of England would certainly be his choice; but that if he were now to accept preferment in the church, he might give the world some ground to believe that his love of truth was not quite so ardent or so pure as he had pretended.

The following year saw the publication of the second book of the Minstrel, and its success was equal to that of the former. In 1775 Beattie revisited London, and in 1776 published, by a subscription containing nearly five hundred names, a new edition of his Essay on Truth, with three other essays in the same volume—On Poetry and Music, On Laughter and Ludicrous Composition, and On the Utility of Classical Learning. A new edition of The Minstrel appeared in 1777, and to it were added all the other verses of which Beattie was willing to be considered the author. At the end of 1778, or in the beginning of the following year, he printed, but did not publish, A Letter to Dr. Blair on the Improvement of Psalmody in Scotland. In 1779 followed A List of Scotticisms, for the use of his pupils; and in 1780 he contributed some numbers of the Mirror on the subject of Dreaming. The next year he returned to London, and brought with him his eldest son, James Hay Beattie, a youth of great promise, the loss of whom in 1790 materially hastened the decline of his father's constitution, already weakened by another melancholy cause, the insanity of his wife, who, only a few years after her marriage, had given signs of the growing malady in strange outbreaks of folly, which the example of her mother, from whom she inherited the calamity, enabled her friends but too truly to interpret. She was eventually separated from the society of her husband and family; and under the oppression of the melancholy into which Beattie was plunged by this misfortune, he sought relief in the society of Dr. Porteus, then bishop of Chester, at his residence near Maidstone, and of other friends in the metropolis and its neighbourhood. In this state of mind he prepared for the press a religious work upon the Evidences of the Christian Religion, which he published in 1786.

Before his next visit to London, in the summer of the following year, Beattie had received a testimony of admiration from another quarter, the distance of which from the scene of his labours much enhanced the value of the compliment. Benjamin Rush, professor of chemistry and medicine in the college of Philadelphia, who had attended the lectures on medicine at Edinburgh before the American war, obtained for him admission into the American Philosophical Society, and in a highly gratifying letter transmitted him a certificate of the honour, signed by the president, Dr. Franklin. Beattie subsequently proceeded to Windsor, where he was most kindly received by his majesty, and then to the seats of Dr. Porteus and Mrs. Montagu, from whence, however, he was soon compelled to return to the metropolis by the illness of his son James, of whom mention has been already made, and who died on the 19th Nov. 1790. "He was," says his perhaps somewhat partial father, "a most attentive observer of life and manners; a master of classical learning; and he possessed an exuberance of wit and humour, a force of understanding, and a correctness and delicacy of taste, beyond any other person of his age I have ever known."

During this year appeared the first volume of Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, and he wrote for the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper entitled, Remarks on some Passages of the Sixth Book of the Æneid. He also edited a new edition of Addison's periodical papers, to which he added his Evidences of the Christian Religion. Dr. Porteus had now become bishop of London; and in 1791 Beattie paid a visit to him at Fulham palace, accompanied by his remaining son, Montagu, so named after the poet's friend, Mrs. Montagu, to whose residence at Sandleford, in Berkshire, they proceeded after an excursion to Bath. In 1793 Beattie received another severe blow in the death of his sister, Mrs. Valentine; and the effect upon his health was such that he was unable for a time to continue the duties of his professorship in the Marischal college. The second volume of the Elements of Moral Science appeared in this year. The Essays and Fragments of Prose and Verse, by his deceased son, James Hay Beattie, which were edited by the poet in the following year, contained evidence of the talents and attainments of the author, but hardly

justified his affectionate father in printing them otherwise than for private circulation, in the form in which they at first appeared. Scarcely had he paid this tribute to the memory of his eldest son, when the younger was suddenly snatched away from him by a fever of only a few days' duration. This event occurred on the 14th March, 1796. His spirit, broken by repeated family misfortunes, had no strength to sustain this additional weight. For some days Dr. Beattie's intellects were impaired, and his memory obscured. "I fear," says he, in a letter to Dr. Laing, "my reason is a little disordered, for I have sometimes thought of late, especially in a morning, that Montagu is not dead, though I seem to have a remembrance of a dream that he is." From this time Beattie may be said to have retired from the world; and although his old friends were still dear, he had little or no intercourse with the greater number of them. His books continued to afford employment for his mind; but from the study of music, which he had formerly pursued, and which would, no doubt, have proved an inestimable comfort to his solitary hours, he was debarred by the melancholy recollections of his sons which it recalled, both of whom had been in the habit of joining with him in the pursuit. In April 1799, he suffered a stroke of the palsy, a repetition of which on the 5th Oct. 1802 deprived him of the use of his limbs; and death finally ended his sufferings in the sixty-eighth year of his age, on the 18th August, 1803. He was buried beside his two sons, in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen.

"In person," says the Rev. Mr. Dyce, in his excellent memoir prefixed to the Aldine edition of Beattie's poems, "he was of the middle size; of a broad square make, which seemed to indicate a more robust constitution than he really possessed. In his gait there was something of a slouch. During his latter years he grew corpulent and unwieldy; but a few months before his death his bulk was greatly diminished. His features were very regular; his complexion somewhat dark. His eyes were black and brilliant, full of tender and melancholy expression, and in the course of conversation with his friends, became extremely animated."

BEAU, (Jean Baptiste le,) a learned Jesuit, was born in 1602, in the county of Avignon, and died at Montpelier, on the 26th of July, 1670. He wrote several dissertations, which Grævius has inserted in his Roman Antiquities: 1st, A Latin Dissertation on the Stratagems employed in their Wars by the Gauls and the French, Francfort, 1661; and, 2dly, The Lives of François d'Estaing, Bishop of Rhodes; of Barthelemy; of Alphonse Torribius; and of some of the Martyrs.

BEAU, (Charles le,) professor of rhetoric at the college of the Grassins, and afterwards at the Royal College, secretary to the duke of Orleans, perpetual secretary and pensioner of the Academy of Inscriptions, was born at Paris, on the 15th of October, 1701, and died on the 13th of March, 1778, leaving a most excellent character for probity and benevolence. He seems to have paid particular attention to the study of antiquity, and to have furnished to the Memoirs of the Academy many learned dissertations on medals; on the Roman legion; on their tactics; and not less than thirty-four historical elogies on the character and works of the deceased academicians. But the work which established his reputation was the Histoire du Bas Empire, in 22 vols, 12mo, in continuation of the Histoire des Empereurs, by Crevier, in which he showed immense research and sound criticism, in conciliating the perpetual contradictions of the different writers, and supplying their deficiency, so as to form a regular history from a mass of unconnected facts and gratuitous assertions. There is also a collection of his Latin works, published by Thyerriat, Paris, 1782, 4 vols, 8vo.

BEAU, (Jean Louis le,1721—1766,) a younger brother of the preceding; his successor to the professorship of rhetoric at the college des Grassins, and like him a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Gave an edition of Homer in Greek and Latin, in 2 vols, 1746; and of the Orations of Cicero, in 3 vols, in 1750, both with learned notes. He is also the author of a discourse, in which, after having shown that poverty is hurtful to literary people, and the dangers to which they are exposed by riches, he concludes that a state of happy mediocrity is the only one which suits them.

BEAU, (Pierre Adrian le,) a French engraver, born at Paris in 1744. He engraved, after various masters, both portraits and subjects. Amongst his portraits are Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans. (Bryan's Dict.)

BEAUBREUIL, (Jean de,) a minor French poet of the sixteenth century, of whom little more is known than that he was an advocate of Limoges, and that he

studied in Italy under Muretus. He composed a tragedy entitled Atilie, printed at Limoges in 1582. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUBRUN, improperly written BOBRUN, the name of three painters.

1. and 2. *Henry* and *Charles*, born at Amboise, who worked together as portrait painters. Henry died an academician, at Paris, in 1677. There are portraits by them of Maria Theresa, Infanta of Spain, Queen of France, large oval, engraved by N. Poilly; a portrait of Marie Jeanne Baptiste de Savoye, large oval, engraved by Van Schuppen, 1666; a portrait of Anne Marie d'Orleans, Duchess of Nemours, engraved by Nanteuil; and others, dated 1654, 1657, 1661, and 1662. (Heinecken, Dict. des Art.)

3. *Louis*, also of Amboise, and a painter of portraits, who lived at Paris about 1640. (*Id.*)

BEAUCAIRE DE PEGUILLON, (François, 1514—1591,) a French ecclesiastic, warmly attached to cardinal Charles de Lorraine, who resigned in his favour the bishopric of Metz. He was a very active member of the council of Trent, and was busy in the religious troubles of the time. He resigned his bishopric in 1568, and retired to the castle of Creste, his birthplace, where he spent his time in study till his death. He composed in his retreat a history of his own time, which was published in 1625, under the title, Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria, fol. Lyon. He also wrote a discourse on the battle of Dreux, 4to, Brescia, 1563, reprinted more than once, and a treatise De Infantium in Matrum Uteris Sanctificatione, 8vo, Par. 1565, 1567. Some of his Latin verses are printed in the Deliciæ Poetarum Gallorum. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUCHAMP, (Richard,) doctor of laws and bishop of Hereford, was advanced to the see of Salisbury by papal bull, dated 14th August, 1450. He appears to have obtained the personal friendship of his monarch, and was successively promoted to various stations of honour and profit. In 1458 he was appointed ambassador to the duchess of Burgundy, to settle a treaty of marriage between the king's sister, Margaret, and Charles, duke of Burgundy. Subsequently he agreed to a treaty of free intercourse between Burgundy and England. In 1771 he was one of the conservators of the truce with the duke of Burgundy, and on other occasions he was employed in other diplomatic and civil capacities. Edward IV. installed him dean of Winchester in 1477, and afterwards conferred on him, for life, the office of chancellor of the order of the garter. Thus attached to the person of the king and to the royal palace of Windsor, he was appointed "master and superior of the works of St. George's chapel," which was then building, and on which the sum of 6,572*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* was expended during the last four years of Edward IV. and the first of Richard III. The variety of such secular employments, conferred on an ecclesiastic, will not be deemed extraordinary, when we consider that education in all branches of knowledge, as well as divinity, was almost wholly confined to the clergy, and that few persons out of that privileged class had the attainments which qualified them for any important occupation, requiring a refined and well-informed mind. We find that Beauchamp built the great hall of his episcopal palace, and also erected a handsome chantry chapel on the south side of the Lady chapel in his cathedral, to serve at once as his tomb and monument; and he was interred therein when he died, about 1481. (Britton's Salisbury Cathedral.)

BEAUCHAMP, (Alphonse de,) a writer who has made, or at least occasioned, a great deal of noise in France. Born at Monaco, in 1767, he studied at Paris, and entered the Sardinian military service. But when the wars of the revolution broke out, he tendered his resignation, as he did not like to fight against France. The Sardinian government, aware of his sentiments, imprisoned him for several years. Being at last released, he entered the French service, and composed, with the aid of the Archives of the Ministère de la Police, (where he held an office,) the Histoire de la Guerre de la Vendée. He lost his office, and was subsequently exiled to Rheims, in 1809, but afterwards again employed. After 1814 he occupied himself exclusively with book-making, and began a whole series of libellous attacks, or imputations. The list of his works is very numerous, as well as his articles in the Gazette de France, &c. He was also the first who formed the plan, and afterwards greatly assisted in the execution, of the Table Alphabétique et Analytique du Moniteur. His principal works are, Le Faux Dauphin, Paris, 1803, 12mo; Campagne du Marechal Souvarow en Italie; Histoire de la Guerre de la Vendée et des Chouans, of which there are four editions; Histoire de la Conquête et des Révolutions du Peru, *ibid.* 1807, 8vo; Histoire du Brézil, *ibid.* 1815, 8vo. The Mémoires du Prince

de Canino have been also attributed to him; and it was on account of some passages in his later works, for which Beauchamp was either condemned, or suspected of writing libels. (Biog. Univ. Suppl. Biogr. des Hom. v. iv. par Arnauld, &c.)

BEAUCHAMP, (the marquis Charles Gregoire de, 1731—1817,) was born of an ancient family in Poitou, and was appointed, when young, cornet in a regiment of cavalry, and acted in that capacity at the battle of Rosbach, where he received fourteen wounds, but nevertheless retained his colours. This exploit gained for him the cross of St. Louis, and he rose gradually to the rank of maréchal-de-camp. Appointed deputy to the states-general in 1789, he manifested, from the commencement, in that assembly, the most decided opposition to revolutionary innovations. His estates in Liege having been seized, he was driven into exile, but was permitted to return in 1802.

BEAUCHAMP, (Joseph,) a French astronomer, the pupil of Lalande, born at Vesoul in 1752. He had embraced the ecclesiastic order in 1767, and in 1781 went to Bagdad as grand vicar of his uncle Mizoudot, the French bishop and consul at that place. While there he made many astronomical and other observations, and contributed much to the knowledge of the geography and antiquities of the neighbourhood. He returned to France in 1790. In 1795 he was named consul at Mascat in Arabia, and in his way thither visited Constantinople and the Black Sea. Before he reached his destination, he was called to Egypt by Bonaparte. He was subsequently sent thence on a mission to Constantinople, but his ship was taken in its passage by an English ship, and he was imprisoned by the Turks as a spy. He was set at liberty in 1801, but, overcome by grief at his imprisonment, and by the rigour he had had to undergo, he died at Nice in the November of the same year. His writings were chiefly printed in the Mémoires de l'Institut de Caire, and in the Journal des Savants. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUCHAMPS, (Pierre François Godart de, 1689—1761,) a French dramatic and miscellaneous author, who produced, in 1721, La Soubrette, a comedy, which met with success; and in the space of ten years, he successively gave, Le Jaloux, Arlequin Amoureux par Enchantement; Le Portrait; Le Parvenu, ou le Mariage rompu; Les Effêts du Dépit; Les Amants réunis; Le Bracelet; La Mère Rivale; and La Fausse Inconstance. These various pieces, though popular when produced, are but of mediocre merit, and have sunk into oblivion. Beauchamps published, in 1735, his Recherches sur les Théâtres de France, 4to, Paris, and in 3 vols, 8vo. He also wrote several romances and poems, some of which are defaced by much grossness. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUCHATEAU, (François Mathieu Chastelet de, born 1645,) a child who created much interest in the middle of the seventeenth century by his precocious talents. At the age of seven years he spoke several languages, had made himself master of much general knowledge, and wrote verse with great facility. He left Paris, and visited England, where he attracted the attention of Cromwell. He next set out with a missionary to Persia, and we hear nothing of him afterwards. He published a volume of poems, entitled La Lyre du Jeune Apollon, ou la Muse Naissante du petit de Beauchâteau, 4to, 1657, 1659. His brother,

Hippolyte Chastelet de Beauchâteau, was also remarkable for considerable natural talent. He was first an ecclesiastic of the Romish church, but his restless ambition caused him to visit England, where he for a time took the name of Lusancy, and in 1675 he embraced the protestant religion, and pleased the king by his preaching. A Jesuit having attempted to reconvert him, and having endeavoured to effect this by force, Beauchâteau was looked upon as a martyr, and gained great reputation, and received the degree of M.A. at Oxford. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUCHENE, (Edmonde Pierre Chanvot de, 1748—1824,) a French physician, who at first distinguished himself as a warm advocate of the revolution, but his zeal soon became cooled, and he suffered some months' imprisonment for his disapprobation of the execution of Louis XVI. He afterwards held some medical situations under the empire and the restoration. He wrote in several of the journals, and published a few medical treatises. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUCHESNE, (— de Gauin,) a captain of the French navy, who was appointed, in 1698, commander of an expedition, which sailed from Rochelle for the South Seas. On the 6th of June, 1699, he landed at Esperlans Bay, in Terra del Fuego, and on the 24th, entered the straits of Magellan. He named several points therein, some of which were known before. He also took possession of a large island in the name of the French king, and named it Isle de

Louis le Grand, and even laid the foundation of a settlement there. Passing the straits, and proceeding along the coast of Chili, his ships were taken for buccaneers, and the Spaniards killed some of his people. At Arica he found a settlement of Frenchmen, (probably old Filibustiers,) and sold goods to the amount of 50,000 crowns. He went subsequently to the Gallopagos, and shaping his homeward course round Cape Horn, discovered, on the 19th of January, 1701, Isle Beauchesne (52° 50′ south lat., 60 leagues east of Terra del Fuego). He returned, in August, 1701, to Rochelle. (Wood's Cruizing Voyage, London, 1718. Navigation aux Terres Australes. Noticia de los Expediciones al Magelhanes. Burney.)

BEAUCLAIR, (P. L. de,) a French writer, born in the Isle of France, and died at Darmstadt in 1804. He published several works, now of little importance; the titles of which are given in the Biog. Univ.

BEAUCLERC, (Lady? Diana,) an able English paintress, at the end of the last century. She made the drawings to the splendid edition of Spenser's translation of Leonore. Meusel calls her, erroneously, Diana Beaudere. (Nagler.)

BEAUCLERCK, (Lord Aubrey,) a captain in the British navy—a brave and meritorious officer, slain in battle. He was the eighth and youngest son of the first duke of St. Albans* and Lady Diana Vere. Having, as well as his elder brother,† entered the navy at an early age, and passed regularly through the several subordinate stations, he procured his post-rank on the 1st of April, 1731; and on the same day was appointed captain of the *Ludlow Castle*. We meet with no subsequent information relative to his intermediate commands, or any mention made of him, till some short time after the rupture had taken place between England and Spain, in 1739, at which period he was employed as captain of the *Weymouth*, but was immediately removed to a vessel of a higher rate, and appointed to the *Prince Frederick*, of seventy guns. At the end of the following year, he was sent out, under the orders of Sir Chaloner Ogle (see the name),‡ to reinforce the

* Natural son of Charles the Second, by the far-famed Eleanor Gwin.

† The lord Vere Beauclerck. History is totally silent upon the subject of the services afloat of this fortunate officer; still it would seem he attained the rank of admiral of the blue, and in 1750 was created a peer of Great Britain, by the style and title of lord Vere, of Hamworth, in the county of Middlesex. He also filled, for a considerable time, the office of a lord commissioner of the Admiralty.

‡ The mulish and unmeaning obstinacy on the part of the officers of a foreign force pertaining to a nation then at peace with all the world, would seem to have betrayed a portion of this squadron, when detached in chase, into an open act of hostility, involving a serious infraction of neutrality. As a case of collison between vessels of war, bound to preserve the pacific relations then existing between two powerful maritime nations, this instance presents, in every particular, a striking resemblance to that in which commodore Barnet, in the year following, became involved with a French force, under the orders of the Chevalier de Caylis. And here we may take occasion to acquaint the inquiring reader in search of information upon such subjects, that since the publication of our brief memoir of commodore Barnet, which appears in vol. iii. page 198, we have discovered a copy of that officer's official letter addressed to admiral Haddock, detailing every particular of this "untoward event." The commodore's letter will be found in vol. iii. page 31, of Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs.

The particulars relating to lord Beauclerck's collision with four French vessels of war, are as follow: '. . . . Rear-admiral Ogle sailed on the 27th December, 1740, to St. Christopher's, the place of rendezvous for his fleet; here he picked up some straggling transports, and the next day the whole fleet sailed for Jamaica. A few days afterwards, being near the west end of the island of Hispaniola, they descried four large ships, on which the admiral made the signal for the *Prince Frederick*, *Orford*, *Lion*, *Weymouth*, *Augusta*, and another ship of the line, to give them chase. At four in the afternoon the four ships hoisted French colours, but did not shorten sail, so that it was ten o'clock at night before the British ships came up with them. The *Prince Frederick* being the headmost, hailed one of the ships in English, and then in French; but not deigning to return an answer, lord Aubrey Beauclerk ordered a shot to be fired at them, and soon after another. On firing the second shot, the French ship in an instant opened all her ports, and poured a complete broadside into the *Prince Frederick*, which she immediately returned. The *Orford* soon after came up; and both ships engaged the *four* French ones for near an hour and a half. There being but little wind, it was some time before the other ships could share in the action; but the *Weymouth* having got up just as the *Orford's* maintopmast was shot away, she immediately joined in it. Captain Knowles (captain of the *Weymouth*), went on board the *Prince Frederick*, and advised lord Aubrey to make the signal to desist, being certain they were French ships of war. This was accordingly done; but the French continuing to fire afterwards, the action was renewed for half an hour more, when both parties gave over firing by consent. As soon as it was day, lord Beauclerk being the senior officer, made a signal for all the other captains to come on board his ship; and having asked their advice what was proper to be done, they (the captains) were of opinion, that an officer should be sent on board the enemy, to know for certain what they were. Accordingly lord Aubrey sent an officer on board the commandant, who having ascertained that they were French, asked 'why they did not answer when they were hailed?' 'They (the French officers) pretended that they did answer, and would complain of the usage they had received.'

"On board the *Prince Frederick* there were four men killed, and nine wounded. On board the *Orford*, seven men killed, and nine wounded. On board the *Weymouth*, two men were killed. The other ships did not sustain any loss; but the *Prince Frederick* and *Orford* were much damaged in their masts, yards, and rigging. The French ships appeared very much shattered; and their commodore, on being hailed by lord Augustus Fitzroy, expressing a hope that few of his men 'had been killed,' he replied, 'but too many.' Our ships proceeded to rejoin Sir Charles Ogle, who, with his fleet,

expedition destined to attack the Spanish settlement of *New Carthagena* (*Carthagena la Nevva.*)

In the memoir of Admiral Vernon, we shall enter fully into the particulars of the daring and desperate courage displayed by the several sea officers employed upon this service; a service which, from the first successes of the assailants, promised a result so totally different from that which compelled the gallant and intrepid chief to withdraw his forces without accomplishing to the full the object for which this memorable expedition was purposely despatched.

The part taken by lord Aubrey, as captain of the *Prince Frederick*, is spoken of by all authorities in terms of the highest praise. Smollett the historian,* who on this occasion served in the capacity of surgeon's-mate in one of the ships of the line stationed to cannonade the Castle of Bocca-Chica, makes honourable mention of his lordship. His cool and noble bearing in battle, together with his unshaken resolve to sustain to the last the galling station which had been assigned to his ship,† won for him the admiration of the commander-in-chief, who, witnessing the shattered state of the *Prince Frederick*, was compelled to recall her from her perilous post. But upon renewing the attack on the following day, his lordship unfortunately fell, mortally wounded. As he was giving his orders upon the quarter-deck, both his legs were shot off; but such was his noble and chivalrous spirit, that he would not suffer his mangled remains to be removed and borne below, until he had imposed upon the first lieutenant the strictest injunctions, "*to fight the ship to the last extremity.*" Soon after this he gave some directions about his private affairs, and then resigned his soul with the dignity of a hero and a Christian. Thus was he taken off, in the thirty-first year of his age; a brave and able commander, of superior fortitude and clemency; amiable in his person, steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour, and benevolence. (Smollett, Campbell, Charnock, and Hervey.)

arrived at Jamaica the 7th January, 1741."—*Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs*, vol. i. page 70.

* See Memoir—Admiral KNOWLES.

† The *Prince Frederick* formed one of commodore Lestock's squadron, stationed to attack the sea front of the castle of Bocca-Chica, the most formidable of all the defences the Spaniards possessed, the fort of St Layar, which was the citadel of Carthagena, excepted. See LESTOCK.

A neat monument is erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription, said to be written by the celebrated Dr. Young:—

"Whilst Britain boasts her empire o'er the deep,
This marble shall compel the brave to weep;
As men, as Britons, and as soldiers mourn,
'Tis dauntless, loyal, virtuous Beauclerck's urn:
Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great,
And ripe his worth, though immature his fate.
Each tender grace that joy and love inspires,
Living he mingled with his martial fires;
Dying, he bade Britannia's thunder roar,
And Spain still felt him when he breath'd no more."

Lord Aubrey was married to the daughter of Sir Henry Newton, knt., and widow of Col. Francis Alexander. His lordship had no issue.

BEAUCOUSIN, (Christophe Jean François, 1751—1798,) a French advocate, remarkable for his researches in Bibliography and Literary History. All his works remain in manuscript. He was on the point of committing some of these to the press, when his fortune was ruined by the breaking out of the French revolution. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUDOUX, (Robert,) an artist, native of Brussels. He worked almost entirely with the graver, and his style resembles that of De Ghyen. Among others, by this engraver, are some of the large plates which were published in a book entitled Académie de l'Espée de Girard Thibault d'Anvers, 1628. (Strutt's Dict. of Eng.)

BEAUFILS, (Guillaume, 1674—1757,) a French Jesuit, who published a volume of Oraisons Funèbres; lives of Madames de Lestonac and de Chantal, both founders of new orders of nuns; and Lettres on the government of religious houses. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUFORT, (Henry,) cardinal, and bishop of Winchester. Beaufort is the name of a castle in France, where, it is understood, were born several children to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, son of king Edward the Third, by his mistress, Catherine Swinford, who afterwards became his wife, and the children were legitimatized by Act of Parliament. It was on descent from this family that the hereditary pretensions to the crown of England of Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry the Seventh, were founded, his mother being the heiress of the eldest of the Beauforts. Henry the cardinal was one of the younger children, and being intended for the church, studied in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and also applied himself to the civil and canon law at Aix-la-Chapelle. At a very early age he was advanced to the

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prelacy, being made bishop of Lincoln in 1397, by an arbitrary act, his predecessor, John Bokingham, being compelled to retire from the see to make way for him. Beaufort was bishop of Lincoln for seven years, during which time, namely, in 1399, he was for one year chancellor of the university of Oxford. In 1404, during the reign of his brother, Henry the Fourth, he was appointed to the high office of lord-chancellor, and in the next year he succeeded William of Wickham as bishop of Winchester. From this time we find him prominent in all public affairs. He was one of the ambassadors, in 1414, to demand in marriage for Henry the Fifth the daughter of the king of France; in 1417 he visited the Holy Land, and was present, on his return, at the council of Constance. In 1421 he was one of the godfathers of king Henry the Sixth; and on the death of Henry the Fifth he was named one of the guardians of the young king who succeeded. But there were great jealousies between him and Humphry, duke of Gloucester, the protector, which Humphry was one of the sons of king Henry the Fourth. The particular details of these long disputes belong to the general history of the realm. In 1427 he was nominated cardinal by pope Martin V., and in 1428 appeared in England in the character of the pope's legate; and in 1429 he was employed by the pope in the affairs of Bohemia, where a strong disposition was manifested to throw off the papal authority. In 1430 he placed the crown on the head of king Henry the Sixth, in the church of Notre Dame at Paris. He was employed at this period in various diplomatic affairs in France and Flanders; but the duke of Gloucester was intriguing at home against him, and even proceeded so far as to meditate the depriving him of his bishopric. The history of the cardinal from this time becomes little more than the history of his struggle with the duke of Gloucester, who finally was put to death at Bury St. Edmund's, in May 1447. The cardinal survived him not more than a month. The public feeling was in favour of the duke and against the cardinal, and is in this instance, as in many others, reflected in the drama of Shakespeare. The loss of these two uncles was very unfortunate for the feeble prince, Henry the Sixth, who had lost his two other uncles, the dukes of Clarence and Bedford, some time before, as it made easy way for the advancement of the pretensions of the house of York to the throne. He was interred in the cathedral church of Winchester.

BEAUFORT, (Margaret,) countess of Richmond and Derby, was the daughter and heiress of John Beaufort, grandson of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, third son of Edward III. This royal descent, however, was not strictly legitimate, as it has been shown in the preceding article. She was born in 1441, and was three times married: first, to Edmund Tudor, half-brother to Henry VI., created duke of Richmond, by whom she had one son, king Henry VII.; secondly, to Sir Henry Stafford, of the Buckingham family; thirdly, to lord Stanley, created afterwards earl of Derby. By these two last marriages she had no children. In 1504, becoming a widow for the third time, she made a vow of chastity, which, considering her age, sixty-three, was rather ridiculous; and died in 1509, three months after the death of her only son, Henry VII.

The character of the countess of Derby has been much, and perhaps justly, extolled by the historian as pious and generous, and she employed her great riches to charitable uses, and the advancement of religion, in which she was perfectly sincere. The university of Cambridge owes to her bounty the foundation of Christ college, and the project and endowment of that of St. John, which was, however, chartered in 1511, although the greater part of its revenues, which consisted of her estates, were afterwards taken away by her nephew, Henry VIII. She likewise established a professorship of divinity in Oxford, as well as Cambridge, the holders of which are known by the name of Lady Margaret professors, with the salary of twenty marks, which has been since much augmented, and a public preacher at Cambridge, with the salary of 10*l.*, whose duty consists in delivering a Latin sermon yearly.

Walpole, in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, mentions the countess of Derby as the writer of the Mirroure of Golde to the Sinful Soul, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1322, translated from a French translation of the Speculum Aureum Peccatorum; and secondly, a translation of the 4th book of Dr. Gerson's Treatise on the Imitation and Life of our most Merciful Saviour Christ.

BEAUFORT, (Dom Eustache de,) born in 1635, abbot of Sept-Fonts, in France, from 1654 to 1709, when he died. Descended from a rich and noble family, during the first years of his

abbacy he was distinguished only by the irregularities of his life; but in 1663, he was converted to more serious ideas, and became celebrated in the ecclesiastical history of France for his vigorous efforts to reform the celebrated monastery over which he presided. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUFORT - THORIGNY, (Jean Baptiste, 1761—1825,) an eminent French general. In spite of his own assertions in after life that he was actuated by royalist principles, and risked his life in the service of the crown at the beginning of the revolution, we find him in 1792 officer of a revolutionary regiment, with which he made the campaign of Belgium, where he distinguished himself, as well as in the war of La Vendée. He does not, however, appear to have been much distinguished afterwards, except by his own vain boasts. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUFORT, (Louis de.) We know but little of this eminent scholar, who lived during the eighteenth century, and that little is very unsatisfactory. We know that his parents were natives of France, settled in Germany or Holland; we know that, for a time, he was tutor to the young prince of Hesse Homburg; that he was a member of the Royal Society of London; and that he died at Maestricht in 1795, after having published several interesting works. His first essay was a dissertation, Sur l'Incertitude des Cinq premier Siècles de l'Histoire Romaine, published in 1738 and 1750, 8vo. In this work, Beaufort showed himself one of the first modern writers who applied critical investigation to the account we have of the first five centuries of the Roman republic. He proved that neither Livy nor Dionysius Halicarnassus could be depended upon in what they related during the early period of Rome; that it required a great deal of discrimination and criticism to separate facts from fable. As a proof of this assertion, he maintained that Porsenna really conquered Rome after the expulsion of the Tarquins; a proposition which Niebuhr approves, remarking, that "the critical examination of this war is the most successful part of this remarkable little work." 2. Histoire de Germanicus, 1741, 12mo, dedicated to the landgrave of Hesse Homburg. 3. Histoire de la République Romaine, ou Plan Général de l'Ancien Gouvernement de Rome, La Haye, 1766, 2 vols, 4to. This learned work, though unfinished, met with great approbation, and held its ground as one of the best, if not the very best, which had been published on the Roman republic, previous to Niebuhr. In it, Beaufort treats systematically of the institution of that celebrated republic; of the three orders of the state—the senate, the populus, the plebs; of their respective power; of the manner in which they were distributed; of the different magistrates; and the share which each of them had in the administration of government; of the laws, tribunals, and religion; of the prerogatives of a Roman citizen; of the different jura, or conditions of the slaves, allies, and subjects to the Roman power; of the revenues of the republic; of the mode of administering them, &c. It is written in a pleasing and elegant style.

BEAUFORT D'HAUTPOUL, (Edward Comte, afterwards marquis de, 1782—1831,) the son of the comte de Beaufort, who perished in the unfortunate affair of Quiberon, and of Mme. d'Hautpoul, known in the literary world by her romances and very remarkable poetry. He became colonel of engineers, and went through the campaign with the army of Italy, in which he distinguished himself in many engagements, and received a wound in a night attack. He afterwards became captain of general Malitor's division, and was frequently pointed out in the bulletins as deserving of distinction for his brilliant actions. During the time he was employed in Portugal he was constantly found at the point of danger; received a fresh wound before Almeida; and had his horse killed under him at the battle of Busaco. After the abdication of Napoleon he quitted the army, and, in consequence of his acquaintance with the different branches of the administration was admitted into the Royal Academy of Sciences. Independently of several articles which he contributed to the journals, he published, 1. Eloge du Prince de Condé. 2. Observations sur l'Exposé des Motifs des Projets de Lois presentés le 8 Avril, 1822, pour l'Achèvement et la Construction de divers Canaux. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUFORT, (Henri Ernest Grout, Chevalier de, 1798—1825,) a French officer, entered the military marine at the age of fourteen, and during the first years of his service he navigated in the Levant, where his taste for the science of geography began to develope itself. But being from his youth of a most observing turn of mind, he formed the gigantic project of entirely exploring Africa, and studied in France the Arabian language, botany, zoology, natural

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philosophy, and chemistry. In 1823 he quitted France, and towards the end of January, 1824, was on his way to Gambia. His first voyage confirmed him in the opinion of Mungo Park, that the rapid river, Falchmé, was navigable a considerable distance from the sea. Another excursion led him, in February 1825, into the country of Kasso, to the cataracts of Felvu and Gavina, unknown to Europeans. With unceasing perseverance and undaunted courage he explored Bambouk, and science is indebted to him for some precious specimens of the gold mines of this rich country. While hesitating between the project of returning to Saint Louis or of exploring further into Senegal, he was arrested in his career of glory by brain fever.

BEAUFORT, (François, duc de.) See VENDOME.

BEAUFRANCHET - D'AYAT, (the comte Louis Charles Antoine de, 1757—1812,) a French general, said to have been a natural son of Louis XV. He was almost the only officer of the regiment of Berri who joined the revolution. He signalized himself in the campaigns of Flanders and La Vendée, and attained the rank of mareschal-de-camp, but was degraded as a noble in 1794. He held offices under Napoleon, and was in 1805 elected a member of the legislative body. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUGEARD, (Jean Simon Ferreol, 1754—1828,) an advocate of Marseilles, who was the author of several slight works of imagination, and the editor of the journal published in that town during the revolution. He was denounced as a royalist in 1797, and transported to America, from whence he returned after the amnesty in 1800. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUGEARD was also the name of a violent revolutionist, born about 1760, to whom one or two political pamphlets have been ascribed. In 1816, he was banished as one of the regicides. He died in 1832, in his native town of Vitré. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUGENDRE, (Antoine, 1628—1708,) a French Benedictine, who edited the works of Hildebert and Marbodus, published in the same year in which he died. He had previously published the Vie de Messire Benigne Joly, 8vo, 1700. Beaugendre was dean and librarian of the abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUHARNAIS, or BEAUHARNOIS, an ancient French family, which has become latterly connected with royalty, and raised to viceregal rank.

BEAUHARNAIS, (the comtesse Fanny de, 1738—1813,) a woman celebrated for her wit, her munificence, and her association with literary contemporaries. Her taste for literature was displayed at an early age, and when ten years old she composed verses, but the nun who had the charge of her education having discovered her manuscript, threw it into the fire. This proceeding, however, did not in the least check her desire to become an author, but caused her to use the greatest precaution in preventing the efforts of her precocious muse from being observed. Married in 1753 to the comte de Beauharnais, she found her sole amusement in the cultivation of literature; and enjoying a considerable fortune, she wished, after the example of Madame Geoffrin, to form a society of men who should owe to her their reputation, and sometimes their existence, as literary men and great wits; and she received into her society Mably, Bitaubé, and Dussaulx. Madame de Beauharnais, in 1787, wished that her comedy La Fausse Inconstance should be represented at the Théâtre Français. The name of the author having been known beforehand, all her enemies assembled, and the piece, the first two acts of which were scarcely heard, terminated amidst hisses. This affront caused her to retire from Paris and pass some time in Poitou; and at the period in which this province was distracted by civil war, she returned to Paris, where, denounced by secret enemies, she was arrested in 1793, and confined at the Sainte Pelagie. Being aunt to Madame Bonaparte, and godmother to Hortense, she found in the friendship of these ladies ample compensation for the losses which she experienced during the revolution. Among her works are L'Amour Maternel, a poem, Paris, 1773, 8vo; Lettres de Stéphanie, ou l'Héroisme des Sentiments, an historical romance, Paris, 1778; L'Aveugle par Amour, Paris, 1781; La Fausse Inconstance, ou le Triomphe de l'Honnêteté, a comedy in five acts, and in prose, Paris, 1787. L'Ile de la Félicité, ou Anaxis et Théone, a philosophical poem, in three cantos, Paris, 1801. La Cyn-Achantide, ou le Voyage de Zizi et d'Azor, a poem, in five books, Paris, 1811. Her latter days were dedicated to the pursuit of letters, and she died at Paris, regretted by all who had known her, and beloved for her benevolence and sweetness of temper.

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BEAUHARNAIS, (François, marquis de,) chief of the present branch of that name, born at La Rochelle on the 12th August, 1756. Being elected to the states-general and the national assembly, he objected once to a certain amendment by the words, "Il n'y a point d'amendement avec l'honneur." He sided always with the côté droite, assisted an intended escape of the king, followed the royal princes into exile, and thence wrote a memorable letter to the convention, deprecating the enormity of the execution of Louis XIV. When his sister-in-law (Josephine) had married Bonaparte, he sent through her a letter to the first consul, stating that "he had but one way of glory before him, viz. to restore the throne to the Bourbons." Such sentiments kept him long aloof from Bonaparte, until he accepted embassies at the courts of Etruria and Spain, which latter he did in the hope that the king would be proclaimed emperor of both America and Spain. Napoleon exiled him subsequently to Poland, and he did not return to France till after the restoration, and died in comparative obscurity.

BEAUHARNAIS, (Alexander), younger brother of the preceding, born at Martinique, in 1760. When very young he fought under general Rochambeau for the independence of the United States, and went thence to Paris, where his interesting figure and amiability opened the first circles to him. Having become a major of infantry, he married Mlle. Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie. Elected in 1789 to the states-general and the national convention, he distinguished himself by his upright sentiments, sterling eloquence, and variety of knowledge. He was one of the first nobles who joined the tiers états, and always showed himself a sincere friend of the constitution. He proposed the equality of all citizens before the law, and the eligibility of all to the different offices of the state, according to their talents. When the preparations for the Fête de la Fédération, on the Champ de Mars, were making, Beauharnais and the abbé Sieyer were seen drawing the same cart-full of earth. He was twice president of the convention, and always distinguished himself by his great presence of mind and business-like dignity. Soon afterwards he went as a general to the army of the north, and fought with distinction under Luckner and Curtine. When, however, a decree of the convention excluded noblemen from the army, he retired to his lands at Fonté-Beauharnais. Accused of having been one of the causes of losing Mayne, and of a connexion with the conspiracy of the prisoners, he was sentenced to death, and guillotined the 23d July, 1794. His statue was one of the first placed on the great staircase of the Sénat Conservateur.

BEAUHARNAIS, (Eugène de, prince Eugène Napoléon,) viceroy of the kingdom of Italy, was the son of viscount Alexander de Beauharnais and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, born at Paris (according to others in Normandy,) on the 3d September, 1780. He was first placed in a school near St. Germain en Lay, but being deprived of his father at the age of fourteen, and the goods of the family being confiscated, he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. When Josephine had acquired friends under the Directoire, Eugène was sent to serve under Hoche, who employed him in his état-major. After the marriage of Josephine with general Bonaparte, Eugène was named aide-de-camp to the latter, and went in 1796 to join him in Italy, where, however, he only arrived at the time of the preliminaries of Leoben. When the treaty of Campo-Formio had placed the Ionian Islands under the protection of France, Eugène was sent thither in some rather important capacity. On his return, he was at Rome during the catastrophe of general Duphot, and left that city with Joseph Bonaparte, then French ambassador. He followed Bonaparte in 1798 in his expedition to Egypt, and was present at the taking of Malta, where he seized the only pair of colours taken from the knights. It was during the Egyptian campaign that Bonaparte became much attached to him, on account of his zeal and bravery. Having entered Suez at the head of the advanced posts (8th Nov. 1798), he was made a lieutenant. Some months after, he was one of the first in the storming of Jaffa; and it was he who there received the famous capitulation of the prisoners. At one of the attacks upon St. Jean d'Acre, Eugène received a wound, the only one in all the battles in which he took a part. He was one of the eight officers who accompanied Bonaparte on his mysterious return from Egypt. After the 18th Brumaire, a still wider field opened itself before Eugène, and he was now raised from rank to rank—distinctions, however, of which he showed himself always most worthy. He was made a captain, and took the command of the chasseurs-à-cheval of the consular guards. He then followed Bonaparte in the

successful campaign of 1800 in Italy, and distinguished himself in the charge of cavalry which decided the day of Marengo. He was named chef d'escadron on the field of battle, and returned with the triumphant general to Paris. Eugène was successively named general of brigade and colonel-general of chasseurs (1804), and accompanied Bonaparte in all his expeditions. When the latter had ascended the imperial throne, he made Eugène a French prince, and archi-chancellier d'état (on the 1st February, 1805), grand admiral, and great officer of the legion of honour. At the coronation of Napoleon as king of Italy, Eugène was at Milan, with a numerous detachment of the imperial guards. He was nominated viceroy of Italy (June 1805), being then scarcely twenty-five years old. As Napoleon made a tour of inspection through his new kingdom, his great energy and administrative skill did not then make the duties of Eugène very difficult or onerous. When Austria at the end of that year had declared war against France, Eugène was ordered to make all necessary preparations, and to call out even the national guards; but Napoleon did not on this occasion give the military command to his son-in-law. The surrender of the Austrian army at Ulm dispelled every appearance of danger on that side; but the accession of Ferdinand of Naples to the Anglo-Austrian coalition might have given Eugène some uneasiness: however, the latter news, and those of Napoleon's entry into Vienna, reached the viceroy on the same day. His exertions, notwithstanding, remained unabated. Besides ten thousand men, formed by French depôts and some Italian battalions, he ordered the formation of several camps of national guards at Bologna, Modena, and Reggio, which he erected into divisions, and sent general Dombrowski on the Adige to keep the Tyrol in check. After the battle of Austerlitz, the organization of the army of Italy was changed by the emperor, and Eugène obtained the general command of it.

Eugène now used his power in checking the exactions and peculations, which military and civil officers were at times guilty of. It was on the viceroy's report that Massena had to refund two millions and a half of francs; and such cases affording, as they did, a salutary example, public plundering became more and more dreaded. The marriage between Eugène and a princess royal of Bavaria, Augusta Amelia, having been determined upon, and celebrated (14th January, 1806), Napoleon adopted Eugène as his son, who bore now the title Eugène Napoléon, hereditary prince of France. It is said that the emperor had promised to the king of Bavaria to make his future son-in-law king of Italy; but of this we have no proof. Still, when Venice was occupied by the French, he obtained the title of prince of Venice.

Eugène was very active in bringing on a reconciliation between the emperor and Pius VII., whom the incorporation of Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, &c. with the kingdom of Italy, had much exasperated. Napoleon wrote then to Eugène these memorable words—"Que dirait-il (Pius VII.) si je séparerais de la catholicité la plus grande partie de l'Europe?"—a project which, after all, was too great even for Napoleon. Previous to the campaign of 1809, Italy was agitated by a swarm of Austrian emissaries, and insurrections were on the point of breaking out at Naples, Rome, Dalmatia, &c. Baron Hormayer had formed a plot to take the viceroy prisoner, or even to kill him. But although Eugène visited the place where the plot was laid, accompanied only by a handful of chasseurs, some of his companions overheard the conspirators, and the viceroy escaped. But the united armies of prince John and general Chasteler (of more than one hundred thousand men) were about to invade the Italian kingdom, to whom Eugène had scarcely sixty thousand (others say eighty thousand) to oppose. The Austrians took Padua, but were defeated at Caldiero, where the viceroy had entrenched himself. Macdonald's army (and still more the victories of the emperor) came now to his aid. He divided the army into three corps, one of which he headed himself, and engaged the enemy at St. Daniel, Malborghetto; and after having marched through Carinthia, accomplished his junction with the great army, and met the emperor at his head-quarters at Ebersdorf, on the 27th May, 1809. The latter said of him, in his bulletin, "that he had exhibited during the campaign all the qualities which belong to the greatest captains." The Austrian princes intending then to make a levy en masse in Hungary, Eugène frustrated this attempt, and gained the great battle of Raab (14th June). The fields of Wagram also became renowned by the exploits of the viceroy. About this time the Tyrol was partly incorporated with the Italian dominions.

But now came a period, when Eugène was subjected to a hard trial, as he had been chosen by the emperor to mediate his separation from Josephine—a mediation so hurtful to filial affection and duties. On this occasion Eugène acted with perfect submission to the will of the emperor, which, however, was not approved by public opinion, either in France or Italy. It was he who laid the act of separation before his grieved mother, and finally assisted with the vice-queen the nuptials of Napoleon with the present duchess of Parma. But amidst the sound of the festive cannon, the roaring of the thunder was already heard, which was to end with the downfal of Eugène and all Napoleon's family. The Russian campaign soon came on, in which Eugène commanded the left wing (4th corps) of the grande armée. He fought with distinction at Smolensko; and at Borodino charged, at the head of a large body of cavalry, the Russians who defended the heights of Górka and the great redoubt, which was the hinge of the whole battle. We omit his further exploits during this campaign. At the Berezina, Eugène found himself nearly alone, to weep the loss of so many of his faithful Italian soldiers. The chief command of the army having devolved upon Eugène, after the departure of the emperor, and subsequently that of Murat, he exhibited great military skill, even in a desperate situation. After an obstinate retreat, he at last united with the reorganized army of Napoleon on the banks of the Saale. At Lützen he showed himself again worthy of his name, as well as at Colditz, Waldheim, &c. But the defection of Austria compelled Eugène to hasten to Italy, where he soon collected an army of more than fifty thousand men. He took the offensive, and drove Frimont out of Villach. But general Hiller being in Tyrol, threatened the left wing of Eugène's army, and obliged him to give up the Illyrian provinces. About this time, a despatch from his father-in-law (the king of Bavaria) arrived, promising him the support of the allies, if he would turn against his benefactor, the emperor! The Neapolitans finally, excited by lord Bentinck, declared themselves against Eugène, which compelled him to ask for an armistice, which was refused. On the banks of the Mincio, finally, Bellegarde was compelled, with his sixty thousand men, to retreat before the army of the viceroy, which counted only twenty thousand. But these and other such slight advantages were paralyzed by the events of Paris and Fontainebleau. The convention of the 16th April, 1814, sealed the fate of Eugène. He made some efforts that the Italian senate should propose him to Francis I. as king of Italy; but the demonstration never took place, and the intrigues which Austria had never ceased to plot in Italy, finally broke out in the terrible émeute of Milan (20th April), which was the finishing stroke for Eugène. He and his wife traversed with some difficulty the Tyrol, and at Munich were received most affectionately. Eugène went thence for a short time to Paris, where Louis XVIII. received him as "Prince Eugène." Alexander of Russia also showed him much friendship. When Napoleon had again landed at Cannes, the Austrian government wanted to imprison Eugène at Munkatsch, in Hungary, but Alexander opposed it. After the second restoration, Eugène occupied himself only with his private affairs, possessing an income of six millions of francs. The king of Bavaria gave him the title of duke of Leuchtenberg, and afterwards of a royal prince of Bavaria. By these titles, Eugène belonged to the upper house of the Bavarian parliament, and sided with the liberal part of it, having learned to speak German rather fluently. He died of apoplexy on the 26th February, 1824.

The administrative merits of the viceroy of Italy cannot be passed over in silence. The roads which he made through his kingdom (strade reali) communicated with those stupendous routes over the Alps. Those from Ferrara to Padua and Fusine, and from Belluno to Cadore, were either made or enlarged. The canal and the port of Malamocco at Venice were formed, as well as another canal, uniting the Adige with the canal d'Este, and the marshes of Verona and Ronco were laid dry. For accomplishing all which, the viceroy had established an administration des ponts et chaussées, like that in France. He introduced the Code Napoléon into Italy, and established four courts of appeal at Milan, Venice, &c. Venice was declared a free port, even for nations with which Napoleon was at war, except England. The university of Padua was reorganized, like that of Pavia and Bologna. Eugène established several lyceums, as well as a conservatorium of music at Milan. An arsenal and a small flotilla were re-established at Venice. After 1809, he established the Instituto d'Italia, as well as a council of arts, commerce,

and manufactures, and many great institutions, which are now all swept away, and have made room for Jesuitic institutions and political dungeons. (Biog. Univ. Suppl. Biographie des Contemporains par Arnauld. Biog. des Hommes Vivans. Vaudancourt, Hist. Polit. et Milit. du P. Eugène. Mémoires sur la Cour du P. E. par M. la F. Précis sur l'Armée d'Italie. Guicciardi, &c. &c.)

BEAUJEU, a very ancient and noble French family, of which several members merit a place in a Biographical Dictionary.

Humbert, sire de Beaujeu, constable of France, and baron of Beaujolais, served under Philippe Auguste and Louis VIII. in their wars against the Albigenses, and was named governor of Languedoc. In 1231, Humbert made a pilgrimage to St. James of Compostello. In 1239 he accompanied Baldwin II. on his return to Constantinople. In 1248 he went with St. Louis on the crusade, in which expedition he died. His son,

Guichard de Beaujeu, succeeded him as constable, and was sent by St. Louis on an embassy to England, where he died in 1265.

Guichard de Beaujeu, surnamed *the Great,* succeeded his father, Louis, in the barony of Beaujolais and part of the principality of Dombes in 1290, and served with glory under Philippe-le-Bel, Louis-Hutin, Philippe-le-Long, Charles-le-Bel, and Philippe de Valois. He died in 1331. His son,

Edouard, sire de Beaujeu, born in 1316, was created Maréchal de France by Philippe de Valois, and was present at the battle of Crécy, and engaged in all the wars with the English, till he was slain at the battle of Ardres in 1351. By a series of transactions, the seignories of Beaujeu and Dombes passed in 1399 to Louis II. duc de Bourbon.

Pierre de Bourbon, sire de Beaujeu, married the eldest daughter of Louis XI., and exerted great political influence during the minority of Charles VIII. He died in 1503. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUJEU, (Christophe de,) a French minor poet of the sixteenth century, was baron de Beaujeu and seigneur de Jeaulges, and served against the Spaniards in the army of Henri III. Falling into disgrace he retired to Switzerland, but was afterwards in favour with Henri IV. His poems, of little worth, were printed under the title of Amours, ensemble le premier livre de la Suisse, 4to, Paris, 1589. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAULAC, (Guillaume,) a French advocate, born in Languedoc, who distinguished himself by the publication of a Répertoire des Lois et des Arrêtes du Gouvernement, de 1789 à l'an 1803, par ordre alphabétique, chronologique, et par classement de métières. This work was the result of great labour, and was distinguished by its arrangement and admirable classification. The accuracy of his dates is most scrupulous. Beaulac died at Paris, 23d of August, 1804.

BEAULATON, a French poet of little talent, known only as a translator of the Paradise Lost of Milton, published in two vols, 8vo, 1778. He died in 1782, and was a native of Montargis. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAULIEU, (Eustorg, or Hector de,) a French minor poet of the sixteenth century, first attached as musician to a troop of wandering comedians, became afterwards organist of the cathedral of Lectour, in Gascony. After quitting the comedians, he became a catholic priest, and then embraced the opinions of Calvin, and retired to Geneva, where he became a minister. His books, consisting of religious poetry, were published in 1537, 1546, and 1565. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAULIEU, (Augustin, 1589—1637,) a French navigator, born at Rouen. At the age of twenty-three he had the command of a vessel in the expedition to Briqueville, on the coast of Africa. In 1616 he went to India under captain Nats. In 1619 he had the command of another expedition to India, of which he wrote an account, which is printed in Thevenot. Beaulieu was subsequently employed at the siege of Rochelle, and at the taking of the Isles of St. Marguerite. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAULIEU, (Sébastien de Pontault, sieur de,) chief engineer and maréchal des champs et armées to Louis XIV.; is celebrated as the author of the large collection of plans and views of the places besieged and taken by that monarch previous to the time of his death in 1674.

BEAULIEU, or BAULOT, (Jacques,) a celebrated lithotomist, better known under the appellation of Frère Jacques, having assumed the monastic order. He was born in 1651, in the village of Etendonne, in Franche Comté, of poor parents; and laboured for his subsistence until the age of sixteen, when he was seized with an ardent desire to travel. All the education he had received consisted in the ability to read and write. He was attacked by disease, and obliged to become an inmate of the hospital of Lons-le-Saulmier, which accident determined his future

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career; for, when convalescent, he was engaged in administering to the wants of those around him suffering from severe illness, and he is said to have expressed a great desire to learn to bleed, and to perform other little operations of surgery. He was, however, discharged the hospital, and he entered as a common soldier in a regiment of cavalry, and in the course of his campaign became acquainted with an Italian quack, Pauloni, who was popular for his ability in performing the operation for the stone. At twenty-one years of age Beaulieu obtained his discharge from his regiment, and attached himself to the charlatan, with whom he journeyed about for five or six years. Having, by this time, acquired sufficient information to practise for himself, he declined accompanying his master to Venice, and set up on his own account. He went to Provence, gained a reputation for ability, and at the expiration of a few years took upon himself the habit of a monk, different from any known order, but approaching to that of the Recolets. From religious scruples, he ceased to practise the operation for castration, but he continued to operate for the stone. His ordinary residence was at Besançon, in the hospital La Charité, erected for the maintenance of aged persons and children. His food was bread and the most maigre soups; he despised money, and never would accept of more than was sufficient to pay for the setting of his instruments and the mending of his shoes. He travelled to Marseilles, thence to Languedoc and Roussillon. At Perpignan he is stated to have first performed the lateral operation for the stone. He returned to his country in 1688, and in 1695 was again at Besançon, where he successfully operated upon a canon of that city, by whom he was advised to go to Paris, and from whom he received a token of recommendation to another canon of Notre Dame. Furnished with numerous certificates as to the operations he had performed, he visited the capital, and was presented by the canon to M. de Harlay, first president of the parliament. In the month of August, 1697, M. de Harlay desired the physicians and surgeons of the Hôtel Dieu to inquire into the methods adopted by Beaulieu, and to report upon their fitness and originality. Experiments upon the dead body were performed by him in the presence of the medical officers of the hospital, and an account of them and the subsequent dissections have been given by M. Mery, surgeon of the Hôtel Dieu. He was also permitted to operate upon the living subject; but of sixty cases operated upon twenty-five proved fatal. He was, in short, ignorant of anatomy, his instruments were clumsily made, and his method of operating frequently varied. The numerous accidents that occurred—the natural result of a want of anatomical information—compelled him to quit Paris, and to return to his erratic mode of life: in October 1697 he left the capital, went to Orleans, whence he passed, in 1698, to Aix-la-Chapelle, and the next year into Holland. In 1700 he was sent for to Versailles by the physician to the king, M. Fagon, who suffered under the stone, and who recommended him to study anatomy, and place himself under Duvernay and Winslow, from whom he received some instruction, and attended demonstrations upon the body. In the following year he performed his operation on several persons with success, and he obtained the approbation of the court. Of twelve patients on whom he operated at Fontainebleau two only died, and these cases were even considered doubtful. In consequence of this success, an assembly was convened of the administrators of the Hôtel Dieu, by order of the first president of the parliament, who proposed that Beaulieu should be permitted to operate in the Parisian hospitals. Mery opposed the proceeding, on the ground of the accidents that had before ensued, but the majority of the council were in his favour, and he was permitted to operate at the Hôtel Dieu, and at La Charité. The first account of his operation on a living subject is inserted in the Philosophical Transactions for March 1699, in a letter from M. Bessière, surgeon, addressed to the president of the Royal Society, then Sir Hans Sloane. Dr. Martin Lister gave an account of his operation, which he had witnessed whilst with the English embassy at Paris, in 1698. From this account we learn that he operated upon ten cases in less than an hour's time, and that on the third day they were all, with the exception of one, doing perfectly well. Notwithstanding his success, the mode of his operating was so rude, and apparently cruel, that M. Fagon declined to submit to it, and placed himself in the hands of Mareschal, the most eminent surgeon of his day; and this disappointment, added to the death of the Mareschal de Lorges, on whom he had operated, induced Beaulieu to quit Paris. He passed through

Geneva, and in 1704 arrived in Holland, where he was well received. Professor Rau, who had seen him operate in Paris, introduced him to the magistrates of Amsterdam. Here he operated with such success that he was lodged and boarded at the expense of the public treasury. A gold medal, of the value of 400 livres, was struck to mark the approbation of the magistracy of his services. The bust of Frère Jacques was on one side, and on the reverse the arms of the town, with the motto, *Pro servatis civibus*. From Holland he visited Flanders, obtained from Fagon a permission to operate in all places to which he should be called; then went to Lyons, where he remained during a year. In 1709 he was at Geneva, and afterwards at Nancy, and in 1711 at Liège; in 1712 at Strasburg and Vienna; and from 1713 to 1716 at Venice, Padua, and Rome. He then returned to his native country, found his parents dead, and entered into a convent of Benedictines, where he remained, devoting himself to acts of charity, for nearly the remainder of his life. Shortly before his death he withdrew from the convent, to sojourn with an old friend, M. Decars, near to whom he died, in 1719.

The method of operating for the stone, commonly known as the lateral, invented by Frère Jacques, is that adopted with so much success at the present day. The knowledge of anatomy, and the consequent improvement of surgery, have removed from the operation the terrors and dread attendant upon its execution in unprofessional hands. It would be an injustice to the memory of Beaulieu, however, to look upon him in the light of a quack, since he observed no secrecy in his method, and affected no mystery; neither was his object the attainment of gain. Had he received a medical education, or had he even been acquainted with the rudiments of anatomical science, he might have perfected his invention in many respects. His practice was immense. In his reply to M. Mery, he states that he had performed more than 4500 operations for the stone; and it is said that this number had reached to upwards of 6000 before his death.

BEAULIEU, (Jean Pierre, baron of, born 1725; died 1819.) He was a general in the Austrian service, and born at Lathuy in Brabant, of a poor family, although of noble origin. He entered the army in 1743, and was a captain of infantry in 1747. As aide-de-camp to marshal Daun, during the seven years' war, he displayed the most signal courage, and gained by his services at the battles of Collin, Breslau, Leuthen, &c., the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel, the cross of Maria Théresa, and a patent of baron. Peace having now returned, his time was occupied in superintending the embellishments of imperial palaces; and being appointed to the military government of the Pays-Bas, he had sufficient leisure to reside generally in the country, where he amused himself in agricultural pursuits; but in 1789, he was called upon to take the command of the Austrian army, as major-general, and by his zeal and bravery contributed more than any one to terminate this war in a short time. It was in one of these combats that he manifested a stoicism perfectly Roman; for on learning the death of his son, who had just been struck by a ball, he exclaimed, "My friends, this is not a time for tears; we must conquer." In 1790 the collar of commander of Maria Théresa was forwarded to him, as well as the brevet of lieutenant-general. Beaulieu was attacked near Jemappes by general Biron in 1792, when, placing himself on the defensive, he completely beat the French, and in subsequent actions was equally successful. However, he was doomed to experience several reverses at the commencement of Bonaparte's celebrated career, and particularly at the Bridge of Lodi, as well as to suffer many severe losses in property and estates by pillage; and it is much to be wondered at, that after such a series of vexations and trials he should attain the great age of ninety-four years, having died at Lintz in 1819.

BEAULIEU, (Claude François,) born at Riom in 1754, was engaged, at the beginning of the revolution, as editor of several journals. Imprisoned during the *terreur* in the Conciergerie and Luxembourg, he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the fates of many of the victims of those times. He was afterwards employed by government; and wrote, Essais Historiques sur les Causes et les Effets de la Révolution Française, Paris, 1801—1803, 6 vols, 8vo,—one of the best works on those events. He contributed, also, some articles to the Biog. Univ. (Biog. des Hommes Vivans.)

BEAULIEU, master of the orchestra to king Henry the Third of France. He composed, conjointly with Salmon, the music to the extravagant festivals, given at the nuptials of the duke de Joyeuse. (Gruber.)

BEAULIEU, (Jean François Bremont, who took the name of,) a French actor, who early attached himself to the stage. He appeared in the characters of simpletons, and played at many theatres of the capital. He joined in the proceedings of the first French revolution, and on the 14th of July, 1789, was one of the foremost in the attack on the Bastile, for which he was appointed a captain of the Paris national guard. After engaging in many other of the scenes of that terrific period, he again appeared at the Théâtre de la Cité in 1802, in the character of Mahomet, but with very equivocal success. In 1805 he established a correspondence with the managers of provincial theatres, to furnish them with subjects, a speculation that was not only unproductive, but caused his ruin. After writing a letter to his wife, saying that his life was useless to her, and that those who would refuse her assistance during his life, would aid her after his death, he shot himself through the head. (Biog. des Contemp.)

BEAULIEU, (Jean Baptiste Allais de,) a celebrated ornamental writer of the seventeenth century, published, L'Art d'Ecrire. This work, engraved by Senault, was printed in Paris, 1681, 1688, in folio. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAULIEU, (Louis le Blanc, seigneur de,) a reformed preacher and professor of theology at Sedan, was born in 1614, either at Plessis Marli, or, as has been maintained with some probability, at Beaulieu, the place from which he takes his cognomen. Little is known of the events of his life, beyond the circumstance of his moderation, and his wish to reconcile the contending parties of the reformed church. This course of conduct, at a time of fierce polemical controversy, had the natural effect of producing against him, from both parties, a charge of lukewarmness, and many went the length of asserting that he was a spy in the camp, employed to further the union of the churches, which was the object of the intrigues of cardinal Richelieu. At his death, however, in 1675, a more honourable testimony to his deserts was borne by all parties; and his acuteness, honesty of purpose, and dexterity in managing the points of dispute, were universally acknowledged. He wrote, De l'Origine de la Sainte Ecriture, Lond. 1660; and Theses Theologicæ variis Temporibus in Academia Sedanensi editæ et ad disputandum propositæ, 4to, Sedan, 1675; and fol. Lond. 1708. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BEAUMANOIR, (Philippe de,) born in the Beauvoisin, one of the most ancient French jurisconsults, was counseiller and baillif of Robert, count of Clermont, in the reign of St. Louis. He was sent by the king on a mission to Rome in 1289. He died in 1296. He collected the Coutumes de Beauvoisis in 1283, which still remains as a precious monument of the ancient legal customs of France. It was printed in 1690. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUMANOIR, (Jean de,) a Breton warrior of the fourteenth century, the companion of Duguesclin, and partizan of Charles de Blois against Jean de Montfort, in the famous civil war. Beaumanoir is chiefly celebrated as being the commander of the thirty Bretons who are said to have fought with thirty Englishmen in 1351. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUMANOIR, (le baron de,) a French writer of the last century, in prose and verse, who is now almost forgotten. His chief works are a translation of the Iliad and some tragedies. He was by profession a soldier. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUMARCHAIS, (Pierre Auguste Caron,) was born at Paris in 1732. His father, who was a watchmaker, brought him up to the trade, in which he made considerable progress; having invented an improvement, which being contested by another watchmaker, was adjudged to him by the Academy of Science. Being attached to music, and a good player on the harp and the guitar, he was asked to play before the daughters of Louis XV., and soon admitted to their private concerts and parties. Enjoying now the patronage of the court, he became acquainted with the rich farmer-general, Paris Duverney. Naturally vain, and now intoxicated with pride, he involved himself in three law-suits, and gained considerable notoriety by the pleadings, which he wrote and published, full of malignity and satire. At the beginning of the Anglo-American war, Beaumarchais entered into a speculation, with a borrowed capital, to supply the colonies with arms, ammunition, &c.; and though he lost several vessels, three of which were taken by the English cruisers, he enriched himself by the undertaking. He was now employed by the French ministry in some political transactions; contributed not a little to the establishment of the bank of discount, which he foolishly boasted would be the rival of the bank of England; and to the adoption of the fire-engines, in which he met, at first, with great opposition; and, lastly, to a scheme of supplying Paris

with water, in which he was violently attacked by Mirabeau.

When the French revolution broke out, Beaumarchais became a member of the first provisionary commune of Paris; and in 1792 he entered into a contract for supplying corn, and 60,000 muskets, from Holland, on account of which he received 300,000 francs (12,000*l.*) in advance; but falling into suspicion, after being twice accused, arrested, and liberated, he fled to England. At the death of Robespierre, 1794, he returned to France, and lost a great part of his fortune in a foolish speculation in salt. Tired now of contending with his enemies and his creditors, he retired to the bosom of his family, and having reached the age of sixty-nine years and three months, on the 19th of May, 1799, as it is generally supposed, he died by an apoplectic stroke, though, according to one of his biographers, who, on the day previous to his death, had had a long conversation with him on the means of getting rid of life without effort and without pain, by his own hand.

The works of Beaumarchais are chiefly dramatic, and on them, that is, on some of them only, rests his whole literary reputation: they were all collected in 1809, in 7 vols, 8vo, and a life of him had previously been printed in 1802, in 1 vol. 12mo. They contain, the Mémoires contre les Sieurs Goetzman, la Blache, Marin d'Arnaud, published in 1774 and 1775. 2. Mémoire en Réponse de celui de Guillaume Kornman, Paris, 1787. 3. Eugénie, a drama in five acts, his first attempt, in 1767. 4. Les Deux Amis, represented in 1770. 5. Le Barbier de Seville, and La Folle Journée, ou le Mariage de Figaro; the former in four acts, represented in 1775, the latter in five acts, in 1784. In Figaro, Beaumarchais has personified the tiers états, superior in wit, industry, and activity, to birth, rank, or fortune, in whose hand lies the political power; so that the idea of the piece is not only a satirical allegory upon the government and nobility of that epoch, but a living manifesto upon the inequality, just or unjust, of society. We must not be surprised, therefore, if, for a long time, the comedy was forbidden to be acted. When at length suffered to be performed, its success was astonishing. It has been stated, that such was the anxiety and eagerness of the people to be present at the first representation, that more than 400 persons went to the theatre early in the morning, and passed the day, and dined in the boxes. It was acted, for two years running, twice in every week, and produced 50,000 francs to the theatre, and 30,000 to Beaumarchais, who used to say, that if there were any thing more foolish than his play, it was its success. 6. Tarare, an opera in five acts. 7. La Mère Coupable, a comedy in five acts, represented in 1792. 8. Mémoire en Réponse au Manifeste du Roi d'Angleterre, a most striking instance of vanity and pride, and worthy of the writer of Figaro; who, as a private individual, believed himself to have the right to answer, in *his own name*, the declaration of war by the king of England. Even the French government of that time had it suppressed. 9. Mémoires à Lécointre de Versailles, ou mes Six Epoques, Paris, 1793; a curious work, in which Beaumarchais relates, with cleverness and force, the dangers he had encountered during the revolution. 10. A new edition of all the works of Voltaire, on which he spent an immense sum, and lost about 40,000*l.* Beaumarchais was a compound of singularities and contradictions. Born in a low condition, he succeeded in making a great fortune, without spending a shilling of his own, or holding any place of emolument; vain, conceited, petulant, and immoral, he was admitted into the highest society; and enjoying the protection of the family of Louis XV., he was amongst the first to engage in the revolution which dethroned Louis XVI.

BEAUMELLE, (Laurence Angliviel de la,) born at Valleraugue, in Lower Languedoc, in 1727, was educated by the Jesuits, and soon after visiting Geneva made himself remarkable, as Voltaire asserts, by preaching in the protestant churches. In 1751, he was elected professor of French literature at Copenhagen, where he published a small work, entitled Mes Pensées, ou le qu'on dira-t-on; not devoid of talent and wit, and even exhibiting an occasional power of thought, but full of bold and gratuitous assertions in politics, as well as in morals, and sparing neither men or measures, which procured him many enemies, amongst whom, the first, the bitterest, and the most irreconcilable, was Voltaire, whom he had the imprudence to visit after having introduced in his Pensées some observations not very flattering to him. The consequence was, that, when at the end of the year 1751, having left Copenhagen, he went to Berlin, he was exposed to so much vexation through the interference of Voltaire, that, in May 1752,

he quitted Prussia for Paris. But there also he found too many enemies, the number of which he had the imprudence or misfortune to increase by the publication of some sarcastic notes added to the Siècle de Louis XVI. for which he was sent to the Bastile. Recovering his liberty at the end of six months, he published the Mémoires de Madame de Maintenon, in 6 vols, 12mo, and soon after 9 vols. more of her letters. But this work, which was at first received with applause, contains too many mistakes of all sorts to continue a favourite; and furnished his enemies with a new occasion of having him imprisoned in the Bastile.

In the mean time, Voltaire published a Supplément au Siècle de Louis XIV., in answer to the sarcastic notes of Beaumelle, to which the latter replied in 1754; and yet when he recovered his liberty, which was about the same time in which Voltaire had recovered his own, after having been detained at Frankfort by the order of Frederick II., Beaumelle, who had gone to live quietly in the country, wrote a letter to Voltaire, to persuade him to give up every idea of ambition, and to lay aside those literary *petitesses* which had spread so many clouds on their lives, and to follow his example; and there is no doubt that now Beaumelle really wished to be reconciled, and cease writing against Voltaire, but the certainty of never being able to disarm his anger made him, as he said, "prefer war, particularly as his works sold the better for it." He republished, in 1761, the Réponse to the Supplément au Siècle de Louis XIV., with the addition of new remarks in the shape of letters. Of these, Voltaire took no notice at the time, but not long after, he introduced Beaumelle amongst the pickpockets who, in the Pucelle, are condemned to the galleys, because

"Il prend d'autrui les poches pour les siennes."

Baffled in an attempt to obtain redress, he again attacked Voltaire, by publishing the Commentaire sur l'Henriade, a bitter criticism on that poem, which was revised by Freron, and published in 4to, and in 8vo, two years after his death. In it, more than in any other of his works, Beaumelle shows his excessive vanity, enhanced by his rancour against Voltaire; for amongst the many alterations and changes which he proposes, some of which are properly imagined, he ventured to give long and extensive specimens of poetical composition, which, according to him, were to supersede the original, without having, as his biographer Cheron observes, the least idea of poetry, or of the rules of versification. Through the protection of madame du Barry, his friends, in 1772, obtained for him a situation in the Royal Library; but, by an inflammation of the chest, he died in the following year.

BEAUMESNIL, (Henrietta Adélaide, who adopted the name of Villaard, 1748—1803,) an actress of eminence, who appeared on the 27th of November, 1766, in the pastoral of Sylvie, in which she surpassed Mlle. Arnould in the principal character, which that lady abandoned on the third representation. Never was a debutante known to succeed with so much ease. She played with Mlle. Arnould in Dardanus, Castor et Pollux, Iphigénie en Aulide, &c.; replaced her in Myrtil et Lycoris, and created many characters in new operas. Mademoiselle Beaumesnil seems to have been an actress of great versatility of talent, succeeding, as she did, as a player, an opera singer, and a dancer. In consequence of severe illness, she retired from the stage in 1781, receiving a pension from the opera and another from the king. She some years afterwards married an advocate named Philippe, homme d'affaires to the duchess de Bourbon. She contributed to the opera, in 1784, Tibulle et Délie, which was represented at Versailles before the court. This opera was reproduced at Paris, when Gustavus the Third, king of Sweden, assisted at one of the representations. Other musical works are attributed to her. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUMONT, (Sir John,) was a poet of considerable skill in versification, and one of our smoothest writers of heroic couplets, but somewhat deficient in vigour and invention. As, according to Anthony Wood (Athen. Oxon. ii. 434, edit. Bliss,) he was entered as gentleman commoner of Broadgate hall (now Pembroke college) in 1596, then fourteen years old, his birth is fixed in 1582. He was the second son of Francis Beaumont, a judge of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth, and the place of his birth was his father's seat at Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire. It does not appear that he took any degree at Oxford, though we are informed that he resided there "about three years;" and coming to London, he was entered a member of an inn of court (which is not mentioned); but he soon abandoned the study of the law, and returning to his native county, married Elizabeth, the daughter of John

Fortescue, esq. He seems to have lived in retirement; but in 1626 he was made a baronet by Charles I. and died two years afterwards, not having completed his forty-sixth year. The cause of his premature decease is not known; but from some lines by Michael Drayton upon that event, we might be led to suppose that Sir John Beaumont's death was hastened by "care for that which was not worth his breath,"—too great attention to some worldly concerns. Wood informs us that Sir John Beaumont "successfully employed the earlier part of his life in poetry," and the later he "as happily bestowed on more serious and beneficial studies." A religious poem, called The Crown of Thorns, in eight books, seems to have been the result of both, but it was never printed. His only published productions were collected and given to the world by his son; but it is remarkable that all the known copies want one leaf, which was cut out, either because the poem printed upon it was not his, or because it was otherwise objectionable. The volume was entitled Bosworth Field, with a Taste of the Variety of other Poems left by Sir John Beaumont, Bart.; so that they include by no means all he wrote. The author of the General Biographical Dictionary says, that "the chaste complexion of the whole shows that to genius he added virtue and delicacy," which is certainly true of all the remains which his son thought fit to give to the world. Of the rest we know nothing, though there is not the slightest ground for fastening any imputation upon the memory of Sir John Beaumont. In his lines "On the true Form of English Poetry," he explains clearly and gracefully the plan he had himself pursued, and the principles by which he had been guided. He was buried at Belton in Leicestershire.

BEAUMONT, (Francis,) one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, belonged to the family of Beaumonts of Grace-Dieu, in Leicestershire, and chiefly remarkable as having been father of the celebrated Francis Beaumont. He was the son of John Beaumont, master of the Rolls, by Elizabeth Hastings, his second wife. Of his life few particulars are known. We find him applying to the earl of Shrewsbury (3d of July, 1586) for permission to name him as his chief patron in his speech in the Common Pleas, when he should be inaugurated as serjeant. In January 1593, he became a judge of that court and was knighted. He died at Grace-Dieu on the 22d of April, 1598. (Nichols's Leicestershire.)

BEAUMONT, (Francis,) an eminent dramatic poet, and for some years play-partner with John Fletcher, was the third son of Francis Beaumont, the judge of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth. Anthony Wood informs us that he was of Cambridge, and it is singular that he should omit to claim so distinguished a man for Oxford, considering, as Dr. Bliss has shown, (Athen. Oxon. ii. 437,) that, like his brother, Sir John Beaumont, he was entered a gentleman commoner of Broadgate hall, on the 4th of February, 1596-7. He was then only twelve years old, and was consequently born (probably at his father's residence, Grace-Dieu, in Leicestershire,) in 1584, or early in 1585. He quitted Oxford soon after his matriculation, and repaired to London, where he became a member of the Inner Temple, and studied law, apparently with as little liking for it as most poets have at all times evinced. If Salmacis and Hermaphroditus, a paraphrase from Ovid, be really his, (of which we entertain some doubt,) he became a poet, and published poetry, before he was eighteen. Some of his biographers have stated that at the date when Salmacis and Hermaphroditus came out, Beaumont was only sixteen years old; but this is an error, arising from the mistaken supposition that he was only ten, instead of twelve, when he was entered of Broadgate hall, on 4th February, 1596-7. Neither is it by any means certain that Salmacis and Hermaphroditus was from his pen: it originally came out in 4to, in 1602, "imprinted at London, for John Hodgets," without any name or initials of the author, which were fraudulently added by Blaicklock, the bookseller, when he reprinted the poem with others in 1640, and when he wished it to be believed that it was the work of so celebrated a poet. He was guilty of another trick of the same kind in subscribing a copy of commendatory verses J. F. (as if they had been contributed by John Fletcher) instead of A. F. as they stand in the edition of 1602. Besides, it is notorious that Blaicklock inserted in the volume in 1640 several pieces justly claimed for other authors. However, supposing Salmacis and Hermaphroditus to be by Beaumont, it does him no great credit, and he can well spare any reputation for precocious abilities to be derived from it. All Beaumont's biographers have hitherto taken it for granted that

his title to this youthful effusion was indisputable.

The dramatic partnership between Beaumont and Fletcher seems to have subsisted for not more than twelve years, if indeed it had so long a duration. Fletcher (if we suppose that the entries in Henslowe's diary refer to him) was a dramatic author long before Beaumont, and he outlived him by about ten years. During those ten years, Fletcher produced more plays alone than had been previously written by him in concert with Beaumont; but it is not easy to settle the precise claims of each, and Sir Aston Cockayne, in some verses addressed to the printer of the first collected edition of their dramatic works, complains that the many of Fletcher had been confounded with the few of Beaumont,

"For Beaumont of those many writ but few;"

adding, that Massinger was, at least, an assistant "in other few." In the same way, Rowley was concerned in some; and in Sir H. Herbert's Office-Book, he is registered as joint-author with Fletcher of the Maid of the Mill. On the whole, it has been more than plausibly conjectured, that out of fifty-two plays which have gone by the joint names of Beaumont and Fletcher, the former only contributed to seventeen. The earliest of these, as far as regards publication, was the Woman Hater, licensed by Sir George Buc on the 20th May, 1607, (Chalmers's Supp. Apology, p. 200,) and printed in the same year. If Henslowe be correct, Fletcher had written for his company as early as 1596, and he could not have been assisted by Beaumont, at all events, until after 1602. Beaumont's death occurred in March, 1615-16; and if we are to believe the combined testimony of bishop Corbet and Sir John Beaumont, his early decease was at least promoted by his literary labours. His brother says expressly,

"So dearly hast thou bought thy precious lines,
Their praise grew swiftly, so thy life declines."

He was buried at the entrance of what used to be called St. Benedict's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, on the 9th March, 1615, which, according to our present mode of dating the new year from the 1st January, would be 1616. The fact of Beaumont's marriage to Ursula, daughter and coheir of Henry Isley, of Sundridge, Kent, is almost the only known circumstance of his private history; and even the date of this union has never been ascertained. He left behind him two daughters, one of whom was named Frances, and was said to have been living in 1700, upon a pension of 100*l.* a year, granted her by the duke of Ormond, "in whose family (says Dr. Bliss) it is reported she had resided as a domestic," meaning, perhaps, that she had been governess and instructress to some of the ladies of that noble house. It has been asserted that she once had some additional poems by her father in her possession, but that she lost them during one of her voyages to Ireland. Recollecting the loss of the continuation of Spenser's Fairy Queen, the death of Milton's friend, King, and the loss of Beaumont's poems, we may say that the Irish sea has been nearly as fatal to poetry as the Irish land has been productive of it.

BEAUMONT, (Sir George Howland, bart. Nov. 6th, 1753—Feb. 7th, 1827,) a distinguished amateur of the fine arts, was born at Dunmow, in Essex, and succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1762. He received his education at Eton and Oxford, and in 1782 proceeded on his travels to France, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1790 he was elected member of parliament for Beeralston, but he paid no great attention to politics. In 1819, and again in 1822, he visited the continent, and made some purchases of valuable pictures, with the declared intention of giving them to the nation, on the establishment of a national gallery, a resolution he munificently carried into effect, and they now form a portion of the collection in Trafalgar-square. He died at his seat, Coleorton Hall. Sir George Beaumont was a liberal patron of modern artists, and besides his refined taste as a connoisseur, has exhibited a great degree of practical ability as a painter of landscape. He was an enthusiastic admirer of the works of Claude and Wilson, and seems to have formed his own style from a careful study of the principles of art by which these two great masters were guided. In several of his pictures Sir George appears to have aimed at the richness and power of Gainsborough; but whether he adopted the vigour of this artist, or the warmth and lucidness of Claude or Wilson, he never shows himself a servile imitator, but adopts the spirit of each without becoming a mannerist after either. (Gent. Mag.)

BEAUMONT, (Bazil,) a British admiral. This meritorious but ill-fated officer was the fourth son of Henry

Beaumont, bart., and Elizabeth, daughter of Geo. Farmer, esq., prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and descended from a very respectable family of the same name, which long flourished in the county of Warwick. The family of Beaumont is of a very ancient and noble extraction, being descended from Lewis, second son of Charles, king of Jerusalem and Sicily, younger brother to Lewis the Ninth, king of France. Its surname is derived from a city of the same name on the river Sarte, in the province of Maine. It was first a viscounty, and afterwards raised into a duchy. "Agnes, the female heir of that honour and seigneury, marrying Lewis, above-mentioned, the sons of the said marriage took the name of Beaumont. Henry Beaumont, the fourth son of Lewis and Agnes, had several honourable grants in England, and held many eminent offices in the state. He is generally supposed to have come over into England at the instance of queen Eleanor, wife to Edward the First; Isabel, his sister, wife to lord De Vesci, of Alnwick, being always styled kinswoman to the queen. His descendants successively enjoyed the highest honours and most consequential civil as well as military appointments; many of them (the descendants of Henry) having been summoned to parliament as barons; and John, who lived in the reign of Henry the Sixth, being created by that unfortunate monarch earl of Boulogne and viscount Beaumont, the first (be it remarked) ever honoured in England with that rank (title). He was also a knight of the garter, and lost his life in the cause of his royal benefactor, being unfortunately slain at the battle of Northampton. The title of viscount being extinct in the person of William, his son and successor, who was attainted for his adherence to the Lancastrian cause, and afterwards restored by Henry the Seventh, it has not since been revived in any of the collateral branches." (Charnock.)

Thomas, the second son of John lord Beaumont, admiral of the North, in the 12th and 17th of Richard the Second, was the ancestor, in a direct line, of Thomas Beaumont, esq., of Stoughton Grange, in the county of Leicester, created baronet in the year 1660. Sir Thomas was the grandfather of Bazil Beaumont, of whom we have now to give some account.

The subject of this sketch was born in the year 1669; was sent early to sea, under the patronage of lord Dartmouth. He was appointed lieutenant of the *Portsmouth*, October 1688. . . . . Between the years 1689 and 1694, he commanded three vessels of war, in all of which he is said to have been very successful in destroying and capturing the privateers of the enemy. His cruizes were generally confined to the English Channel. His zeal and activity soon procured for him the rank of commodore, in which capacity he was employed for a considerable time in blockading the enemy in the port of Dunkirk. Charnock makes mention of his having, "as commodore of a stout squadron, destroyed some ships and vessels said to be laying in Camaret and Bertheaume bays." But the same authority admits, that "the account which caused the commodore to be sent in search of the enemy, was found to be rather exaggerated, four or five vessels only being found there," (meaning the above-mentioned bays,) which vessels, Charnock adds, but on what authority we know not, "were consequently destroyed."

Beaumont appears to have been employed afloat during the whole of king William's reign; and upon the accession of queen Anne, was promoted* to be rear-admiral of the blue. He hoisted his flag on board the *Mary*, in the Downs, on the 31st of March (1702-3), and was sent, in the month of May, with a squadron to the northward, having under his convoy a fleet of 150 merchant vessels, bound to Holland; "but the chief end of his expedition—the attack of a French squadron, which had just before sailed from Dunkirk, under the well-known French naval partizan, St. Paul—was unsuccessful," the rear-admiral having returned to the Downs in the middle of June, without having ever seen the enemy. After three days' stay in the Downs, he sailed with his squadron direct for Dunkirk, in order to block up that port, according to the usage of the former war. This duty he performed with a zeal and vigilance which added considerably to his professional repute, when, in the month of August, he was relieved from this anxious and harassing service, and directed to proceed to Rotterdam, and from thence to Gottenburgh, with a numerous convoy. This may be said to be the last service he had rendered his country. On the 19th of October, he returned to the Downs, "alas," to repeat the exclamation of Charnock, "never more to put to sea."

* 11th March, 1702-3.

"And now," says another authority, (Campbell,) "we have to speak of the greatest disaster that had happened within the memory of man, at least by the fury of the winds; I mean the storm which began on the 26th of November, 1703, about eleven in the evening, the wind being west-south-west, and continued, with dreadful flashes of lightning, till about seven the next morning. The water flowed to a great height in Westminster Hall; and London Bridge was in a manner choaked up with wrecks. The mischief done in London was computed at not less than a million; and the city of Bristol suffered upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. But the chief national damage fell upon the navy. Thirteen vessels of war were lost, together with *fifteen hundred seamen*, including *Rear-admiral Bazil Beaumont.*" The admiral's flag was flying on board the *Mary*, moored in the Downs,* and from which anchorage the ship parted her cables, and drifted on the Goodwin Sands. Beaumont was universally regretted.

Burchet† says, "he was a gentleman who was very much lamented, and that deservedly too; for he was not only every way qualified to serve his country, but was thus unhappily snatched away even in the prime of his years."

The names of the vessels of war lost upon this occasion, together with the number of people saved and the number that perished pertaining to each ship, will be found in the note underneath.‡

BEAUMONT, (Etienne, 1718—1758,) an advocate of Geneva, who quitted his profession on account of his health, and delivered a course of lectures on moral philosophy, of which the abstract was printed in 1754, under the title of Principes de Philosophie. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUMONT DE BRIVASAC, (comte de, 1746—1821,) one of the many French nobles who, having followed the profession of arms, sought a refuge in England. While in this country he wrote a useful book, Europe et les Colonies, (Paris, 1819, 1822,) containing some curious details in regard to the new states of South America.

BEAUMONT-LABONNIERE, (Marc Antonio, comte de, 1763—1830,) a general in the French armies, descended from the ancient family of that name in Touraine. In 1793, during the worst period of the reign of terror, he was condemned to death, because he had the courage to disapprove of the sanguinary acts of the ministers in power. Fortunately he was beloved by the dragoons of his regiment, who rescued him from the scaffold. He fought under Massena and Bonaparte in Italy; he was present at Lodi, Mantua, and Marengo; and at the subsequent battles of Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram. He submitted to Louis XVIII., yet fought under Napoleon at Waterloo. Three of his brothers, and one of his

* "It was a miserable sight," says Burchet, "to behold many of the ships in the Downs; for as they were almost torn to pieces by the violence of the wind, so was it not possible to give them any help from the shore, even when they were in the greatest extremity, and continually firing for relief; besides the wind was at W. S. W., and they could not possibly *carry a knot of sail to enable them to cling to shore*, so that many of them perished on the Goodwin Sands; and of about one hundred and sixty sail, of all sorts, which were in the Downs the day before, not more than seventy were seen the next morning, and many of them were only floating bottoms, for all their masts were gone by the board." —*Burchet's Naval History*, Book V. chap. xv.

One would have supposed a writer who had officiated so long in the capacity of secretary of the Admiralty, would not have committed to print such unintelligible jargon as that which appears in the passage which we have above printed in italics.

† The younger brothers of this ill-fated officer were equally unfortunate. William, a lieutenant, died when serving in the West Indies, under the immediate command of commodore Meeze. The commodore and his lieutenant died the *same hour*, of the same disease, July 17th, 1697. William Beaumont had attained the age of nineteen. Charles Beaumont, in the seventeenth year of his age, was *blown up in the Downs*, September 19th, 1700, in the *Carlisle*, fourth-rate vessel of war, but by what accident is unknown, not one of the ship's company on board being saved."—*English Baronetage.*

‡ No. 1.—The *Reserve*, (fourth rate,) Capt. John Anderson, commander; lost at Yarmouth. Captain, surgeon, clerk, and forty-four of the foremastmen saved. *Perished, one hundred and seventy-five.*

No. 2.—The *Vanguard*, (an uncommissioned second rate,) sunk at Chatham.

No. 3.—The *Northumberland*, (third rate,) Captain Greenway; lost on the Goodwin Sands. None saved. *Perished, two hundred and twenty souls.*

No. 4.—The *Stirling Castle*, (third rate,) Captain Johnson; lost on the Goodwin Sands. Seventy-five saved. *Perished, two hundred and six.*

No. 5.—The *Mary*, (fourth rate,) Rear-admiral Beaumont, Capt. Edward Hopson; lost on the Goodwin Sands; captain and purser on shore. One seaman saved; *remainder of the crew perished.*

No. 6.—The *York*, (fourth rate,) Captain Smith; lost at Harwich. *Four seamen perished;* the rest of the crew saved.

No. 7.—The *Mortar bomb*, Captain Raymond; lost on the Goodwin Sands. *Perished the entire crew, sixty-five in number.*

No. 8.—The *Eagle*, (Advice-boat,) Capt. Bullock; lost on the coast of Sussex. Crew saved.

No. 9.—The *Resolution*, (third rate,) Capt. Lisle; lost on the coast of Sussex. Crew saved.

No. 10.—The *Litchfield*, (prize, fifth rate,) lost on the coast of Sussex. Crew saved.

No. 11.—The *Newcastle*, (fourth rate,) Captain Carter; lost at Spithead. Saved the carpenter and thirty-nine men. *Perished, one hundred and ninety three.*

No. 12.—The *Vesuvius*, (fire ship,) Capt. Paddon; lost at Spithead. Crew saved.

No. 13.—The *Restoration*, (third rate,) Captain Emms; lost on the Goodwin Sands. *None saved. Perished three hundred and eighty-seven souls.*

sons, were connected with the government and the army.

Another French general, *Beaumont de Carriere*, (1770—1813,) the companion of Murat, fell in Germany after his return from the disastrous expedition to Russia.

BEAUMONT, (Claude Etienne,) an architect at Paris, who made himself known by the building and the decorations of the Salle du Tribunat, in the Luxemburg, which, however, is said by some not to have been made after his designs. He was subsequently employed by government in superintending the construction of several of the important buildings of the period of Napoleon, and died in 1815. (Biog. N. des Contemp.)

BEAUMONT, (Marie Leprince de,) born at Rouen in 1711, and married at Luneville to a sieur le Beaumont, but so unhappily, that the marriage was dissolved in 1745, is remarkable as a teacher of youth, and as a writer of works for the assistance of others in the same employment, and in both these characters gained much and deserved celebrity. Some years after her separation from her husband she came to London, where she lived seventeen years, dividing her time between the two occupations above-mentioned. Among her works are several on history and geography, and a Magasin des Enfans, begun in 1757, which has been translated into many European languages. On her return to France with her second husband, Thomas Pichen, a countryman of her own, whom she had married in London, she received several requests to undertake the instruction of the children of distinguished, and even noble families, but refused them all, from her wish to devote herself wholly to the work of writing for the young, and to the instruction of her own family; and these employments she pursued at her residence, near Anneci, in Savoy, where she had bought an estate. Here she died, in 1780, having written at the time of her death, at the age of seventy, a volume for every year of her life. Her works are distinguished by vivacity, simplicity, and a judicious mixture of historical traits. (Ersch u. Gruber. Watts, Bibl. Britt.)

BEAUMONT, (Joseph,) a descendant of the ancient family of Beaumont in Leicestershire, born on the 13th March, 1615, at Hadleigh, in Suffolk, where his father had established a woollen manufactory. He was educated at the grammar school of the same place, and at the age of sixteen sent to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was elected fellow and tutor, but was ejected in 1643. He then retired to his native place, where he wrote, from April 1647 to March 1648, Psyche, or Love's Mysteries, a ponderous poem, in twenty cantos, "displaying the intercourse between Christ and the soul," printed in London in 1652, much admired at the time, but quite forgotten at present, and perhaps deservedly so.

In the mean time bishop Wren had made him his domestic chaplain, taken him into his house, and in 1650 married him to his step-daughter, with whom Beaumont retired to Tatingston-place. At the restoration he was reinstated into the possession of his former livings, admitted into the first list of the king's chaplains, and by mandamus, dated 1660, created D. D. In the following year he went to reside at Ely, and a few months after had the misfortune of losing his wife. In April 1662, on the resignation of Dr. Pearson, the bishop appointed him master of Jesus college, and in the year following, on the death of Dr. Hale, removed him to the mastership of his own college, Peterhouse, and added other livings to those which he had given him before.

On the publication of "The Mystery of Godliness," by Dr. Henry More, in 1665, Beaumont attacked his doctrines, which he considered subversive of our constitution. Dr. More replied to the charge; but the university sided with Dr. Beaumont, voted him their thanks, and in 1670 elected him professor of divinity, an office which he retained for nine-and-twenty years. He died Nov. 23, 1699.

Besides the works we have mentioned, Dr. Beaumont wrote several dissertations and remarks on the epistle of the Colossians, with the view to explain the difficulties and controversies occasioned by some of its passages, which, together with the epistle to the Romans, formed the subject of his lectures; to this an account of his life was prefixed, and in 1702 his son, Charles Beaumont, A.M., of Peterhouse, published a second edition of Psyche, with many of his father's corrections, and the addition of four cantos.

BEAUMONT, (Jeffery de,) native and canon of Bayeux, the pope's legate in Lombardy, followed Charles d'Anjou, brother of St. Louis, to the kingdom of Naples. On his return he was made bishop of Laon, and acted as a peer at the coronation of Philip the Bold, in 1272, and died the year after.

BEAUMONT, (Amblard de,) born at the end of the thirteenth century, in the valley of Graisivandan, in the neighbourhood of Grenoble, of a noble and ancient family, related to the counts of Savoy and Geneva, and the dauphins of Viennois. He applied himself to the study of the law, and attached himself to the service of Humbert II. youngest son of the dauphin John II., by his wife, Beatrix of Hungary, and who succeeded, in 1333, his eldest brother Gui, or Guigué XIII., and not Guigué IV., as Ladvolac has asserted, or Guigué VIII., as the Biog. Universelle pretends, who had no children from his wife, Isabeau of France, daughter of king Philip the Long. The prudence and loyalty of Beaumont soon gained him the confidence of Humbert, by whom he was made pronotary, that is, first minister of state, in which office he made many reforms in the court, and many excellent regulations in the administration of the government. Humbert, the year before he came to the succession, had married Marie de Baux, related to the royal family of France, by whom he had an only son. One day at Lyons, whilst playing with the child by the side of a window, he let him fall into the Rhone, where he was drowned. This tragical event, which some historians relate to have taken place elsewhere, joined to the indolent and timid character of Humbert, to his great debts and want of money, to the resentment he felt for the injuries he had received from the house of Savoy, and above all, the fear of having no more children, made him resolve to dispose of his estates in favour of Philip de Valois, king of France, under certain conditions. The management of this affair was entrusted to Beaumont, who in 1343 succeeded in having the first instrument signed, which was afterwards confirmed in 1349, on condition that all the eldest sons of the kings of France should for ever in future assume the title of Dauphins, in commemoration of having thus obtained the possession of the Dauphiné; that Philip should give to Humbert forty thousand golden crowns, and an annual pension of ten thousand livres, as an acknowledgment of this grant.

On the day after this donation, Humbert entered the order of St. Dominic, and on Christmas-day, 1351, he was ordained priest by pope Clement VI., who created him patriarch of Alexandria, and archbishop of Rheims; and Amblard, who had married Beatrix Alleman, of Vaubonnais, a near relation of Humbert, passed the remainder of his life in the bosom of his family, and died in 1375.

BEAUMONT, (Christopher de,) archbishop of Paris, was born July 26, 1703, at the castle of Roque, in Perigord, where his noble ancestors, originally from the Dauphiné, had long been settled. Having embraced the ecclesiastical state, he was made a canon, and count of Lyons, abbé of Notre-Dame-des-Vertus, in the diocese of Châlons; in 1741, bishop of Bayonne; in 1745, archbishop of Vienne; and on the following year, by a positive order of Louis XV., archbishop of Paris, on which occasion he resigned his abbey. In 1748 he was elected commander of the order of the Holy Ghost; in 1750 he was made a duke and a peer; and in 1759 provisor of Sorbonne. The religious disputes which then began to agitate France about the famous bull Unigenitus, directed against the Moral Reflections of father Quesnel, which Beaumont strongly supported, and the Pastorals which he published against the impious publications of Rousseau, Helvetius, Marmontel, and the well-known thesis of the abbé des Prades, procured him many enemies, and he was exiled first to la Roque, then to Conflans, and ultimately to la Trappe, which excited the indignation even of Frederic II., who lamented that he had not sought an asylum in Prussia. In vain the French ministers, urged by parliament, tried to persuade him to give up the archbishopric, or at least to accept of a coadjutor, who would favour the new opinions, by offering to give to his nephew the rank of a duke, and to himself the office of great almoner of France, and the dignity of cardinal, with other emoluments and employments. Beaumont refused them all, so strong were his feelings and his opinions against the Jansenists. He was distinguished by the amiability of his private character. Mme. de Marsan records several anecdotes of the excess to which he carried his benevolence, and of the danger to which he exposed his life and his health in assisting the poor. He died in the performance of his duties on the 12th December, 1781; and his death deprived more than one thousand ecclesiastics and five hundred families of the regular assistance which he gave them. The collection of his Pastorals, the only work which he wrote, has been published in two volumes, quarto.

BEAUMONT, (Antoine François,) viscount de Beaumont, nephew to the preceding, and chef-de-division in the French navy, was born on the 3d of May,

1733, at the family estate of La Roque. He very early entered the navy, and in due time became post-captain, and acquired a great reputation. When commanding the French frigate the *Juno*, he had the good fortune to take, September 11th, 1781, off Ouessant, the English frigate the *Fox*, commanded by captain Windsor, one of the bravest officers in the British service, who, after a most desperate fight, was obliged to surrender, but not before his ship, by the superiority of the enemy's metal, had lost all her masts, and become a perfect wreck. The French were so proud of this unexpected success, that Louis XVI. ordered a painting to be made representing the action, and sent a copy of it to captain Beaumont, whom he advanced to the post of rear-admiral. He died September 15, 1805, at Toulouse, after having escaped the horrors of the French revolution, during which, being one of the deputies of the states-general, he had the courage not only to oppose in the general assembly, in the name of his constituents, but to publish afterwards in the Mercure de France, in his own name, a protest against the decree that abolished nobility, and he confirmed it before the then constituted authority, who accused him of being an aristocrat.

BEAUMONT, (Simon Herbert van,) a Dutch lawyer, born at Dordrecht in 1574, and died in 1654. Having followed for some time the profession of law, and being elected a member of the Chambers, he acquired so great a reputation for wisdom as to be employed, in 1625, as ambassador to the states-general of Poland, then to Sweden, and ultimately to Denmark. A great lover of literature and the arts, he embellished in the most magnificent style his garden at the Hague, and the botanical garden at Amsterdam, of the former of which Kiggelaar published the catalogue, and of the latter Commelin; and to him Linnæus gives the credit, in the preface of his Hortus Cliffortianus, of having introduced into Europe many foreign vegetables and plants, and contributed to the progress of botany. He wrote several Latin poems, which have been published under the title of Poemata.

BEAUMONT, (Jean Louis Moreau de,) was born at Paris in 1715; and his father, who was president to the parliament, brought him up to the same profession, and he soon became a counsellor to that body; then director of Poitou, Franche-Comté, and Flanders, successively; and at length of finances, in 1756, the reform of which occupied him for some time; and the result was, the publication of 4 vols, 4to, in one of which he examined the taxes of the different states of Europe, and in the remaining three the taxes of France. This curious work, which has been of use to subsequent writers, though not exempt from error, was at first printed at the Louvre, and re-published in 1787, and procured him the continuation of his office, under the new name of president of the committee, which he exercised with intelligence, honesty, and firmness, amidst the storms which foreran the revolution. He died on May 22, 1785.

BEAUMONT. The name of three artists.

1. *Cavaliere Claudio Francesco*, (1694—1766,) a painter, born at Turin, where he studied, and afterwards went to Rome, and applied himself to copying the works of Raffaelle, the Caracci, and Guido. On his return, he was employed, in 1731, in decorating the royal palace of Turin, where he painted in fresco, in the library, various symbolical subjects, relative to the royal family of Sardinia; and in other apartments, he represented the Rape of Helen, and the Judgment of Paris. In the Chiesa della Croce is a fine picture of the Descent from the Cross by him. Charles Emanuel III. king of Sardinia, in 1737, conferred the order of St. Maurice and knighthood upon him, and he died in the service of that monarch. The Beaumont gallery is still in existence at Turin, where, in the Hall of Appeals, are the interview between Alexander and the queen of the Amazons, young Hannibal swearing to exterminate the Romans, and Sophonisba receiving the poison. Beaumont was the first to form the Turin academy on the model of the greater institutions of that kind, so that it seemed to date a new birth from his time, in 1736, for it was not before extended to all branches of the art, under the appellation of the Royal Academy. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. v. 322. Biog. Univ. Bryan's Dict.)

2. *Jean Antoine*, more frequently called Belmond, a designer and engraver at Turin. He was born at Fossano, and was instructed by his father, and afterwards was placed under the tuition of the Cavaliere Crespi, at Bologna. He applied himself at the same time to engraving. He was called afterwards to Turin, where he engraved some plates. He went from thence to Paris, where he profited for three years by the instruction of L. Cars. On his return to Turin, he became

engraver to the court, and continued to use the burin with great success. (Heinecken, Dict. des Art.)

3. *Pierre*, an engraver at Paris, who executed plates after Breughel, Coypel, Miel, Wouwermans, and others. (*Id.*)

BEAUMONT. · Many other persons of this name are mentioned in literary and political history, of whom the following only are deserving of notice here.

John de Hainault, sire de, brother of William the Good, count of Hainault, persuaded his nephew, count William II., to follow, as the father had done, the alliance of England in preference to that of France. He was probably one of the actors in the scenes which preceded the elevation of Edward III.; at least he was zealously attached to the interests of that monarch, and in gratitude for his services, Edward married his niece, Philippa. In 1345, however, he accepted the offers of Philip de Valois, and fought against the English at the battle of Crécy; and in 1356 he died.

Diego de Alova y, a native of Biscay, a mathematician and military officer of the sixteenth century; author of El Perfecto Capitam.

Francisco de Eguia, a gentleman of the household of the Conde de Oñati, viceroy of Naples in the seventeenth century; the author of some essays on the subjugation of that kingdom.

Jean François Albanis, (1755—1812,) an engineer, agriculturist, &c., who travelled much with our duke of Gloucester, resided in the house, and taught the children of that prince. He wrote several works, chiefly relating to his travels in Switzerland. His description of the Alps is said to contain some useful antiquarian matter.

BEAUNE, (Renaud de, 1527—1606,) first a lawyer, then a churchman, became bishop of Mende in 1568, archbishop of Bourges in 1581, grand almoner in 1591, and archbishop of Sens in 1596. This is the prelate who so deeply offended Clement VIII. by giving absolution to Henry IV., after that monarch had returned to the Roman-catholic church. He had no little share in the conversion of that prince; less, perhaps, through zeal for religion than through policy. If his talents were not great, his activity and his intrigues were. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUNE, (Florimond de,) an eminent French geometrician, who was one of the first to adopt and promulgate the "new geometry" of Descartes. He was born at Blois, in the year 1601, and educated for the army, a profession which he soon abandoned. He was afterwards chosen counsellor to the presidial of Blois, where he remained till his death, which took place either in 1651, or early in the year following, from a very severe attack of the gout, a disease to which he had been subject for some years previously. He had the honour to receive Descartes at Blois, and the visit led to an intimate friendship between the two geometers. Indeed, Descartes declares in one of his letters (edit. 1752), that he relied more on his learning and approbation, than on those of all the other mathematicians then in France. Beaune proposed a problem which gave rise to the inverse method of tangents, and which was afterwards carried out and completed by John Bernouilli. He excelled also in the construction of astronomical glasses. His commentary on Descartes' Geometry, and his tract on Equations, are the books on which his fame rests, and were published together at Leyden in 1649, under the following titles:—Florimundi de Beaune in Cartesii Geometriam Notæ breves; et De Æquationum Constructione et Limitibus opuscula duo, incepta a Florimundo de Beaune, absoluta vero et post mortem ejus edita ab Erasmo Bartholino. This commentary was also added to the Elzevir edition of Cartesii Geometria.

BEAUNOIR, (Alexander Louis Bertrand,) of the family name of Robineau, which he changed for its anagram, born at Paris in 1746. He wrote some small theatrical pieces when very young, and became employed in the king's library, which he was, however, obliged to quit after the appearance of his l'Amour Quêteur. After that, he wandered through Holland, Germany, and Russia, in which latter country he gave spectacles at court. He returned to Paris, and betook himself to be a writer for the small theatres, and making other books. With this ephemeral trash he is said to have realized 100,000 dollars. His other books are, Voyage sur le Rhin; Les Masques arrachés, ou Vies privées de Vandernoot, Van Cuper, et de S. E. le Cardinal de Malines, 1790, 2 vols, 18mo, which went through more than eleven editions. His wife, Madame Beaunoir, placed also her name upon some of the above literary productions, but it is immaterial to which of the pair they belong. (Biog. des Hommes Viv.)

BEAUPLAN, (Guillaume le Vasseur, sieur de,) a French geographer of the seventeenth century, wrote a description of

the Ukraine, which met with great success. As he had personally visited the provinces which he describes, his observations are worth consulting. His map of the Ukraine is praised by d'Anville. Those of Poland and Normandy were once valued. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUPLET, the name of a French wood-cutter. Two of his engravings are known—the Siege of Perpignan (?) 1672, and Cardinal Richelieu on his death-bed. (Nagler.)

BEAUPOILE, a portrait painter, after whom Edelinck has engraved a portrait of Denys Granville, in oval. (Heinecken, Dict. des Art.)

BEAUPUIS, (Charles Walon de, 1621—1709,) a French ecclesiastic, native of Beauvais, chiefly remarkable for his connexion with the religious house of Port-Royal, having long been director of the schools dependent on that establishment. He published several religious works. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUPUY, (Nicholas Michel Bachelier de, 1750—1802,) a magistrate of Mussidan, his native place, a deputy to the states-general and the national convention, and an adherent of the Directorial government, until he helped to raise Bonaparte. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUPUY, (Armand Michel Bachelier de, 1757—1796,) a French general, brother of the preceding, distinguished himself in the service of the republic, and fell in the retreat from Bavaria under the celebrated Moreau. This general had two brothers, both officers, and both slain on the field of battle. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAURAIN, (Jean de,) geographer royal of the king of France, was born in 1696 at Aix in Issart, and was descended, according to his own assertion, from the ancient Castellans of Beaurain. In his nineteenth year he came to Paris to study under Pierre Moulart Sanson, the royal geographer, whose place he took at the age of twenty-five years. He attracted the attention of Louis XV. by a Calendrier Perpétuel, Ecclésiastique et Civile, which he printed in 1724, and afterwards drew many maps and plans for him; but his great work was his Histoire Militaire de Flandres, depuis l'année 1690 jusqu'en 1694 inclusivement, 3 vols, Par. 1754, and often reprinted and translated. This work contains the history of the campaigns of the marechal de Luxembourg during the years mentioned; it was highly prized by Frederic II. of Prussia, who had a new French edition of it, as well as a German translation, printed at Potsdam, and always recommended it for the study of his officers. Besides this, he published an Atlas de Géographie Ancienne et Moderne, drew the maps for Agnesseau's History of the Grand Condé's Campaign in Flanders, and for Grimoald's History of the Four Last Campaigns of Marshal Turenne. Beaurain received a pension, in 1756, for the share which he had in the instruction of the dauphin, was employed in several important negotiations by cardinals Fleury and Amelot, and died in 1771, leaving a son, who followed his father's profession with much reputation. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BEAURAIN, a native of Auvergne, in France, one of the most wealthy tinkers of Paris, and, during the revolution, one of the *bande noir*, which purchased palaces and castles with the view of demolishing them and selling the materials. Choisy, amongst others, was pulled down by Beaurain. He also was the first to sign an act of federation in 1815, which had the device—Vive la Nation, Vive la Liberté, Vive l'Empereur. (Biog. des Vivans.)

BEAUREGARD, (1731—1804,) a very celebrated French Jesuit, who distinguished himself by his zealous preaching against the scandalous corruptions and impieties which led the way to the French revolution. As early as 1789, he terrified many of his countrymen by his prophetic threats of the troubles which broke out some years later. When the revolution came on, he fled to England, and from thence retired to Germany. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUREPAIRE, (N. Girard de,) a gentleman of Poitou, who on the breaking out of the revolution joined the royalists of La Vendée, and was present in many of the actions between his party and general Westermann. He died in 1793, in consequence of his wounds.

Another of this name, but not of the same family, commandant of Verdun in 1792, shot himself because he could not prevail on the soldiers to resist the Prussians as firmly as he wished. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAURIEU, (Gaspard Guillard de, 1728—1795,) a French writer of books for the instruction and amusement of young people, many of which were frequently reprinted. Beaurieu was remarkable for his grotesque figure, and his eccentric manners; he lived in poverty, and died at the Hôpital de la Charité at Paris. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUSOBRE, (Isaac de, 1659—

1738,) an eminent Calvinistic divine, and still more eminent writer, was a native of Niart. Having no taste for the law, to which he was destined by his family, he applied himself to divinity, studied at Saumur, received in 1685 imposition of hands from the synod of Loudun, and was appointed minister at Chatillon sur Indre, in Touraine. Here dissent was not long tolerated; the place of worship was shut up; seals were placed on the doors; Beausobre broke them, preached, and to escape the heavy pecuniary mulct incurred by this action, fled to Rotterdam, and then to Dessau, where he became chaplain to the princess of Anhalt. His first publication was directed against the Lutherans, and was entitled Défense de la Doctrine des Réformés. His anger was roused against the Lutheran party, because when the duke of Saxe Barby forsook it for Calvinism, he was condemned by the theologians of Leipsic. Beausobre endeavoured to show that Calvinism was no less respectable in its origin, and no less founded on Scripture, than Lutherism. This work, and his funeral oration on the prince of Dessau, so far extended his reputation, that he was invited to Berlin, where he successively became pastor of the emigrants, royal chaplain, member of the consistory, director of the hospital known as the Maison Française, inspector of the French chamber and college of the district. In conformity with the will of the Prussian court, he assisted Lenfant in the Commentary on the New Testament, (of which the best edition is in two vols, 4to, Berlin, 1741.) St. Paul's Epistles fell to him; the rest of the notes are Lenfant's. The text itself professes to be a new translation from the Greek, and it may often be so; but the servility with which the two commentators adhere to the very words of preceding versions, makes us suspect that the trouble of referring to the original was evaded as much as possible. The notes, too, are said to have a Socinian tendency. A more important work was his Histoire de la Réformation, which, though he laboured at it during a great portion of his life, he did not live to publish, or even to finish. But it is less important than his Histoire Antique du Manichéisme, which originated in his researches into the history of sects that had thrown off or never acknowledged the authority of Rome. This work, too, is imperfect; the second volume was not published till after his death; he had only collected the materials for it; and it was to be followed by a third volume, for which we know not that any materials were ever collected. Indeed, we may doubt whether the first would have appeared, had not a strange adventure compelled him for a time to suspend his preaching, and retire into his study. At seventy years of age he fell in love with a young girl, or rather the young girl fell in love with him, and would have him for her husband. The familiarity of the couple was soon apparent from her pregnancy, and the marriage followed as a matter of course. Four or five years was the weak old man interdicted from the functions of the pulpit, and he proceeded with his critical history of Manicheism. This work, however, is that on which the fame of Beausobre must rest. It exhibits considerable erudition; it is a monument of patient industry; it leaves no part of the subject untouched, no original authority unopened; yet it has many defects. The author has a much higher opinion of Zoroaster than can be grounded on facts; according to him, that Magian was a true philosopher, a maintainer of the divine unity, and of the worship of one God. Nothing, however, is more certain than that Zoroaster was a gross idolater; that all the elements were adored by him; and that fire was held as something more than a symbol of divinity. This, indeed, had always been the opinion of antiquity; and the translation of the Zend-Avesta by Anquetel du Perron, has made sad havoc with the system of Beausobre. It has proved that ancient history and tradition were right, and that the Median sage was worse than an idolater. In the same spirit this writer will not allow the Manichean tenets to have been so blamable as they are invariably represented. This notion, to be sure, was disproved by the experience no less than the written testimony of St. Augustine; but then St. Augustine, according to Beausobre, though he lived eight years amongst them, did not understand the tenets of the sect. Throughout this work there is equal boldness, joined with an almost equal ingenuity to distort the truth. But it raised the fame of the author, who, though assailed by Lutherans and Roman catholics, knew how to maintain his ground by new theories, more startling, if possible, than the preceding. The controversy which followed added still more to his fame. His sermons —and at fourscore he preached with all the imagination and vigour of youth— placed the seal to his reputation, and

rendered him the most distinguished Calvinist of his age.

Many are the works, mostly unfinished, which this writer left in MS. His Critical and Philological Remarks on the New Testament; his Critical History of the Veneration paid to the Relics of the Dead; his Supplement to Lenfant's History of the Hussites; his History of the Reformation; his Dissertation on the Books of Optatus Milevetenus, &c.; exhibit his erudition in a favourable light. His style too is animated, his manner pleasing, his illustrations impressive. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUSOBRE, (Charles Louis de, 1690—1753,) son of the preceding by a first marriage, embraced the same profession as the father, and wrote three or four works. Among them are an Apology for Protestants, The Triumph of Innocence, &c. He also continued the Discourse of Saurin on the Bible. His talents and learning were much inferior to those of his father. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUSOBRE, (Louis de, 1730—1783,) the son who was born to Isaac de Beausobre, in some months less than the usual period after marriage, was fortunate from his birth. By the Prussian monarch he was educated, pensioned, invested with lucrative offices, and treated every way with kindness. But royal patronage has not yet discovered the art of creating genius or conferring learning. With all his advantages Louis de Beausobre scarcely reached mediocrity. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUSOBRE, (Jean Jacques, baron de Baux, count de.) of Beausobre, a general of the French army, who died 1783; translated Ænæas Tacticus, which he accompanied with many useful notes and dissertations. This work was published; but Venetius, which he also finished, rests in MS., or has perished. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUSOLEIL, (Jean de Chatelet, baron de, 1576—1643,) a native of Brabant, distinguished himself by his ardour in mineralogical researches and experiments. He ruined himself by his expenditure in the search after the precious metals, and by the opening of new mines. Once he was arrested on suspicion of magic; and though he cleared himself, he lost his valuable instruments. He was afterwards thrown into the Bastile, where he died in misery. He wrote a book, entitled Diorismus (id est Definitio) Veræ Philosophiæ de Materia prima Lapidis. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUTEVILLE, (Jean Louis de Buison de, 1708—1776,) bishop of Alais, distinguished himself by his moderation in matters spiritual. He consequently incurred the enmity of the intolerant party, which called itself Apostolic. The archbishop of Aix tried to procure the condemnation of his Recueil des Assertions, and failing in the attempt, procured a papal bull against the book. The parliament of Provence ordered the instrument to be burnt by the common executioner, together with the pastoral letter of the archbishop. Beauteville had all his brother bishops against him; they persecuted him in every possible way; but he was amply indemnified for *their* ill-will by the universal respect of his flock. He was estimable in private as he was moderate in public life. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUVAIS, (Vincent de.) See VINCENT.

BEAUVAIS, the name of four artists.

1. *Nicolas Dauphin de*, (1687—1763,) an eminent engraver, born at Paris. He studied under John Audran, though M. Ponce, in the Biographie Universelle, states that Gerard Audran was his master. He engraved several plates for the Crozat collection, and part of the dome of St. Paul's, after Sir James Thornhill, whence he is supposed to have visited England. Indeed, Walpole states that he was brought to England by Dubois, in 1717, in order to help in finishing a set of plates of the Battles of the Duke of Marlborough. His wife, a daughter of G. Duchange, also engraved, and often assisted him in his work. (Heinecken. Walpole's Anecdotes by Dallaway. Biog. Univ. Bryan's Dict.)

2. *Philippe*, a son of the preceding, was distinguished in sculpture. After gaining a high prize, and making a journey to Rome, where he executed a statue of Immortality for the empress of Russia, he went back to his own country, and died in the flower of his age, in 1781. He is known by the execution of one of the bas-reliefs of the gate of St. Geneviève. (Biog. Univ.)

3. *Charles Nicolas Dauphin de*, another son of Nicolas, was born at Paris, and was also an engraver. He engraved, in conjunction with his father, the following plates—a portrait of pope Benedict XIV., oval folio, and a portrait of J. A. Meissonnier, architect. M. Heinecken, in a list of artists after whose works he has engraved, has placed the name of Sir James Thornhill. (Heinecken. Bryan's Dict.)

4. *Jacques*, another sculptor, who studied at Rome in quality of pensionary of the king of France. He designed and engraved three books or collections of vases; and we have by him four pieces—three of them views of Venice, and one a subject of architecture; the three former designed by him from nature, and the latter engraved after M. Marieschi. (Heinecken.)

BEAUVAIS, (Gilles François, 1695—about 1773,) a French Jesuit, native of Bretagne, who wrote several religious books, which are now of very little interest. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUVAIS, (Guillaume,) a numismatologist of some note, was born at Dunkirk in 1698, and died at Orleans in 1773. So little is known of his life, that his name has been preserved alone by his writings, of which the most important is, La Manière de discerner les Médailles Antiques de celles qui sont Contrefaites, 4to, Paris, 1739. The author's own estimation of this book was so high that he prefixed it to an anonymous treatise on the finances and the false money of the Romans, which he edited; and to his own Abridged History of the Roman and Greek Emperors by their Medals. He wrote also a dissertation Sur la Marque et Contremarque des Médailles des Empereurs Romains. His collection was bought by a private individual in Orleans: the coins were thrown loose into bags to be sent to Paris, and when they arrived at their place of destination, the greater part of them were destroyed by the attrition consequent on this singular mode of transportation. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BEAUVAIS. There have been in France many distinguished persons of this name, of whom we shall notice the following only:—

1. *Remi de*, a Capuchin monk, who was living early in the seventeenth century; he wrote a poem, La Madeleine, which was published at the cost of a female penitent. This subject has been frequently chosen by other poets, and it is certainly a good one, yet it has not inspired any one poet who has attempted it; in no case, singular as the fact may appear, have the verses on the life and character of that saint risen to the merit of mediocrity. Brother Remi's poem extends to twenty books! It is preceded by a most delectable dialogue between St. Mary Magdalen and the author.

2. *Jean-Baptiste-Charles Marie de*, (1731—1790,) the celebrated bishop of Senez, was a native of Cherbourg. Educated chiefly in Paris, and distinguished for great fluency of expression, no less than for considerable acquirements, he entered the church, and in 1768 was chosen to preach the decennial discourse in honour of St. Augustine. So well did he acquit himself, that he was recommended by the dignified assembly to the notice of the ministry. His sermons before the court in the Advent of 1768, and the Lent of 1773, placed the seal to his reputation, and he was raised to the see of Senez. Yet he knew his merit alone would never have procured him the dignity. Five years had elapsed since the recommendation, yet nothing was done in his favour, because he was not of noble birth (in fact he was of a humble one), and, therefore, unfit for the dignity. This was asserted by the ministry; it was asserted by the daughters of Louis XV., who yet called themselves the protectors of the abbé de Beauvais. The virtuous bishop of Carcassonne, M. de Bezons, heard of the objection, and inquired of the princesses whether the rival of the Bossuets, the Bourdaloues, the Flechiers, the Massillons, had need of any other nobility. "If," added the prelate, "I could be made to believe that noble birth is the chief qualification for the episcopal office, I would trample the cross under my feet, and for ever renounce the dignity!" These energetic words raised a feeling of shame, and the abbé de Beauvais became a bishop. Nobly did he fulfil his duties. The extreme wretchedness of the people miserably contrasted with the luxurious dissipation of the court; and the new bishop resolved that the fact should ring in the ears of the king. Called to preach before the court the customary sermon on Holy Thursday, he besought the monarch to look at his latter end,—it might be near at hand,—"Yet forty days and Nineveh might be destroyed." Louis did die in forty days. This was one of the coincidences so unusual in life, that perhaps it was regarded as something more. M. de Beauvais did not long remain a bishop; he was dissatisfied with the forcible union of his see to that of Digne; and still more that he did not understand the language of his new flock; and in 1783 he resigned his dignity.

The remainder of this prelate's life was passed in study and the exercise of the christian virtues. His Sermons (4 vols, 12mo,) have been much admired. They have certainly the qualities which Frenchmen admire; but of biblical knowledge, of learning, of logic,

of sound reasoning, they have little. (Biog. Univ.)

3. *Bertrand Poirier de*, (1755—1827,) one of the Vendean generals, a native of Chinon, declared himself against the revolution at its first outbreak. The death of his father on the scaffold (1793) added to his animosity. During many long years he fought against the tyrannical usurpers of the government, the enemies of liberty and religion, but with no great success; and he was obliged, like the rest, to seek a refuge in England. The only book which he wrote, Aperçu sur la Guerre de la Vendée, is useful as containing the observations of an eye-witness and actor in the scenes which he describes. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUVAIS DE PREAU, (Charles Nicolas, 1748—1794,) a native of Orleans, was first a physician, then a magistrate of Paris. In 1791 he was returned to the legislative assembly, and his violence made him worthy of a seat in the national convention of the following year. But, with all his political fury, he cultivated letters, and not wholly in vain. (Biog. Univ.)

Charles Theodore Beauvais, (1772—1830,) a son of the preceding, is better known than the father. The merits of Beauvais de Preau, in the eyes of the convention, were so great that the son was pensioned, and his pension was continued throughout his life. For the same reason, his promotion in the profession he embraced—that of arms—was sufficiently rapid. In 1708 he was adjutant-general, and in that capacity he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. But the hardships of the campaign were such, that he solicited permission to leave the service; and it was given in a general order, which reflected in bitter terms on the conduct of the "officer who, though in good health, would retire in the midst of a campaign; who could evidently have no thirst for glory; who was therefore unworthy to command such heroes as the French." On his return, Beauvais was captured by the Turks, committed a prisoner to the Seven Towers at Constantinople, where he remained a year and a half. Returning to France, Bonaparte would not employ him; he therefore filled an inferior office in the custom-house of Paris, which his father-in-law procured him. In 1809, however, Bernadotte employed him in the expedition to Flushing, and from that moment he was virtually restored. Under Latour Maubourg, he served in Spain as chief of the staff; he was created a baron, and employed on the Rhine in 1813. On the fall of Bonaparte, he obtained the Cross of St. Louis, but no military command; in revenge, he joined Bonaparte during the Hundred Days, and was made commandant of Bayonne. On the return of Louis he went into private life, edited three Parisian newspapers, all opposed to the ministry, and wrote books. Of these, the Dictionnaire Historique, in which he was assisted by Barbier and other literary men, is the best known. It has little merit; it did not sell; the whole impression therefore was carefully locked up; and, after the lapse of many years, it reappeared, with a new title, as an entirely new work. His Victoires et Conquêtes des François, designed to flatter the national vanity, procured him, from Charles X., a place in the Legion of Honour. A more important work, of which he was merely the editor, Correspondence Officielle et Confidentielle de Napoléon Bonaparte, (7 vols, 8vo,) will be useful for the historian. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUVAL, (Jeanne Olivier Bourguignon, Madame, about 1643—March 20th, 1720,) a comic actress, born in Holland. At a very tender age she was abandoned and exposed at a church door, but was rescued by a washerwoman, who charitably protected her until she was twelve years old, when she joined a troop of strolling actors. She then removed to the company of Lyons, the manager of which became her adopted father. Molière having seen her perform, obtained an order from the king for her appearance at the theatre, and she made her début in the month of September, 1670. She retired from the stage from 1679 to 1704, when she re-appeared, and played a variety of characters, from waiting-women in comedy, to queens in tragedy. Her last original character was that of Lisette, in Les Folies Amoureuses, when she was fifty-eight years of age. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUVALLET, (P. Nicolas, 1749—April 17, 1828,) a sculptor, born at Havre, was pupil of Pajou, and was entrusted, in 1784, with all the works of sculpture for the chateau of Compiègne. The remarkable works with which he adorned the guard chamber founded his reputation, and procured his admission into the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture in 1789, a period when, like most artists, he warmly embraced the cause of the revolution. In 1793 he presented the bust of Marat to the national convention. He also executed the busts of Chalier and

of William Tell, which, with that of Marat, were immensely popular. He presented that of Tell to the Jacobins of Paris, for which he was elected a member of the society. On the 9th Thermidor, (27th July,) 1794, being devoted to Robespierre, and having assisted at the Hôtel de Ville, he ran many risks, which deterred him from further interference with politics, and he devoted himself wholly to his art. There are also by this artist statues of Narcissus and of Pomona, which were exhibited in 1812; Susanna at the Bath, the model of which was made in 1810, and the marble sculptured and exhibited in 1814; lastly, he was engaged to make a statue of general Moreau, of which he exhibited a cast in plaster in 1817. He died at the Sorbonne, where he had apartments given him by government. Beauvallet was an artist of considerable taste; he exhibited agreeable forms, but seldom was elevated to the grand style of art. He had commenced a great work, of which he had prepared no more than three books, under the title, Fragments d'Architecture, Sculpture, Peinture, &c., dédiés à M. David, Paris, folio, 1803—1804. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUVARLET, (Jacques Firmin, 5th or 25th Sept. 1731—7th Dec. 1797,) a modern French engraver, born at Abbeville, where he received his earliest instruction, both in design and engraving, under D'Hecquet and Lefevre, men little known. He thence removed to Paris, where he placed himself under the direction of Laurent Cars. Upon leaving this school he executed his four great prints, after the pictures of Luca Giordano, for which he was admitted to the Academy in 1765. His desire of popularity induced him to abandon the boldness and freedom of handling observable in these works, for the minuteness and finish he afterwards adopted. Opinions materially vary as to the relative merits of his two styles, but it must be confessed that his latter works are executed with extreme delicacy. (Biog. Univ. Bryan's Dict.)

BEAUVARLET. See CHARPENTIER.

BEAUVAU, a renowned noble family of France, possessors of the citadel of the same name in Anjou, and probably a branch of the first house of Anjou.

Réné, Baron de Beauvau, one of the bravest knights of the thirteenth century, accompanied Charles of Anjou in the expedition to Naples, in 1265, and contributed so much to its prosperous issue, especially in the battle of Benevento, that he was named constable of the two Sicilies, but died very shortly after of his wounds.

Louis, Seigneur de Beauvau, one of his descendants, whose father was at the same time governor of Anjou and Maine, seneschal of Provence and Anjou, executor of Louis II., and ambassador of Louis III. king of Sicily, distinguished himself as a soldier and statesman. He was governor of the citadel of Marseilles, grand seneschal of Provence, and chief chamberlain of king Réné. When the latter left Lorraine, he remained as counsellor to the son of his master, and thus a branch of the family was transplanted to that country. He died, in 1472, at Rome, where he was ambassador to pope Pius II.

Henri, Baron de Beauvau, the fifth in descent from the last-mentioned, served first under Rudolph I. in Hungary, then under the elector of Bavaria; afterwards he commanded a corps of 1000 cavalry and 2000 infantry against the Turks, and was instrumental in the victory over them and the conquest of Gran, in 1590. Returned to Lorraine, he was sent on an embassy to the court of Rome, in 1599, with proposals relative to the marriage of Catherine of Bourbon, his cousin, and sister of Henry IV. In 1601 he accompanied the duc de Mercœur on his expedition against the Turks, and traversed Europe, Asia, and Africa. After his return, he was grand forester of Lorraine, counsellor of state, and first chamberlain of the duke; wrote his Campaigns and Journeys (of which the best edition is that of Nancy, 4to, 1619); and employed himself in the education of his only son, Henri, marquis de Beauvau, known as the author of Mémoires (Cologne, 1690), and as governor of the famous prince Charles of Lorraine.

Marc de Beauvau, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1679; brought up with Leopold of Lorraine, who was born in the same year, and accompanied him, in 1695, to the battle of Temesvar, in which both greatly distinguished themselves. He was afterwards grand equerry of Lorraine, and guardian of the future emperor, Francis I. He had so much influence in the negotiations for the change of the government of Lorraine, that Charles VI. created him prince of Trave, and Philip V. gave him the dignity of a grandee of Spain, of the first class. He also received, at a later period, the order of the Golden Fleece from the emperor, and was sent by him as governor

to Toscara. He died in 1754, leaving behind him twenty children. One of these,

Charles Juste, Marechal de Beauvau, born at Luneville, in 1720, distinguished himself, in 1742, at the defence of Prague against Charles of Lorraine, and afterwards at the passage of the Bormida, the storming of Mahon, and the battle of Corbach, and was advancing into Spain at the head of 26,000 men, when the peace of 1763 recalled him. His benevolence and sense of justice were equal to his military talent, and procured for him the epithet, bestowed before on Bayard, of "the knight without fear and without reproach." As commandant of Languedoc, he released fourteen women confined for their religious belief, though the permission given him had extended only to four of the number, and answered the reproaches of the ministry on this subject, by saying, that "the king might take from him his command, but could not hinder him from discharging the duties of it according to the dictates of conscience and honour." In 1777 he was commander of a military division, and in 1782 governor of Provence, where he succeeded in obtaining for his province the restoration of its representatives and the support of its academies, besides ameliorating the condition of the sailors, and improving the shipping. He had also the idea of rendering Marseilles a free port, commercially as well as in a religious point of view. But the outbreak of the revolution hindered this. On the journey from Versailles to Paris, he accompanied his sovereign, and at his desire took a seat, for five months, in the royal counsel. He escaped the horrors of 1793, by death, on the 21st of May of that year. Besides his civil and military engagements, he found time for study, and was a member both of the Academia della Crusca and of the French Academy.

Réné François de Beauvau, of another branch of the same house, was born in 1664, and after passing through several inferior grades of clerical dignity was created bishop of Bayonne, 1700: here he so attached himself to his flock that they made every effort to retain him when he was advanced to the bishopric of Tournay. In this latter post he sold all his jewels, and borrowed 800,000 francs on his own account, to defend the city against prince Eugène, but without success. The money, however, was returned to him by the king, and the jewels by his people. After this, he was successively bishop of Toulouse in 1713, of Narbonne in 1719, and commander of the royal orders in 1724. During his twenty years' presidency in the parliament of Languedoc, he showed himself as deserving as in his clerical post. Under his patronage was published the history of that province, in 5 vols, folio, by the Benedictines of St. Maur; and a Geography and Natural History of Languedoc, by the Society of Montpelier, whose sittings he always attended when called to the general assembly. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BEAUVILLIERS, (Marie de, 1574—1656,) daughter of the comte de St. Aignan, was intended for the cloister; but she had not taken the veil when Henry IV. saw her in the abbey of Montmartre, and made her his mistress. Short, however, was her career of guilt; she was almost immediately forsaken for her cousin Gabrielle d'Estrées; and she returned, humbled, to her convent, of which she was nominated abbess in 1597. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUVILLIERS, (Antoine, 1754—1817,) the greatest cook of Paris in his day, wrote, L'Art de Cuisinier, 2 vols, 8vo, Paris, 1814. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUVOLLIER, (Pierre Louis Comte de,) had been a page of Louis XVI., and lived retired on his estates; when, in 1793, he was denounced to Tallien as a promoter of the Vendéan insurrection. He fled, consequently, to join the royal army, then assembled at Thouars, and was named sous-commandant of artillery. As such, he was associated with most of the subsequent deeds of the Vendéans. After the affair of Saumur, he was named intendant-général-trésorier of the royal and catholic army, when the military chest of the republicans, containing twenty million francs of assignats (!) was captured. After the disasters of Maur, Beauvollier was compelled to leave his corps, and concealed himself in the neighbourhood of that town until the amnesty of 1797 was issued. In 1799 he reappeared in the ranks of the royalists, but was again unsuccessful. He took, afterwards, service under Napoleon and under the Bourbons. (Biog. des Hom. Viv.)

BEAUVOLLIER, (Jean Valot, baron,) brother of the preceding, also joined the insurrection, and greatly distinguished himself; but his career was shorter than his brother's. In 1794 he was taken prisoner, condemned, and executed.

A third brother joined the same cause at fifteen years of age, but he soon fell in battle. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BEAUXALMIS, (Thomas, 1524—1589,) a native of Melun, became a Carmelite, and wrote in favour of his church, against the Calvinists, and in favour of his sovereign, Henry III., against the rebels of his time. (Biog. Univ.)

BEAUZEE, (Nicolas,) a philosophical etymologist, was born at Verdun in 1717, lived at Paris as professor in the Ecole Royal, and was at the same time secretary and interpreter of the comte d'Artois, and member of the French Academy, as well as of those of Metz, Arras, Auxerre, and Della Crusca. He died in 1789. He wrote Grammaire Générale, Paris, 1767, (2 vols, 8vo,) which was described by Barthelemy as a description of the metaphysical region of philology, and for which he received from the empress, Maria Thérésa, a gold medal. He edited several philological works, translated Sallust and Quintus Curtius; and published Kempis de Imitatione Christi, in the original, with a translation. Besides all this, he wrote the grammatical articles in the Encyclopédie, from the 7th volume, in conjunction with Douchet, but in the last ten volumes alone. His articles, and those of Marmontel, were published in a separate work, entitled Dictionnaire de Grammaire et de Littérature, 6 vols, 8vo, 1789. Frederic II. of Prussia wished to have him at his court, but he preferred quietness and independence to this dazzling invitation. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BEAVER, (John, whose Latinized names are, *Fiber*, *Fiberius*, *Castor*, *Castorius*,) was a monk of Westminster early in the fourteenth century; wrote a Chronicle of Britain from the fabulous days of Brutus to his own times, and De Rebus Cœnobii Westmonasteriensis. Both are in MS. The author is frequently referred to with praise.

Another monk of this name, but of St. Albans, wrote some things which remain also in MS.

BEAVER, (Philip,) a captain in the British navy. This gallant and gifted officer,—an officer remembered by his professional brethren as one of the most efficient, systematic, and scientific seamen, the naval service of England, possibly, ever produced, was the third son of the Rev. James Beaver, and Jane, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Keeler, fellow of All Souls, and afterwards vicar of Leknor. Philip, according to the biographic publication of a talented professional writer,* (who, be it observed, in recording "the life and services" of his incomparable subject, has produced a most interesting, instructive, and valuable volume†) was born in 1766, and at the early age of eleven commenced his professional career—a career of no ordinary nature, and marked by a constant succession of stirring events. Before he had obtained his lieutenant's commission, Beaver had participated in several general engagements, and warm encounters with the enemy; and during his noviciate, we find he had fought under the banners of Keppel, Byron, Barrington, Rowley, and Rodney.

A few years after he had mounted the first step of the ladder of promotion, and that a period of peace had deprived him of employment afloat, his enterprising spirit induced him to undertake, in conjunction with a certain "society," the colonization of the island of Bulama—an island near the settlement of Sierra Leone. The events of this important period of his life,—fraught with sufferings almost insurmountable, are very unaffectedly described in his "*African Memoranda*"—an interesting, well-written work, and of which every page bears internal evidence of the strictest veracity.‡ "The difficulties which opposed his success, showed the courage that could meet, and zeal which strove to conquer them; and while we lament those obstacles,§ we are in some

* Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. F.R.S. &c. &c. author of the Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, late of H. M. ship *Nisus*.

† These Memoirs should be in the possession of every naval officer.

‡ The following passage extracted from this work clearly demonstrates the horrible and mortal consequences of a residence on the pestilential shore of Africa:—"At nine o'clock last night," says Beaver, "I had written my journal, and was sitting down to a broiled fowl for my supper, when the mate of the cutter knocked at the Block-house gate, and was let in. My door was opened, and two Europeans, two Englishmen, appeared before me. It is impossible to express my astonishment, my joy, my feelings, at the sight. Their florid complexions, their appearance of health and vigour were such a contrast to the yellow skins and shrivelled carcasses which I had for a long time been accustomed only to see, that I gazed upon them the whole evening; I thought them the handsomest mortals I had ever beheld. They belonged to the *Felicity* schooner, from London, in the service of the Sierra Leone Company, with orders to touch at Bulama."

§ On his return to England, Beaver having been requested, by the "Bulama Association," to state his opinion of the cause of the late failure, and the probability of the future success, sent in a statement, from which we make the following extract—the statement was dated 24th June, 1794: "Success might be commanded; but when I say it might be commanded, I presuppose a greater firmness in those who go out, and more zeal and activity in those who remain at home, than has hitherto been evinced by either." This letter was read on the following day to the convened members at the Mansion House, on which occasion they voted their unanimous thanks to him for the ability, zeal, activity, and perseverance with which he conducted the affairs of the settlement. . . . . They also

measure consoled by the reflection, that they have, at least, placed his fortitude and intrepidity in a light which a more prosperous adventurer might not have revealed." (*Smyth.*)

To detail the subsequent services and various achievements of this firm, fearless, and indefatigable officer, as he advanced in professional rank, would occupy more space than our limits afford. In the work already cited, will be found fully and faithfully registered "services"* sufficient to entitle him to posthumous distinction. The last of a series of signal and valuable services which Beaver had rendered to his country, were confined to the Indian seas. At the Cape of Good Hope, a premature death† terminated his mortal career. He died in command of the *Nisus*, the 5th April, 1813. His funeral was attended by all the chief, civil, and military officers of the Cape; the pall was borne by captains Schomberg, Richardson, Eveleigh, and Bain, of the navy, and the colonels of the 21st dragoons, 83d and 93d regiments. "When the corpse was committed to the ground," says Mr. Prior, the surgeon of Beaver's ship, a gentleman since well known to the literary world, by his acute and comprehensive biography of Burke, "I saw more than one of his brother officers affected in a manner that did equal honour to their feelings and their friendship. None of us, I believe, were free from such emotions."

Descanting on the merits of his lamented commander, Mr. Prior observes: "On points of service, our captain would scarcely admit the existence of, what many were disposed to think, impossibilities; but, at the same time, with that clearness which belongs only to men of superior capacity, he would not only order what was to be done, but also point out the most safe and expeditious method of accomplishing it. Without neglecting details, on which often depends the success of operations of war, and of which he was perfect master, his mind was more turned to great things: it seemed to expand with the quantity of matter required to be taken in. When fitting the squadron for Java,‡ with only two or three days to perform it in, and one of the ships just out of action; stationing some of the remaining ships at the Mauritius, and others at the Cape; writing orders and despatches to several quarters; waited upon every moment by officers of all classes for directions how to proceed in their respective departments; teazed with applications of various kinds, on public business, from persons on shore; added to the responsibility which he assumed, of quitting his station, hanging on his mind; yet I never saw him more cool, clear, and collected, though scarcely able to devote five minutes uninterruptedly to any one object."

The late captain Sir Charles Schomberg, R.N., a distinguished and accomplished officer, who served under the orders of Beaver, in both capacities of lieutenant and captain, thus sketches the character of his esteemed and lamented friend: "He was manly and determined, with a mind very peculiarly constituted. From the firmness of his decision, something like austerity, and an air of conscious superiority, showed itself in command; but in society, except where vice or folly drew forth his sarcasm, he was gentle, and as playful as a child. His inflexible integrity made parts of his conduct appear captious and irritable; while in argument, his manner seemed rather to

resolved that a gold medal be presented to him, expressive of the sense entertained of his meritorious services. But the vote of thanks, and promise of a gold medal (for the resolution went no further than a *promise*), were the only rewards Mr. Beaver reaped for two years' unparalleled exertion and suffering; he, moreover, not only lost employment and probable preferment, but also his half-pay during that period, and the six months' preceding. (*Smyth's Life of Beaver.*)

* During his course of service, Beaver was constantly sought and selected to cooperate with the British army. In services of invasion, or when troops were required to dislodge the enemy, or capture their colonies, his tact and peculiar ability in conducting the disembarkation of large military bodies, were fully appreciated by the different generals with whom it was his fortune to serve. In admiration of his forethought in conducting the disembarkation of the formidable force employed upon the Egyptian expedition, Sir Ralph Abercrombie exclaimed, "All my wants are anticipated as if by *magic*." Again, in 1809, when serving on the expedition against Martinique and the Saints, general Maitland thus expresses himself in his official despatch—"Captain Beaver has increased the character which his conduct at Bay Robert had gained him;" and communicating to the Admiralty, on the same occasion, admiral Sir Alex. C. Cochrane says, "The direction of all the naval operations connected with the army was left *entirely* with captain Beaver, of the *Acasta*, who conducted the service with all the correctness and celerity which I expected of him."

† It is no less curious than lamentable as showing that although the whole life of Beaver was passed in investigations touching practical and useful knowledge, he should have remained so ignorant of his own physical economy as regards the preservation of health, as not to view with alarm, and to avert by remedies, those symptoms which persons of less attainments would not have neglected. But he had a weakness unaccountable in such a man, respecting the utility of medicine, and disdained the healing art. But for his refusal to follow the surgeon's advice, his valuable life might, at this moment, have been spared to his country.

‡ Beaver highly distinguished himself in the reduction of this settlement.

dictate than to persuade; yet I know no man who persuaded with more conviction. His view of enterprize was generally very bold, for he never saw difficulty, and was a stranger to fear; but as a flag-officer his soaring mind would have been more in its element, than as captain of a frigate. With a strong thirst after useful information, he studied closely during every moment of official leisure, and was therefore not only a scientific navigator, but appeared very conversant in general literature. He was indifferent to the garb in which substantial knowledge was clothed; and I have reason to think that this extraordinary man read the *Encyclopædia Britannica* entirely through during a cruise—a curious instance of habit and perseverance."

Beaver, who wielded a powerful pen, constantly sent anonymously, the short time he remained unemployed, valuable contributions to the public press. "A letter," says his biographer, "which he published in the Courier of the 16th July, 1804, under the signature of NEARCHUS, tended so generally to allay the apprehensions of the timid,* that much curiosity was excited as to the author." It is a fair specimen of argumentative reasoning. He considers the subject of a descent on our coasts, under three heads; the enemy's quitting their posts, their crossing the channel, and their landing. Under the first, he proves, from substantial data, the utter impracticability of more than a fourth of the required number effecting it in one tide. Under the second, if they come in detached portions, with British ships, "which know no winter," we "devour them like shrimps." And in the event of their ever overcoming both those obstacles, and "vomiting their unhallowed crews upon our blessed shores, they will be received there by the British army—an army with which I have served in each quarter of the globe. I know its merits; I know its foibles; I know it well; and am as fully convinced as I am that I now write, that this army as far surpasses all others in bravery, as British seamen surpass all others in skill: to it I willingly consign, without the least fear of the consequence, all who may land."

Party-politics was Beaver's abomination. "As to the change of ministry you mention," (he writes to his wife in 1807,) "and dissolution of parliament, it seems of little importance at present who is in, or who is out; for the late special-pleading, speech-twisting debates, savour rather of the loaves and fishes than of patriotism; and, indeed, place and emolument, the apples of the aristocratical struggle of Whigs and Tories, are more often the motive than the reward of such contentions; yet in times of public danger, party-spirit ought to give way to virtue. But, notwithstanding a full knowledge of how many states have been ruined by an indiscriminate love of popularity in their public leaders, there are some of our most valuable characters foolishly sacrificing to the same shrine, regardless of our national importance. As to the mob-courting demagogues, who clog their country's efforts, and thereby add to its burthens, merely to exhibit themselves, they deserve *transportation*."

BEAVOR,† (Edmund,) a captain in the British navy. Little is known of the early career of this able but ill-fated seaman. In 1744 he was appointed captain of the *Fox* twenty-gun ship, and during the succeeding spring "he was stationed as a cruizer in the German Ocean, where he was exceedingly active, and met with some success: the most consequential of which appears to have been the capture of a formidable privateer from the port of Dunkirk.‡

"After the commencement of the rebellion in Scotland, which broke out not long after the above-stated period, captain Beavor was ordered to the northward," (coast of Scotland,) "where he continued to behave with the same degree of assiduity, as appears from the following official note:—

"'The rebels had formed a scheme to get into their possession a ship in Leith-roads, on board of which were some new pieces of cannon, about twenty-five barrels of powder, and some fire-locks, for the use of the king's troops. As there was no access for this vessel to Leith, she was committed to the care of the *Fox*, then in the frith. Four masters of ships had undertaken to go off to her, with eighteen hands, cut her cable, and let her drive till she got out of reach of the guns of the king's ship, 'when they intended to carry her into Leith harbour.'

* The anxiety and alarm, not to say panic, felt at that time by the whole nation respecting the *Flotilla* at Boulogne, will be recollected by many, and the tranquillizing effect of NEARCHUS's letter will be also remembered.

† Some writers spell the name Beaver.

‡ This vessel mounted thirty carriage and swivel guns, and carried a crew consisting of one hundred and forty-five men. The *Fox* discovered the enemy on the 15th of May, 1745, and "after pursuing her all night, came up with her at ten o'clock on the following day." (Charnock.)

But the night before this was to have been executed, captain Beavor got intelligence of the plot, and immediately took measures to place her in a position of security close to his own vessel.'

"The above-mentioned occurrences," continues Charnock, "took place in the middle of October, and captain Beavor was unfortunate enough to survive it only one month. Being out on a cruize, he was unhappily overtaken by a violent gale of wind, in which the *Fox* foundered* off Dunbar, on the 14th November, the captain, as well as the crew, perishing with her." (Charnock.)

BEAZIANO, or BEAZZANO, (Agustino,) a poet of Treviso, who flourished in the sixteenth century. In 1514 we find him at Venice, intimately united with Bembo, afterwards cardinal. At first he applied himself to public affairs, but his bodily sufferings, among which those caused by the gout were not the least, forced him to retire into private life. His poetry, both Latin and Italian, his Letters, &c., may be found in many collections. (Biog. Univ.)

BEBEL, (Heinrich,) known chiefly as a writer of Facetiæ, but deserving more honourable notice as a strenuous opposer of the then prevailing barbarism in the writing of Latin, and in treating on classical subjects, was born at Justingen in Suabia, and was thus a fellow-townsman of Nauclerus Stöffler and Locher. The year of his birth has not been accurately determined, but it appears to have been about 1472. His parents were of the middle class of peasants, and he himself received his first rudiments of learning at the school of Schelklingen, near Ulm; after which, according to a very common practice of the students of his time, he set out on his travels, and reached the city of Cracow. At the Gymnasium of this place he studied for some time, and probably applied himself, in the first instance, to the study of the law, but left this for the more attractive pursuits of poetry and classical literature. In 1494 we find him, from some expressions in his poems, at Basle, between which city and Cracow he often changed his place of abode; this change had been more than once made between 1492 and 1496, in which year he published, at Basle, the Cosmographia of Laurentius Corvinus, his former teacher at the Gymnasium of Cracow. In 1497 he was installed as teacher of eloquence and poetry at the high school of Tubingen, founded by Eberhard I. in 1477, and afterwards at the Pædagogium of the same place; here, and at the university with which the Pædagogium was nearly connected, he lectured on the classics with unusual applause. His quick wit and perception of the beautiful, and his faculty of adapting himself easily to his subject, eminently fitted him for this employment, and for his favourite undertaking of reforming the study of classical literature. The writing of Latin, especially, was in his time perhaps at its lowest stage of degradation: treating on subjects which even eloquence could hardly speak of in elegant language, learning from barbarous grammars, and reading their early lessons from barbarous authors, the writers of the time could scarcely, except by miracle, have escaped the influence which surrounded them. Bebel, by his own example, by his works on education, and by his satires against the prevailing taste, did much towards removing this. Bebel was involved in several disputes with the literati of his time, more than one of whom was pleased to take on his own particular account the satire which had been pronounced generally and against a class. These disputes, however, as well as some in which Bebel himself was the aggressor, moved thereto more by the over zeal of his defenders than by his own inclinations, died a natural death, and left him in the enjoyment of the public estimation, which he had honourably deserved, and of the pleasures to which he was, not quite so much to his honour, devoted. His defenders plead for him the adage, "Musa lasciva, vita casta;" but it is difficult to avoid concluding, from the united evidence of his works and his history, that he was a faithful devotee to the genial deities—Bacchus and Venus. He died, probably, about 1516, and his death was lamented by his former pupil, Melancthon, in a copy of Greek verses.

Besides his three books of Facetiæ, a portion of which only would be allowed to reach the modern standard even of broad humour, he wrote a treatise, Qui Autores legendi sint ad Eloquentiam Comparandam; De Latinitatis Utilitate; Apologia Bebelii contra Leonh. Justinum Venetum, Imperiale nomen extenuantem; and some other controversial works; Triumphus Veneris, &c. An excellent

* Beatson, in his Naval and Military Memoirs, says, in November, the *Fox*, of twenty guns and one hundred and sixty men, commanded by captain Beaver, with a great number of rebel prisoners, was *wrecked* near Dunbar, in Scotland, and all on board perished. (Vol. i. p. 298.)

account of him has been given by Zapf, under the title, Heinrich Bebel, from his Life and Writings (German), Augsburg, 1802. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BEBENBERG, (Lupold, or Leopold, von,) twenty-seventh bishop of Bamberg, was descended from a noble family of Franconia. He studied at Bologna, and was the pupil of the celebrated John Andreæ. On his return to Germany he was made canon of Mayence, Bamberg, and Würzburg, provost of the chapter of St. Severin, at Erfurdt, and counsellor to the emperor Louis of Bavaria. In 1338 he was appointed by the archbishop of Mayence commissioner, jointly with Conrad von Spiegelberg, for managing the ecclesiastical affairs of Thuringia and Hesse; and in this capacity he made a well-known ordinance, by which the privileges of the Franciscans were declared afresh and confirmed, and other ecclesiastics forbidden to encroach on them. The same year he attended the diet convened by the emperor at Frankfort, which declared that the exercise of his powers as sovereign belonged to the emperor by virtue of his election, without any confirmation by the pope. In 1352 he succeeded Frederic von Hohenlohe as bishop of Bamberg: in this situation he distinguished himself by originating and carrying through various measures calculated to benefit his diocese. In 1363 he was attacked by a pestilence, then prevailing in the country, of which he died towards the end of that year. Bebenberg's works are, 1. Germanorum Veterum Principum Zelus et Fervor in Christianam Religionem Deique Ministros (Bas. 1497, folio). 2. Tractatus de Juribus et Translatione Regni et Imperii Romanorum (Argent. 1508, 4to): both treatises are reprinted in Schard's Syntagma Tractatuum (Argent. 1609, folio). The latter, which is dedicated to Baldwin, archbishop of Trèves, was composed on occasion of the diet of 1338, above-mentioned, and in support of the declaration then made. Of the many valuable arguments which the controversy between the emperor and the pope gave birth to, this by Bebenberg is, in the opinion of Eichorn (D. Staats u. Rechtsgesch, s. 393), by far the most judicious in point of judgment, and the most profound, as well in the application and exposition of the law on the subject, as in the knowledge of history shown by the writer. The book serves also to show that the men who actually took a part in public affairs were not so wholly ignorant of the historical development of the Germanic constitution as they are commonly supposed to have been, though perhaps they could not altogether emancipate themselves from the influence of the juridical science of those times. A more unfavourable opinion of Bebenberg's merits is given by Püttu (Litt. des T. Staats, &c.); but the injustice of his attempt to depreciate our author, in comparison with Marsilius, is exposed by Eichorn (*loc. cit.*)

BECANUS, or BECAN, (John,) a physician, better known by the name of Goropius, or Van Gorp, as he was usually called, was born in 1518, at the village of Hilverenbeck, in Brabant. He studied at Louvain, and afterwards travelled in Italy, France, and Spain, where he was appointed one of the physicians to the sisters of Charles V. He practised medicine at Antwerp; but being more attached to letters and antiquities than medicine, he abandoned his profession, and devoted himself chiefly to philology. He was an excellent scholar, and well versed in the Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Teutonic languages. His active imagination led him to make some curious speculations; among others, that the Flemish, or Teutonic, language was that which was spoken by Adam. He died in 1572, having published, Origines Antwerpianæ, 1569, fol. After his death appeared, Opera J. Goropii Becani hactenùs in Lucem non edita, nempè Hermathena, Hieroglyphica, Vertumnus, Gallica, Francica, Hispanica, Antwerp, 1580, fol.

BECANUS, (Martin,) a Jesuit, like the preceding, was born at Hilvarenbeek, in Brabant, in 1562, studied at the Jesuits' Gymnasium in Cologne, and took the degree of master of philology in 1583. In the same year he entered the order, and taught, from 1590 till 1593, in the institution where he had been educated. Afterwards, he lectured for twenty-two years as professor of theology at Würzburg, Mentz, and Vienna; was afterwards confessor of the emperor Ferdinand II., and died at Vienna in 1624. Of his works, which were published at Mentz, in folio, in 1649, the most important are, the Summa Theologiæ Scholasticæ, and the Manuale Controversarium. He was called, for his strenuous opposition to the doctrines of the reformation, Calvinomastyx, and Malleus Calvinistarum. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BECANUS, (Joannes,) called also De Beck, a native of Utrecht, and a canon

of that church in the fourteenth century. He wrote, Chronicon Episcop. Ultrajectensium, a S. Willibrordo usq. ad an. 1344, published at Franeker, in 1611, 4to. (Swertzii, Athenæ Belgicæ.)

BECANUS, (Joannes,) a canon of Aix-la-Chapelle, wrote Historia Urbis. Aquis Granensis, Aquis Gr. 1619, 4to. (Swertzii, Ath. Belg.)

BECANUS, (Wilhelm,) a distinguished preacher and poet on sacred subjects, was born at Ypres in Flanders in 1608; he published, among other works, Idyllia et Elegiæ, 12mo, Antw. 1667. These are entirely on biblical subjects, especially on the History of Jesus. He was a member of the order of the Jesuits. His other works are named by Jöcher. (Gelehrten Lexicon. Ersch und Gruber.)

BECANUS, (Wilhelm,) a native of Belgium, and a Jesuit, born about 1630. He wrote, Triumphalis introitus Card. Ferdinandi, &c., Antwerp, 1663, folio, embellished with superior copper-plates. (Alegambe, Script. Soc. Jesu.)

BECCADELLI, (Antonio,) sometimes surnamed Panormita, from Palermo, where he was born in 1394, and sometimes Bologna, the original place of his noble family, was the son of Arrigo Beccadelli, chancellor of Martin, king of Sicily; and having received his education at Palermo, at the age of twenty-five, that is, about the year 1420, and not, as Chalmers has asserted, "at the age of six," by a public decree, was sent, with the yearly allowance of six ounces, *i. e.* three pounds sterling, to study law, to the university of Bologna, where he took the doctor's degree. How long he continued in Bologna is not known, and it is equally uncertain at what time he was made professor of literature in the university of Pavia, or when he entered the service of Philip Maria Visconti, duke of Milan, whom he taught history, with the magnificent stipend of 800 golden crowns per annum. From the acts of that university it is certain that he was professor at Pavia in 1430, though he might still live in Milan, where he was in 1432; as it is equally certain that he was elected professor of rhetoric at Pavia, on the 29th of March, 1433, and his having the year before received the poetical crown from the emperor Sigismond, who at that time visited during many months several cities of Lombardy.

In 1436 we find him at Naples, where he went into the service of king Alfonso. From that time he settled at Naples, became a great favourite of Alfonso, whom he followed in all his travels and in all his wars, and was generously rewarded by being enrolled amongst the Neapolitan nobility, receiving a beautiful villa, to which he gave the name of Sisia, being honoured with important offices, and entrusted with frequent ambassades to Genoa, Venice, the emperor Frederic III. and to other princes.

At the death of Alphonso in 1458 he was equally a favourite of king Ferdinand, his son and successor, who bestowed on him the office of secretary and counsellor, and after nineteen years' service, he died at Naples on the 6th of January, 1471, at the age of seventy-seven. Beccadelli left several works, the most remarkable of which are,—1. De Dictis et Factis Alphonsi Regis, lib. iv. of which there are several editions, all illustrated with additions and notes by Enea Silvio Piccolomini, and the small composition entitled Alphonsi Regis Triumphus, in which he describes the solemn arrival of Alfonso at Naples, 26th February, 1443. For this performance he received one thousand golden crowns from the king. 2. Epistolarum libri v. which is a collection of all his small writings, published at Venice 1533, 4to, and now extremely rare. 3. Carmina, &c. containing verses and Latin poems.

BECCADELLI, (Luigi,) an eminent scholar of the sixteenth century, was born January 27, 1502, of a noble family, at Bologna, where he received his education, (and not at Padua, as Chalmers, copying the Dictionnaire Historique, has asserted, with much confusion and errors of date,) and where he studied law for six years, and received in 1535 the doctor's degree, having in the mean time turned his attention to poetry and literature, and ultimately to political affairs, which procured him the friendship of cardinal Pole, with whom he visited the several European courts in 1539, for the sake of finding the means to reconcile Henry VIII. to the church of Rome. On his return, he was entrusted by pope Paul III. with the education of Ranuzzo Farnese, his nephew, whom he followed, by the order of the same pontiff, in 1549, when he was raised to the dignity of cardinal and legate to the Marca d'Ancona. For these services he received the bishopric of Ravello, in the kingdom of Naples, of which, however, he never took possession, being appointed by pope Giulio III., successor of Paul, to the legation of Venice, and soon after to the

office of vicar-general and judge in ordinary of the churches, convents, and hospitals at Rome. In 1555 he was raised to the dignity of archbishop of Ragusa, and sent as a legate to Ragusa, and in 1561, to assist at the council of Trent. He was two years after entrusted by Cosimo I., grand duke of Tuscany, with the education of prince Ferdinand, his son, under the promise of obtaining the archbishopric of Pisa, for which he gave up that of Ragusa. Being deceived in his expectations, he was obliged to be satisfied with the rich provostship of Prato, which he obtained in 1565, and where he died on September 17th, 1572.

His works are numerous, many of them still remaining in MS. in the library of his family at Bologna. Amongst those which have been printed, the principal are, the Lives of Petrarca, and of the three cardinals, Pole, Contarini, and Bembo, all in Italian. The Life of Petrarca was published by Tomasini in his Petrarcha Redivivus, and reprinted in various other editions of the works of that poet, as the best which had been written to that time. That of cardinal Pole (Brescia, 1757, 4to,) was translated by Duditius into Latin, and thence by Maucroix into French; that of Contarini (Brescia, 1746, 4to,) was edited by cardinal Querini, with a long preface and additions; and lastly, the Life of Bembo was published in the second volume of the Storici di Venezia, by Apostolo Zeno, 1718, 4to.

BECCAFUMI, (Domenico, called Mecherino, 1484—1549,) was born at Siena, and became eminent as a painter, a sculptor, and an engraver. He derived the surname of Mecherino from that of a citizen of Siena, who having remarked him when a shepherd boy designing something on a stone, obtained the consent of his father, and took him to the city, and placed him under the care of Campanna, by whom he was first instructed in painting. According to some writers he was afterwards a pupil of Pietro Perugino, but, at all events, he adopted the style of that master, which may have arisen either from copying his pictures or from studying under him. The fame of the works of Michael Angelo and Raffaelle induced Mecherino to visit Rome, which he did in the pontificate of Julius II., and diligently studied there for ten years, and at the same time carefully examined the ancient works of statuary and the edifices of the city. On his return to Siena he acquired very high reputation as a painter, both in oil and fresco. He had a fine invention, a good taste in design, and generally introduced great expression into the countenances of his figures; but his colouring was somewhat mannered, partaking too much of a reddish hue. In the power of foreshortening he is surpassed by few; and he indulged in the introduction of incidental lights, shadows, and reflections, in which he was eminently successful. His merit was greater in distemper than in oil colouring; and his historical frescos do him greater honour than his other paintings. His skill was great in distributing them to suit the place, and in adapting them to the architecture; he ornamented them with grotesque decorations in such a manner as to supersede the use of gilded cornices. These inventions are so happily managed that they vividly impress their story, are copiously treated, yet are easy, simple, and natural, whilst a grandeur is imparted by the architectural views, and an identity established by the introduction of the usages of antiquity. Still Mecherino has obvious faults, for in an endeavour to rival the magnificence and energy of Michael Angelo, he became coarse in his proportions, negligent in his extremities, and harsh in his heads; defects that so increased in his old age, that even his great admirer, Vasari, could distinguish no beauty in them. His colours were placed on the walls in considerable body, so that they remain in a state of the highest preservation at the present day. A few of his works remain in Genoa, where he painted the palace of the prince Doria; they are not numerous at Pisa; but they abound in his native place. A full description of his works will be found in Vasari.

As a sculptor, Mecherino is rendered famous by his pavement of the cathedral of Siena, which the author last mentioned describes as "the most beautiful, the largest, and the most magnificent that was ever executed." This work, which is done in mosaic of different coloured marbles, employed his leisure hours till he attained to old age; and though painting interrupted his labours, he did not abandon it till his death; after which, some of the historical compositions were completed by other hands, and, as is supposed, from his cartoons. He executed the Sacrifice of Isaac, in figure, as large as life; and Moses striking the Rock, with a number of others, described by Vasari.

There are several excellent wood-cuts by this artist, as well as some plates, both

etched and done with the graver only, in all of which the hand of a great master is discernible. They are deficient, however, in neatness of handling, a defect which is amply compensated by their spirit and effect. He sometimes marked his prints with the name Micarino fe. and sometimes with a B, having a horizontal line drawn across the centre. M. Heinecken gives a list of many of his engravings, both after his own designs and from those of other artists. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. i. 283, 293; Pilkington's, Bryan's, and Strutt's Dictionaries; Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.)

BECCAJO. See BECCARIA.

BECCALINI, (Giovanni,) a painter at Florence, who was a disciple of Romaldo. Pazzi wrote his life, and engraved his portrait from a picture painted by Beccalini himself. (Heinecken, Dict. des Art.)

BECCARA, or BECHARA, (Camillus,) a poet, born at Piacenza, a secular priest, and afterwards rector of the church of St. Antony, at Cremona. He wrote Divers. Poematum Vol., Cremona, 1570. (Arisii Crem. Literata.)

BECCARI, (Agostino, about 1510—Aug. 2, 1590,) a native of Ferrara; a poet noted for having introduced dramatic pastoral on the Italian stage. His Sacrifizio was acted before duke Hercules II. and other princes at Ferrara in 1554, and afterwards at the same place in 1587. This work has been much applauded and minutely criticized, and is known as having furnished the idea of the Aminta of Tasso. (Biog. Univ.)

BECCARIA. (Antonio.) On the family of this Italian poet, who lived during the fourteenth century, biographers have held different opinions; some have pretended that he was the son of a beccajo (a butcher), and hence called dal Beccajo; but Zeno, approved by Tiraboschi, has shown that he was a descendant of the noble family of Beccaria, who, from the year 1313, held the supreme authority at Pavia for forty-three years, under the protection of the Visconti; but having then transferred their alliance to the marchese of Monferrato, and Pavia being in consequence attacked by the Visconti, the inhabitants expelled them in 1357, levelled their palace, and obliged them to seek an asylum amongst strangers. In 1402 they tried to recover again their power; but being persecuted by the implacable hatred of the Visconti, and Castellino Beccaria being arrested in 1418, and murdered in prison by the duke of Milan, and Lancellotto made a prisoner at the castle of Serravalla, and hanged in the public place, the family lost every vestige of power.

Our author is recorded, by Tiraboschi, as a physician, a philosopher, mathematician, and a poet, whose verses have been published in various collections mentioned by Crescimbeni. He was a friend of Petrarca, at the report of whose death, in 1343, he wrote a canzone, in which he introduced the Sciences and the Arts lamenting the loss of so great a man, and which is added to several editions of Petrarca's poems. The time of the birth and the death of Beccaria is uncertain; it is only known that he died before 1363.

BECCARIA, (Giacomo Bartolomeo,) a learned physician, born at Bologna, July 25, 1682. He studied under the Jesuits in his native city, and manifested at a very early age a great inclination to the study of the natural sciences, and particularly experimental philosophy. He selected medicine for his profession, and took his degree in 1704. He was at the same time admitted into a society bearing the appellation *degli Inquieti*, and there became associated with Manfredi and Morgagni, and endeavoured to effect a reform in the institution, the views of which were too narrow and too methodical to suit their enterprising spirits. By their efforts, twelve academicians in ordinary were created, and the most eminent of the members selected to represent and to treat of the different branches of science, mathematics, physics, natural history, chemistry, anatomy, and medicine. To Beccaria was assigned the natural history, and his labours fully justified the choice that had been made. In 1711 the count Marsigli transferred the Academy into the Institute of Science and the Arts, since justly celebrated; and Beccaria was appointed professor of experimental philosophy. Previously to this, however, in 1709, he had been elected to a chair of logic in the university, and in 1712 to one in medicine. In 1718 he was attacked by a fever, which suspended his labours for eight months; but upon the return of his health he pursued his occupations with renewed ardour. He was not only celebrated in the schools; he also enjoyed great reputation as a practical physician. In 1723 he was elected president of the Academy of the Sciences of the Institute, succeeding Valsalva in that office; and in 1750, upon the death of Matthew Bazzano he was, after a *concours* which lasted four months, unanimously chosen president of the

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Institute itself. In 1728 he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Society of London. He continued to lecture on chemistry until a very advanced age. He died Jan. 30, 1766.

The labours of Beccaria are principally to be found in the Transactions of the Bologna Institute, and consist of medical and medico-legal consultations, a memoir on milk, &c. He has also papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the Acts of the Academy of the Curious in Nature. There is also an exceedingly able article on abstinence, De Longis Jejuniis Dissertatio, inserted in the cardinal Lambertini's work on miracles, De Servorum Dei Beatificatione et Beatorum Canonizatione (Padua, 1743, fol.) which was composed in reply to an inquiry made by the cardinal to the Institute upon the subject. He also published, Parere intorno al taglio della Macchia di Viareggio, Lucca, 1739, 4to; De quamplurimis Phosphoris Commentarius alter. Bonon. 1744, 4to. Many of his MSS. are still preserved in the library of the Bologna Institute.

BECCARIA, (Giovanni Battista,) a philosopher and a monk, born October 3, 1716, at Mandovi, went to Rome at the age of sixteen, and entered the society of the regular clergy of the pious schools, where he studied theology, and for some time taught rhetoric. He was afterwards professor of experimental philosophy at Palermo and Rome till 1748, when the king of Sardinia invited him to Turin, to fill the same chair at that university, and to attend to the education of his two sons; and he published there, in 1755, his first work on natural and artificial electricity, Del' Elettricismo Naturale e Artificiale; a subject on which, in 1758, he published a second work, printed at Bologna, under the title of Lettere sull' Elettricismo, and addressed to Beccari, president of that institute, in both of which he followed and explained the theory and doctrine of Franklin, having been previously elected a member of the Academy of Bologna and the Royal Society in London.

In 1759 he was engaged to measure a degree of the meridian in Piedmont, which occupied him from 1760 to 1774, when he published the result under the title of Gradus Taurinensis, 4to, without relinquishing his favourite pursuit on electricity, on which he published, in 1769, Experimenta atque Observationes quibus Electricitas, &c.; and in 1772, a new work, Dell' Elettricismo Artificiale, which was translated into English, and published at London, where to the Philosoph. Trans. of 1766 and 1769, he had also supplied some papers; and lastly, in 1775, some new researches, under the title, Dell' Elettricità Terrestre Atmosferica a Cielo Sereno. In the mean time Cassiri having discovered some great errors in the measure of the meridian, attacked his Gradus Taurinensis. Beccaria answered him by publishing the Lettere di un Italiano ad un Parigino.

He died in 1781, leaving a large number of MSS. to Balbe, (who wrote the account of his life in the Biographie Universelle,) the catalogue of which has been published by the abbé Landi.

BECCARIA, (Cesare Bonesana Marchese di,) born at Milan in 1735, where he died of apoplexy in 1793, was educated by the Jesuits, and applied himself from an early age to the study of moral and political philosophy, in consequence of the political speculations in France, which had spread to Italy, where Genovesi had introduced them at Naples, and above all, of the perusal of the works of Montesquieu. He published his first work, Del Disordine e de' Rimedii delle Monete nello Stato di Milano, with four tables, at Lucca in 1762: a subject which had already been treated in a masterly manner by count Carli, from whom Beccaria took not a little, and misapplied a great deal. Soon afterwards Beccaria, count Verri, Frisi, and others, formed a society under the title of the Caffé, which, after the example of the English Spectator, should publish articles for the diffusion of knowledge; a periodical which was completed in 2 vols, 4to, consisting chiefly of papers on men and manners, and important discussions of moral, philosophical, and political subjects, amongst which those of Beccaria are considered the best, both for wit and originality. Whilst this publication was going on, Beccaria read, in 1764, to this society the MSS. of his new work on crimes and punishments, which was published in the same year under the well known title, Dei Delitti e delle Pene; and never a work of so small dimensions met with so general a success. In Italy three editions were sold in the first six months, and three more in the following year. It was soon translated into almost every language of Europe. In France it was translated and published, at the suggestion of Malesherbes, by the abbé Morellet, in 1766; in 1773, M. Challon de Lisy published a second trans-

lation; and in 1797 a second edition of Morellet's translation appeared, with notes by Diderot, together with St. Aubin's translation of Bentham's theory of penal law. It was translated into English, and commented on by Voltaire, in 1766; approved by the king of Prussia, by the grand duke of Tuscany, by Catherine II., who had it translated and inserted among her new code of laws, by Joseph II., who soon after abolished, with few exceptions, the punishment of death throughout his dominions. The administration of Berne ordered a medal to be coined in his honour; and Coray translated it into Greek, and published it in 1802. So great success, however, could not go exempt from the attacks of envy and fanaticism. Accusations of impiety and sedition were brought against Beccaria in Milan, and the powerful influence of count Firmian could alone protect him, by declaring that both the book and the author were under his protection; and obtained for him from his government the establishment of a professorship of political economy at Milan, where he tried to instruct those who had planned and attempted his ruin; and the lectures he then gave were printed, in 1804, under the title of Elementi di Pubblica Economia, and published at Milan in the collection of the Economisti Italiani. But fanaticism and envy are not to be tamed, though they may be checked by law. If we are to believe what he wrote to his friends, it seems that he was not without fear of assassination. Beccaria published, in 1769, a discourse on Commerce and Public Administration, translated into French by Comparet; and, in 1781, a report of a plan for producing uniformity in weights and measures—in both of which he followed the opinions of his predecessor, the learned count Carli, which have also been republished amongst the Economisti Italiani.

BECCARUZZI, (Francesco da Conegliano,) a painter born at Conegliano in the Friuli, and a disciple of Pordenone, whose manner he followed, and painted with considerable reputation, both in oil and in fresco. Many of his works are in the churches and convents at Trevigi, which are described by Ridolfi. One of his best performances, according to that author, was the picture he painted for the church of the Franciscans in his native town, representing St. Francis receiving the stigmata, or marks of Christ, a figure, in the opinion of Lanzi, more striking in point of relief than of colouring. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iii. 80. Bryan's Dict.)

BECCATELLI, (Giovanni Francesco,) a master of the chapel at Prato, in the Florentine, and one of the most learned musicians and composers of his time, died in 1734. He first answered a question made in the Giornale de' Letterati d'Italia, on a curious point of musical composition. This work was well received, and induced him subsequently to publish some other equally ingenious and learned essays. He left many valuable MSS. enumerated in Walther and Gerber's Lexicon. (Schilling, Univ. Lex.)

BECCAU, (F.) a German poet, of the circumstances of whose life nothing more is known than that he was born at Burg, on the island of Femern; and that about 1720 he was rector of the school of Neumünster, in the duchy of Holstein. The bombast and exaggeration of his dramatic works show him as a zealous disciple of Lohenstein, the Silesian dramatist; his songs and epigrams, on the other hand, are more readable, but do not rise above mediocrity.

BECCHETTI, (Joseph,) a painter of Bologna, and pupil of Ercole Graziani the younger. He distinguished himself by several altar pieces, which he painted for the churches of Bologna and its environs. (Nagler, Lex.)

BECCHIO, or BECCHIUS, (Guglielmo,) a native of Florence, an Eremite friar, of which order he became general, and bishop of Fiesole. He died in 1480 (1380?) His principal works are, Comment. in X. Ethic. Libr.; Interpretatio super primum sentent.; Dubitatur an Deus; Liber de Lege Maumethana; and others mentioned in Pocciantus, Script. Florent.

BECCOLD, (John,) one of the two anabaptist apostles whom, in 1533, the pretended prophet, John Matthias, (see the name,) sent from Amsterdam to Munster, to convert the people of that city. Beccold was by trade a tailor; but none of the sect could surpass him in the fluency with which he quoted, or rather perverted scripture. Reaching Munster, with his fellow-apostle, he secretly met the anabaptists to prepare them for a revolution. One night, when all were assembled, Matthias himself suddenly appeared amongst them, and, blowing on them, said, "Receive the Holy Ghost!" Nothing can better illustrate the rapidity with which moral, no less than physical, contagion may be diffused, than the fact, that in a few weeks the number of anabaptists sur-

passed that of the Lutherans; hence the latter lost their churches, which resounded with the frenzied shouts of the new fanatics. Such exhibitions were not confined to the churches; most of their converts were made in houses, in the market-place, in the public streets. Their number still increasing, they seized on the municipal hall, took the administration of the city into their own hands, and decreed that whoever refused to accept the new revelation should be put to death. Being joined by a great number of peasants from different parts of Westphalia—men who had previously embraced the same pernicious doctrines—they were strong enough to rule the place according to their own caprice. The magistrates fled, their example was followed by the more respectable inhabitants, whether Lutherans or Catholics, and the "saints," as they termed themselves, were, for a while, left in peace, to found the new kingdom which they had projected. Anabaptist magistrates were elected. Matthias had the chief authority, Beccold was his lieutenant, and the faithful were called to arms to defend the commonwealth against the forces of the bishop. The defenders were some thousands in number, and, for a while, their strength was augmented by the fiercest fanaticism. The death of Matthias, indeed, during a sortie from the walls, was sufficient to damp their courage, but Beccold, now the chief governor, who was not deficient in a rude kind of eloquence, and who knew how to interest their extravagant hopes, soon restored them to confidence. Many were the revelations to which the new prophet pretended; and, as by a fundamental tenet of the sect, every impulse within was indubitably from above, he had little difficulty in commanding the belief of his followers. One day he assembled them, and gravely informed them that the new Israel must no longer be ruled by a council of elders, but by a king—for he modestly added, even as the Lord raised up Saul, so hath he raised John Beccold to rule his chosen people. At first, even these credulous sectarians were startled at this unexpected revelation. They had been taught that in the kingdom of grace all men are equal; that authority, whether civil or ecclesiastical, was a tyranny contrary to God's word; but when another prophet, whom the impostor had gained, confirmed the revelation, their scruples were overcome, and Beccold was proclaimed king. Hitherto he had not been openly licentious, but henceforth he would use, and allow others to use, the liberty which Christ has granted to his saints. Of these, the most material was a plurality of wives, the lawfulness of which could be easily proved from the Old Testament. One man, indeed, of more honesty than the rest, contended that the practice was inconsistent with the New, and for this simple observation he lost his head. A word, a look against the king, was rebellion against God, from whom he derived his authority, and was consequently worthy of death. The blood which flowed by order of this sanguinary monster almost exceeds belief. As supreme judge, he presided three times a week in the market-place, and decided the cases that were brought before him according to his own fancy, or as he expressed it, according to God's revelation within him. For the slightest offences, he sent hundreds to the block. Great was the pomp with which he repaired to the judgment-seat. He had his troop of horse, his counsellors clad in purple and gold, while he himself was arrayed in more costly garments, with a crown on his head, and a sceptre in his hand. Before him were borne the ensigns of dignity, by his side, or immediately behind him, were some of his favourite wives, and all reverently stood, while, amidst the flourish of trumpets, he took his seat. The cases which were brought before him were characteristic of the sect. One man complained that his wife was disobedient—off went her head: another had quarrelled with her husband for taking a second wife—she was put to death: a third had valuable trinkets contrary to the edict, that all things should be held in common—she too was cut off from the congregation of the saints.

In the mean time, the siege was prosecuted with vigour, and the number of defenders greatly decreased, especially when famine aided the work of the sword. To procure reinforcements and provisions, the prophet sent two of his apostles into Holland; one betrayed him, the other suffered death. A third messenger went to the camp of the besiegers, and with them consulted the means of surrendering the city. There were many disaffected within the walls; many more would have preferred death by the hands of the enemy, to famine and disease, for they were more like skeletons than living beings. At length the city was betrayed, the people were massacred, and Beccold himself was dragged at a horse's

tail from the scene of his twelvemonth's royalty, to a dungeon in the bishop's castle. The tortures which he endured impaired not his constancy; half fanatic, half knave, he looked with unconcern on his approaching fate, and died, amidst the greatest sufferings, with a fortitude which has probably never been surpassed. Thus fell his short-lived kingdom, and with it the temporal hopes of the anabaptists. The indiscriminate slaughter of the people, who were more to be pitied than condemned, will ever be a stigma on the memory of the prince-bishop, and his party.

BEC-CRESPIN, (Jean de, about 1540—1610,) abbot of Mortemer, and bishop of St. Malo, was descended from an ancient family of Normandy. In his youth he visited the Levant, Egypt, Palestine, and brought away both MSS. and coins. On his return to France, he engaged in the civil wars, fought on many occasions, but having received his eleventh wound, a most severe one, under the walls of Issoire, he obtained the royal permission to leave the service, and embraced the opposite profession—that of the church. He wrote a History of the Great Timur, taken from Arabic monuments, and a book entitled, Discours de l'Antagonie du Chien et du Lièvre, now very rare. Probably some other works of his yet remain in MS. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BECCUTI, or BECCUCI, (Francesco, 1509—1553,) a poet and jurisconsult of Perusa, who discharged several important missions, and filled several great offices. His humour was gay; his style remarkably elegant, so much so, that the Academy Della Crusca made him a classical authority. The best edition of his Rime is that of Venice, 1751.

Another writer of this name, *Domenico Maria Beccuci*, (born 1730,) an ecclesiastic and professor of Florence, published, besides two religious works, Ars Metrica, seu de Græcorum Prosodiâ Tractatus, which is said to be a work of considerable merit. (Biog. Univ.)

BEC-DE-LIEVRE, (Anne Christophe, marquis de, 1774—1795,) a nobleman of Britany, who adhered to the cause of his royal master, served in the army of the west against the republicans, and at twenty-one years of age fell the victim of his loyalty. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BECELLI, (Giulio Cesare, 1683—Mar. 1750,) an Italian writer and poet, was born at Verona. He wrote many works in prose and verse, five comedies, and some tragedies, of which that entitled L'Oreste Veridicatore is greatly admired. The names of his comedies are as follow: I Falsi Letterati, Verona, 1740; l'Ingiusta Donazione, Verona, 1741, which was previously called l'Avocato; l'Agnesa di Faenza, in verse, Verona, 1743; I Poeti Comici, in verse, Roveredo, 1746, a piece he composed to defend his former comedies from criticism, and in which he introduces himself under the name of Forestiere; and l'Ariostista e il Tassista, in verse, Roveredo, 1748. His principal work is entitled Della Novella Poesia, &c. published at Verona in 1732. (Biog. Univ.)

BECERI, (Domenico,) a Florentine painter, who flourished about 1530. He was a pupil of Domenico Puligo, and very skilful as a colourist. He finished some of the works of his master. (Vasari.)

BECERRA, (F. Ferdinandus,) an Eremite friar of Salamanca, who wrote, La Vida e Morte de los SS. Martyres Fr. Ferando, &c. Cadiz, 1617, 8vo; and Relazion del Martyrio—del P. Fr. P. de Zuñiga en los Reynos del Zapon, in 1622—MS. in the Spanish libraries. (Antonius.)

BECERRA, (Dominico de,) a native of Seville, and a priest. Having been a prisoner of the Moors of Algiers, he came to Rome, and published, El Tratado dos Costumbres. Venet. 1589, 12mo. (Antonius.)

BECERRA, (Francisco,) one of the most noted Spanish architects of his time, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, at Truxillo, in Estremadura, where his father, Alonzo, also practised architecture with some repute. His natural grandfather, Hernan Gonzalez, was also an artist of considerable note, and the intimate friend and executor of the celebrated Alonzo Berruguete. Having married, Francisco resolved to settle in Spanish America, and with his wife took leave of his native land May 17th, 1573, in the suite of Don Carlos de Guevara, corregidor of Truxillo. On arriving in New Spain, he fixed himself for a time at Puebla de los Angeles, where he erected the choir of the convent of S. Francisco, the two convents of San Domingo and San Augustin, the college of S. Luis, and some other buildings in various places; after which he was appointed, in 1575, to erect the cathedral at Puebla de los Angeles. He next settled at Quito, where he constructed several bridges and other works, when he was invited by the viceroy to Lima (1581), in order

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to design a cathedral for that city, and another to be erected at Cuzco. He appears also to have erected the Casa Real at Lima, and several other buildings; but further particulars, either as to his works or his personal history, are unknown to us, nor can we state even the year of his death.

BECERRA, (Gaspar,) a distinguished Spanish artist, was born at Baeza, in Andalusia, in 1520, consequently he could not have studied under Raphael, as has been asserted by Palomino, and those who have copied him. Neither is there positive proof that he was ever a pupil of M. Angelo's. It is certain, however, that he repaired to Rome at an early age, and no doubt studied the works of both those great masters very attentively; but there is reason to think that his professional instructor was Giorgio Vasori, whom he assisted in painting the Sala of the Concelleria at Rome. He married in that city, July 1556, and returned shortly afterwards to Spain, where he resided at Zaragoza, until summoned to Madrid, in 1562, by Philip II., in consequence of what that prince had heard of his talents from Juan Bautista de Toledo. He was first employed at the palace of the Pordo, where he painted in fresco the history of Perseus in different compartments; and so far from falling short of the favourable opinion formed of him, he greatly surpassed it. This complete success caused him to be commissioned to decorate various apartments of the Alcazor, or old palace of Madrid, with subjects in fresco; but the building itself having been destroyed by fire, none of those works now exist. Nor was it in painting alone that he distinguished himself, for he practised both sculpture and architecture, in which last he is said to have surpassed the celebrated Berruguete. He does not appear to have been employed at the Escurial, but probably would have been, had not his death happened (1570) shortly after that edifice had begun to be decorated by any artists. Becerra is allowed to have conduced more than almost any other individual to the establishment of the arts and the improvement of taste in Spain; and had longer life been granted him, he would doubtless have attained to still greater excellence and fame.

BECERRIL, (Alonzo,) a famous Spanish artist in silver. He made for the cathedral of Cuenca many costly reliquaries, crosses, and candelabras; also a splendid ostensorium; works which are admired up to the present time. For the latter piece alone his labour was paid with the sum of 16,755 ducats. It weighs 1600 marks; and the numerous little statues and bas relievos excite admiration, executed as they are with an immensity of minute labour. The work bears somewhat the stamp of the gothic style; yet Becerril was amongst those who contributed most towards bringing back architecture to its pristine antique simplicity.

His brother *Francisco* (died in 1573), and his son *Cristobal* (died 1584), were also respectable artists. Cristobal assisted his father at Cuenca, and made some fine works for the church of St. Juan at Alcarnon. (Fiorillo. Nagler.)

BECHER, (John Joachim,) a celebrated German physician, born at Spire, in 1635. His father was an evangelical preacher, and a very learned man, being able at the age of twenty-eight years to speak and to write in Greek, Latin, Italian, German, Dutch, Hebrew, Chaldee, Samaritan, Syriac, and Arabic. In his death, his son sustained a great loss; and by a second marriage on the part of his mother, and by the consequences of the thirty years' war, his means were so reduced that he was obliged to undertake the instruction of pupils, though himself then only thirteen years of age; and he thus supported his mother and two brothers. His taste led him to cultivate the sciences, and he pursued his studies with the most unabating assiduity. He applied himself to theology, to mathematics, to medicine, and to chemistry; but he also paid attention to the arts and manufactures, as well as to jurisprudence and political economy. He renounced the religion in which he had been educated, and became a convert to Catholicism, the circumstances connected with which have never been detailed. At the age of thirty-one he accepted an appointment of professor of medicine at Mayence, and he was soon after named first physician to the elector. His character procured for him an advantageous offer by the elector of Bavaria, who invited him to Munich, where, by the munificence of the sovereign, he was provided with a suitable laboratory, and all the instruments necessary to conduct his philosophical researches. He, however, turned his attention to various plans of finance; to the establishment of different manufactories; and he proposed to count Zinzendorf a plan for the establishment of an India company, and he gained the

confidence and good-will of the minister and the court. The emperor made him aulic counsellor, and placed him as one of the members of the College of Commerce, which had been recently established. His temper was violent; it had already prevented him from fully employing the means placed at his disposal in the laboratory, and it now operated against him in his new position, for he made many enemies, and among others the minister, count Zinzendorf, so that he was obliged to quit Vienna with his wife and family. He selected Holland as his asylum, and thither he repaired in 1678, and settled at Haarlem. He proposed to the authorities of that city a series of projects of amelioration and reform, which were readily adopted. He introduced machinery to improve the silk manufactory. To the states-general he offered a plan by which he proposed to create a net revenue of four millions annually from the sand of the sea. He was promised a recompense of 200,000 francs, and other advantages, as the reward of his enterprize, should it prove successful. On the 22d of March, 1679, he made an experiment in the presence of the commissioners of Amsterdam; and he succeeded in obtaining from the sand a quantity of glass, but not in extent at all equal to that which he had contemplated. His operation did not succeed so well upon a large, as upon a confined scale, and fearing the consequences of a failure, Becher pretended that the terms offered to him were not sufficiently liberal, abandoned his scheme, and took his departure for England, where he arrived in 1680. He visited the mines of Scotland, and then those of Cornwall; and he made propositions to the government as to the improvement of those in this country. Nothing resulted from the attempt; and count Zinzendorf having been disgraced, Becher was induced to return to Germany. He accepted the offers of the duke of Mecklenburgh, and he went to Gustrow, where he prematurely died in 1682, at the age of forty-seven years.

Had Becher's disposition been less turbulent, and his pride more subdued, he might have filled one of the highest positions in the field of science, for he was endowed with genius, and he possessed great powers of application; he was fertile in invention, and ingenious in execution. His views were upon an extended scale, and embraced objects of the greatest importance. He contemplated a union of the Rhine to the Danube by means of canals. All branches of philosophy appear by turns to have occupied his attention. He was well versed in history, in diplomacy, finance, political economy, jurisprudence, languages, mathematics, mechanics, &c. His self-conceit greatly diminished his merit. It may possibly be accounted for by the circumstances of his education. He had instructed himself; he was not able to pay the expense of the schools; and his vanity often caused him to speak with too much decision and frankness, where hesitation and modesty would have appeared to greater advantage. His researches in chemistry are particularly worthy of notice; he collected together innumerable facts in this science, and made an application of them to the arts and general purposes of life. He was the discoverer of the Boracic acid; he invented the method of making the muriate of antimony without the aid of corrosive-sublimate. No one of his day appears to have entertained such correct views of the nature and composition of inorganic bodies; yet he was affected by the ordinary failing of his time, espoused alchemy, formed and boasted of a variety of substances under the denomination of potable gold, muriate of gold, celestial salt, &c., some of which he regarded as panaceas for all evils. He believed also in the transmutation of metals. Witte and Roth-Scholtz have given a long list of the writings of Becher, together with a narrative of his stormy career; to be found also in the works of U. G. Bucher, J. F. Reimmann, and George Paschius. The following are all that need to be noticed: —Character pro Notitiâ Linguarum Universali inventum Steganographicum hactenus inauditum, Francof. 1661, 8vo; this contains a vocabulary of about 10,000 words, and was composed in the short space of ten days. This plan of an universal character is exceedingly complicated. Metallurgia, Francof. 1661, 8vo; 1705, 8vo. Institutiones Chymicæ, Mogunt. 1662, 4to; Amst. 1664, 12mo; Francof. 1705, 12mo; 1716, 8vo. Musa, seu ejusdem Scriptorum Index, Francof. 1662, 8vo. Aphorismi, ex Institut. Medic. D. Sennerti, Francof. 1663, 8vo. Parnassus Medicinalis illustratus, Ulmæ, 1663, fol. This is in German, and contains a translation of the School of Salerne in German verse. Œdipus Chymicus, Francof. ad Mæn. 1664, 12mo; Amst. 1665, 12mo. Acta Laboratorii Chymici Monacensis, seu Physica Subterranea, Francof. 1669, 8vo; 1681, 8vo; Lips.

1702, 4to. Methodus Didacticus, Francof. 1669, 4to; 1674, 8vo; 1696, 4to. Experimentum Chymicum novum, &c. Francof. 1671, 8vo; 1679, 8vo; 1680, 8vo. Suppl. sec. in Physicam Subterraneam, Francof. 1675, 8vo; 1680, 8vo. Trifolium Becherianum Hollandicum, Amst. 1679, 8vo; Francof. 1679, 8vo. Experimentum novum ac curiosum de Miner Arenariâ perpetuâ, sive Prodromus Historiæ, &c. Francof. 1680, 8vo. De novâ Temporis dimetiendi Ratione, et accuratâ Horologiorum Constructionis Theoriâ et Experientiâ, Lond. 1680, 4to. Magnalia Naturæ, Lond. 1680, 4to. Tripus hermeticus fatidicus pandens Oracula Chymica, &c. Francof. 1689, 8vo. Roth-Scholtz collected together the chemical pieces of Becher, and published them at Nuremberg, in 1719, 8vo, under the title of Opuscula Chymica rariora.

BECHERER, (Friedrich,) born at Potsdam in 1746, a pupil of Büring, Hildebrand, and other distinguished architects. He executed many fine buildings at Berlin. (Nagler, Lex.)

BECHET, (Antoine, 1649—1722,) a native of Clermont, and an ecclesiastic, wrote the history of Martinarius, cardinal primate of Hungary, which he dedicated to prince Ragotski. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BECHET, (Jean Baptiste,) born in 1759, at Cernans in the Jura, in which department he occupied the office of secrétaire-général. He wrote, Notions faciles sur les nouveaux Poids et Mesures, Lons-le-Saulnier, 1801, 8vo; Biographie des Hommes de Jura, on which part of France he made other very extensive researches. (Biog. des Contemp. Quérand, Fr. Lit.)

BECHON, (J.) an artist, a native of France, who flourished about 1670. He engraved several plates of landscapes, which are executed in a clear neat style. (Bryan's Dict. App.)

BECHSTEIN, (Johan Matthias, 1757—1810,) a distinguished German naturalist, born at Waltershausen, in the duchy of Gotha. He manifested his love for the natural sciences at a very early age. Not receiving sufficient encouragement from the German government, he bought a piece of ground, and opened a school of natural history and hunting. In 1800 he went to the court of the reigning duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and was there placed over a similar establishment, under the immediate patronage of the duke. He left many works, of which the principal are, a Natural History of Germany, in 4 vols, 8vo; and a Collection of Representations of Objects of Natural History, in 8 vols, 8vo. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BECHTOLD, (Johann,) an able colourer of engravings at Nürnberg, about 1584. He coloured many plates of Dürer, and marked them with a monogram of his own. (Nagler.)

BECHTOLD, (Johann Georg,) doctor of theology, and professor at the university of Giessen, was born at Darmstadt in 1732. His writings are chiefly theological, and most of them controversial. (Meusel, das Gelehrte Teutschland.)

BECICHEMI, (Marino,) one of those who brought ancient literature into repute in Italy in the fifteenth century, was born at Scutari, about the year 1468, and having escaped from his native place, besieged by the Turks in 1477, he was sent by his relations to Brescia, where he studied under Calphurnius and Gasp. Barzizzio. He was afterwards placed at the head of a school at Ragusa, and subsequently settled at Venice, where he was honoured with several public employments. Driven from thence by the calumnies of a rival, he went first to Padua, next to Brescia, and finally returned to Padua, where he died in 1526. He published several philological works, all of them now rare. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BECIUS, (John, 1622—1690,) a reformed minister of Middleburg, in Zealand, and a violent Socinian. He is said to have taught that the books of Scripture are often contradictory—that the doctrine of the Trinity is anti-christian—that the Old Testament has been corrupted, and is no longer of much use. (Biog. Univ.)

BECK, (David,) a very celebrated organ builder at Halberstadt, about the middle of the sixteenth century. His chief work was the great organ in the cathedral of Grüningen, which he completed, with the assistance of nine men, in four years (1592—1596). For the sake of proving its quality, the corporation of the town and the clergy called together fifty-nine of the best organists of Germany, who considered the work inimitable, so that Beck received his price of 10,000 florins, and 3000 dollars were divided amongst the judges. A separate work has been written on this instrument, Organum Gruniсense redivivum. (Schilling, Univ. Lex. d. Tonkunst.)

BECK, (Matthias Friedrich,) preacher in Augsburg, was born in 1649, at Kauf-

beuern, formerly the capital of Suabia, where his father was pastor for nearly fifty years. After going through his preparatory studies at Memmingen and Augsburg, he entered the university of Jena in 1668. Here his main pursuit was the study of the oriental languages, which he cultivated with as much zeal as success; he was particularly noted for his knowledge of Arabic, but he was also so well read in Hebrew, Chaldee and Samaritan, Syriac, Ethiopic, Persian, and Turkish, that his correspondence was sought by the first scholars of his day. From 1673 to 1677 he was adjunct of the faculty of philosophy at Jena, and in the latter year returned to his native place; in 1696 was pastor of the church of the Holy Ghost, and remained so till his death in 1701; having refused more than one opportunity offered him of obtaining a professorship in the oriental department of the university. His chief works are, an edition of the Chaldee Paraphrase of the 1st and 2d Books of Chronicles, with a version and notes, 1680 and 1683. Monumenta Antiqua Judaica. Martyrologium Ecclesiæ Germanicæ pervetustum, 4to, Augs. 1687. An Arabic Chrestomathy, containing some Suras of the Coran, and Ephemerides Persarum per totum Annum Arabice, Turcice et Persice, cum Lat. Versione et Comment. fol. 1695. From Frederic I. of Prussia, to whom he dedicated this last work, he received a pension. His Remarks on the Travels of Benjamin of Tudela were published, by professor Nagel, at Altdorf, in ten academic prolusions. The greater part of his works, however, have remained in MS. from the want of assistance to enable him to print them. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BECK, (David Vander,) a physician at Minden, in Westphalia, born Jan. 6, 1648. He practised at Hamburgh, where he died October 24, 1684. He espoused the principles of the Chemists in medicine, and attributed all diseases to the presence of acids. He published, Epistola ad Joelem Langelottum de Volatilization Salis Tartari, Hamb. 1673, 8vo; Experimenta et Meditationes circâ Naturalium Rerum principia, Hamb. 1674, 8vo; 1684, 8vo; 1703, 12mo; Dissertatio Anatomico-practica de Procidentiâ Uteri ab Erroribus clar. Joannis Garmeri, Hamb. 1683, 8vo; Garmerus ex Garmero ad Vivum et Verbum descriptus, Hamb. 1684, 4to.

BECK, (Jean, baron de,) who was first a shepherd, then a postillion, and went a private soldier in the armies of Spain. In the latter capacity he rose with much rapidity, until he became a general officer, and was invested with the government of Luxemburg. He distinguished himself greatly in the wars of the Low Countries from 1639 to 1648. At length, having caused great loss to the rear-guard of the prince de Condé's army, he was taken prisoner, severely wounded, and conveyed to Arras, where he died. He bore his elevation with much moderation; he never forgot what he had been, and he was justly esteemed as one of the best soldiers of his time. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BECK, (Casp. Achatius,) was born December 1682, at Beroldsheim, in Anspach. He studied law at Jena, Halle, and Wittenberg, and was appointed professor of laws in the first named university. He died November 28, 1733. Of the numerous dissertations on legal subjects of which Beck was the author, the most important are those on the novels of the emperor Leo, reprinted by Zepernick. (Casp. Ach. Beck de Usu et Auctoritate Novellarum Leonis Sapientis lib. sing. adj. Animadv. et Mantissa Comment. ed. C. F. Zepernick, Halle, 1779, 8vo.) In these Beck endeavoured to prove that Leo's novels had the force of law in Germany. The falsity of this position, in its full extent at least, has been clearly established by his editor, in a dissertation prefixed to the reprint (Quibus ex Causis Novell. Leonis in German. receptæ dici nequeunt); also by Seger, (De Leonis Philos. Const. Novell. Auctoritate, Lips. 1767.)

BECK, (Johan Jobst,) was born Dec. 29, 1684, at Nuremberg, where his father held the office of imperial notary. Having studied law at Altdorf, Jena, Leipsic, and Halle, he began to practise, in 1706, as an advocate in his native town. In 1720 he was appointed extraordinary, and in 1729 ordinary professor of laws at Altdorf, and also counsel to the republic of Nuremberg. He died April 2, 1704. Beck's writings were formerly in great request among practitioners, as they treated chiefly of matters which were subjects of frequent controversy in the courts. They are written in a concise and lucid, though incorrect style; and their value is attested by the repeated editions through which many of them passed. The principal are,—1. Vollständ. nach d. heut. Styl eingericht. Formular. Nurn. 1765, 4to.

2. Praxis Aurea de Jurisd. super. Crim. et Centena, *ib.* 1750, 4to. 3. De Jurisd. Vogteica, *ib.* 1757. 4. Vollständ. Recht der Granzen u. Marksteine, *ib.* 1754. 5. De Jur. Judæorum, *ib.* 1741. 6. Responsa Jur. Crim. et Civ. *ib.* 1736. 7. Vo-Schwächm u. Schwängerungsrecht, *ib.* 1736. 8. De eo quod Justum est circa Stuprum, *ib.* 1743. 9. De Jure Emphyteutico, *ib.* 1739. 10. De Jurisd. Forestali, *ib.* 1767.

BECK, (Michael,) born at Ulm, in 1653, where he became subsequently professor of theology, and preacher at the cathedral. He wrote, De Accentuum Hebraicorum usu musico, Jena, 1678. Abt. Gerber has given a musical scale in Hebraic accents, from Beck's work. (Gerber, Lex.)

BECK, (Lullus,) a Benedictine, and master of music at the cathedral of Fulda, a great organ-player, and a composer of church music, born in 1715. His compositions are scarce, but amongst the music of the above church there are many pieces, under the notes of which he had marked the thorough bass, a thing at that time quite uncommon. (Fux, Gradus ad Parnassum. Schilling.)

BECK, (Pleichard Carl,) a musical composer of the last century. He published, Neue Allemanden, Baletten, Arien, Giquen, Couranten, &c., Strasburg, 1664. (Corn. a Beughem, Bibl. Math.)

BECK, (Johann Philipp,) a musical composer of the seventeenth century. He published, Allemanden, Giquen, Couranten und Sorabanden auf der Violadigamba, Strasburg, 1677, 4to. (Gerber, Lex.)

BECK, (Dominicus,) professor of mathematics and experimental philosophy at Salzburg, was born at the village of Oeppigen, near Ulm, in 1732. He studied in the Gymnasium at Salmansweil, and entered the order of Benedictines, in the convent of Ochsenhausen. In 1762 he was called to the chair of theoretical philosophy in the university of Salzburg, but left this at the close of the course, in 1764, to undertake the teaching of natural philosophy and mathematics in his own convent. In 1766 he returned to his chair at Salzburg, and there taught to the end of his life, not only to students, but to artisans, mechanics, and miners. He erected the first lightning-rod in Salzburg, stood in high esteem with his government, and was often employed in public surveys, and in the management of public works. He died suddenly, of apoplexy, in 1791. Of his writings, which are chiefly on subjects connected with mathematics and natural philosophy, the chief are, Prelectiones Mathematicæ, Memming. 1768; Geometria sublimior Caillii Tironum captui accommodata; Institutiones Mathematicæ et Physicæ; Manual of Logic and Metaphysics; Writings for the Information of the People, on Lightning-rods, &c. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BECK, (Christian Daniel,) an eminent philologist, antiquarian, and historian, was born at Leipsic, Jan. 22, 1757, and studied philology and theology at the university of his native town, where he commenced to lecture so early as 1779. In 1785 he was appointed professor of the Greek and Latin languages to the university; and, in 1809, director of the royal philological seminary, which had owed its origin principally to his exertions. In 1815 he was elected to the professorship of history, which he exchanged in 1825 for that of Greek and Latin literature. On February 21, 1828, he celebrated his magister jubilee, on which occasion he received many testimonies of grateful respect, both from Germany and from other countries. His life was one of untiring literary labour, of which we have the valuable fruits in his editions of Pindar, Apollonius, Euripides, Aristophanes, and Calpurnius; in his instructive Programmes, on historical and antiquarian subjects; and, amongst other excellent original works, in his Grundriss der Archäologie, and his Anleitung zur Kenntniss der Allgemeinen Welt und Völkergeschichte. He was a systematic thinker, and a man of immense erudition and sound judgment. He died Dec. 13, 1832. In a Programme, published by Beck in 1819, he has communicated to the world some autobiographical details.

BECK, (Heinrich,) a celebrated German actor, was born, in 1759, at Gotha, where, during his youth, the theatre, under the admirable management of Eckhof, gave a new impulse to dramatic representation in Germany. He chose the stage for his profession, and made his first appearance, in 1777, at Gotha. On the same boards, and at the same time, Iffland commenced his histrionic career, and Beil had been engaged shortly before. The emulation between these excellent performers soon spread their fame throughout Germany, and on being engaged, in 1779, at Manheim, by Dalberg, they laid the foundation, by their representation of Schiller's first plays, of the modern national drama of their

country. About this time Beck married Caroline Ziegler, the actress for whom Schiller is said to have written the part of Luise, in Cabal and Love. His second wife was Josepha Scheefer, a noted singer. He wrote several plays, principally after English models, and in which he displayed more knowledge of stage effect than literary talent or taste. As an actor, his genial temperament, graceful manners, and handsome person, made him inimitable in the part of a lover, both in tragedy and comedy. His domestic life was embittered by an unhappy passion for gambling. He died in 1803, leaving two daughters, who are both at present on the German stage.

BECK, (François,) an eminent composer at Bourdeaux. His Stabat Mater was performed at Paris in 1783, and greatly applauded. He died in 1809, at an advanced age. Four operas, by him, each consisting of six symphonies, were published at Paris about the year 1776. (Dict. of Mus.)

BECK, (Carl Joseph,) a celebrated German surgeon, born at Gengersberg, in the Kinzigthal, on the Rhine, in 1794. He was educated at the chief school in Frieburg, and gave early promise of excellence. He was admitted into the university in 1808, and remained there during four years, when he passed a year at Tubingen, studying medical science under Autenreith, Kielmayer, &c. When in his nineteenth year, on the march of the allied armies towards France, he was appointed to the duty of regimental surgeon in the field hospital for the troops of Baden then blockading Strasburg. Under the tuition of the staff surgeon-major, he acquired much information, and distinguished himself by his treatment of the sick and wounded. He was promoted to the rank of regimental surgeon, and made the campaign of Alsace in 1815. During 1816 and 1817 he travelled in pursuit of professional knowledge with his friend professor Chelius, and visited Vienna, Berlin, Göttingen, Wurtzburg, and Paris, during which time he was permitted to hold his military appointments. In 1818 he was chosen professor extraordinary and assistant-surgeon in the school of Frieburg; and he also took charge of the operative and ophthalmological branch of the surgical clinic. In the following year he was made professor in ordinary. He afterwards taught medical jurisprudence, and occasionally other branches. In 1828 he was nominated counsellor, and in 1829 a privy counsellor; and in 1837 he received the honour of the knight's cross of the order of the Lion. His health was indifferent, and in 1835 he laboured under a disease of the heart, from which he died June 15, 1838, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He published several professional books in the German language.

BECK, the name of several artists.

1. *David.* See Beek.

2. *Anton August*, a designer and engraver at Brunswick, was born in 1713, and instructed the princess of Brunswick in both his arts. He was not a man of eminence, and worked principally for the booksellers. (Heinecken, Dict. des Art.)

3. *Jacob Samuel*, a painter at Erfurt, born in 1715, a painter of portraits, animals, and fruit. Some of his works are engraved by J. J. Haid, and by Grundler. (*Id.*)

4. *Johan Georg*, or Baeck, an engraver at Augsburg, who lived about 1700, and worked in various other places. There are several portraits engraved by him without the names of the painters, and dated from 1703 to 1724; he also engraved after Poussin and other masters. (*Id.*)

5. *Elias*, or Baeck, a painter and engraver at Augsburg. He was born at Lubeck in 1680, and studied at Rome, where he was admitted to the society of Flemish painters. After his return, he worked some time in his own country, and finally established himself at Augsburg, where he died in 1747. He engraved, in conjunction with Gustave Muller, some subjects of battles. (*Id.*)

6. *Tobias Gabriel*, an engraver at Nuremburg, who was of little ability, but deserves mention from the number of portraits he engraved, of which M. Heinecken gives a list of upwards of sixty. His portrait is designed and engraved by J. A. Delsenbach. (*Id.*)

7. *Elias Thomas*, or Baeck, a German engraver, who executed plates after Lieskoop; and, according to Fuesli, in his dictionary, engraved caricatures after P. L. Ghezzi. (*Id.*)

There appear to be two other artists of this name, G. W. and Tobias George, of whom little is known. The former engraved a portrait of madame Rosine Guasi, a paintress; and the latter the portrait of the empress Catherine Alexiewna, and two others. (*Id.*)

BECKE, (A. van,) a Flemish painter, about 1700. He painted birds, flowers, &c., and marked them with a monogram.

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He is mentioned by Winckelmann and Mechel. (Brulliot. Nagler.)

BECKE, (John Charles Vander, 1750—1830,) of Iserlohn, a learned jurisconsult and able statesman, member of the society at Gottingen, and of the regency of Gotha, was employed by the duke in many important charges. He published nothing, however, except some verses.

BECKE, (Ignatz?) first an officer of dragoons, then a chamberlain and director of music at the little court of prince Oetingen Wallerstein. His smaller compositions having met with some success, he went, about 1780, to Paris, where he composed the opera Roland, which was performed afterwards in Germany. The overture and choruses to the Herrmanschlacht were greatly esteemed, being majestic and powerful, and equally simple and impressive. Besides this, he composed a variety of operas, symphonies, &c. (Schilling, Univ. Lexicon.)

BECKER, (Peter,) a Pomeranian theologian in the first half of the sixteenth century, was better known by the name of Artopæus, a Greek translation of his German appellation. He was born in 1491, at Cöslin, in Pomerania, studied at Wittemberg, where he was Luther's, Melancthon's, and probably Bugenhagen's pupil, and on his return to his native town, was involved in hot disputes with the papists, which at length compelled him to leave the place. He fled first to Rügenwald, then to Stettin, where he was appointed rector of the city school, probably in 1524. In 1536 he gave up this office for that of pastor; was established in the cathedral church of St. Mary about 1540; and attended the synods held after that year as one of the most considerable theologians of his country, and a zealous opposer of the Interim. About 1550, however, he openly embraced and defended the principles of his friend Osiander on justification, and thus involved himself in a series of disputations, which ended in his dismissal from his clerical office in 1556. A journey which he took, at the instance of his clerical brethren, to Wittemberg, to discuss with the theologians of that place, produced no good effect, and he retired to his birth-place of Cöslin, where he died in 1563. By the confession even of his enemies, he was a man of singular learning, especially in the ancient languages, and was noted for his knowledge of Hebrew, a new subject of study in his days. He wrote Expositions of the Psalms, the Book of Jonah, the two Epistles to Timothy, &c.; Conciones Evangelicæ Dominicarum totius Anni; and other theological works; and was the author of the Description of Pomerania in Munster's Cosmographia. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BECKER, (Daniel,) a celebrated German physician, born at Dantzic, Dec. 13, 1594. He studied in the universities of Germany and Denmark, and in 1623 was appointed to a chair of medicine and chemistry at Koenigsberg, where he graduated and obtained a license to practise. He was chosen physician to the city of Kneiphoff in 1625, and the elector of Brandenburg made him physician to the court in 1629. He died Oct. 14, 1655. He was an able practitioner, but too credulous. He believed in the power of the loadstone in several diseases, in the antihæmorrhagic power of the jasper, in the power of demons over mankind in the manifestation of diseases, and in the virtue of the powder of sympathy. He published many works, containing a vast number of curious details.

BECKER, (Daniel,) son of the preceding, born at Koenigsberg, Jan. 5, 1627. He was instructed by his father; and in 1646 travelled through Germany, visiting various universities in the pursuit of information. He went to Hamburgh, Wittemberg, Leipsic, Jena, Altdorf, Ingoldstadt, and Tubingen. He also travelled in Italy and France. At Strasburg he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1652. He afterwards returned to Koenigsberg, by way of Holland; and in 1653 was affiliated to the faculty of medicine of his native place. In 1655 he was appointed to a chair of medicine, and in 1663 the elector of Brandenburg named him his chief physician. He was twice elected rector of his university, and seven times dean of his faculty. He died Jan. 6, 1670.

BECKER, (Daniel Christopher,) son of the preceding physician, and followed in his father's steps. He was born at Koenigsberg, Feb. 10, 1658, and studied medicine in his native city and at Jena. He took the degree of master of arts at this university, and afterwards that of doctor of medicine at Utrecht. He travelled, during ten years, through Germany, France, Italy, and England, after which he returned to Koenigsberg, and was, in 1686, named professor of medicine. He died April 12, 1691, having only published his inaugural thesis, Dissertatio de Respiratione, Utrecht, 1684, 4to.

BECKER, (Philipp Christoph von, 1671—1743,) a goldsmith and engraver of precious stones at Vienna, was born at Confluans. He was in the service of the emperors Joseph I. and Charles VI., and worked some time at the court of Peter the Great. He died at Vienna. (Heinecken.)

BECKER, (Hermann,) a native of Livonia, who wrote several tracts on that country, amongst which is, Livonia in Sacris suis considerata. Vitembergæ, 1700? (Hartknoch, Schediasma.)

BECKER, (Philipp Christoph de,) born at Coblentz, and instructed by Seidlitz at Vienna, in the art of die sinking, &c. His seals were much appreciated; and he made also the dies for some medals of the emperors Joseph I. and Charles VI. He went afterwards to St. Petersburg to cut the imperial seals, and improve the making of coins, on which account Peter the Great showed him much regard. He died at Vienna, 1742. (Nagler, Lex. d. Künstler.)

BECKER, (Ferdinand,) was born in 1740 at Grevenstein, in the duchy of Westphalia, of parents in easy circumstances, who intended their son for the church. But his passion for the employment of teaching showed itself even during the course of his own studies, and he had early made for himself a system which he continued to pursue with success, with alterations and improvements, to the end of his life. His first cure was a wild and extensive district in Paderborn, affording him abundant opportunities of exercising his distinguished talents for instruction. He attached his parishioners to him, as much as he improved their moral and mental condition; but the labour was too severe for his health, and he exchanged his office in 1770 for a canonry in Paderborn, of which the revenues were considerable and the duties very light. He had that within him, however, which would not permit him to sit down idle. His time and the greater part of his revenues were devoted to the instruction of youth, to writing and distributing books for them and for their teachers, and to the cultivation of the sciences; an employment for which his appointment as archidiaconal commissary in 1780 gave him new opportunities. This, however, brought upon him an increase of the opposition which he had always met with. His books were represented as containing dangerous errors; the erection of a normal school under his direction was prevented, and he himself was accused of heresy, and was driven to retire in disgust from his employments. In 1796 he was denounced to the prince-bishop as one who was spreading dangerous books among the instructors of youth; and when this accusation failed of its effect, he was formally accused of heresy two years after, seized in his own house, and carried under a guard of soldiers to a close prison in the Franciscan convent of Paderborn. This excited much attention and controversy throughout Germany; and as many of his known enemies were to sit in judment upon him, his friends planned and executed a rescue of him from his confinement. An offer of negotiation with the authorities of Paderborn was rejected, and in the summer of 1799 he was excommunicated. An application to the supreme court failed for want of funds sufficient for the proceedings, and he was compelled to submit to his fate without remedy, till the secularization of the prince-bishopric of Paderborn in 1802 gave him the opportunity of renewing his application for a revision of his sentence. This ended in a decision in his favour in 1806, by which he was restored to the offices and the property which he had lost. From this time he lived alternately at Paderborn and at Höxter, at which latter place he died in 1810. Among his works may be mentioned, Synchronic Tables of History from the Earliest Times to the Time of Christ, 4to, Paderborn, 1792; First Reading-book for Children in the Public Schools, after Villaume; History of my Imprisonment in the Franciscan Convent of Paderborn, being a Continuation to the History of the Manners and Enlightenment of the See of Paderborn at the end of the Eighteenth Century, 8vo, Rudolstadt; 1799; and Collection of Remarkable Opinions and Actions from Ecclesiastical History. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BECKER, (John Philip,) a celebrated apothecary, born at Borchen, in Hesse, Feb. 7, 1711. He practised at Magdeburgh from 1735 to 1799, in which year he died. He was an exceedingly vain man, as the account of his life, written by himself, in the Repertorium fuer Chemie und Pharmacie of Elwert, will sufficiently prove, being full of the most uninteresting details. He published among other works:—Entdeckte Salpeter-Saeure in den animalischen Ausleceruugen, nebst einer Abhandlung vom Salpeter, Dessau, 1783, 8vo; Supplement zu der

Abhandlung, &c., 1784, 8vo; Abhandlung ueber den rothen Arsenik, Dessau, 1784, 8vo; Das Leben und die Gesund heit der Kreaturen und deren Erhaltung durch die Pflanze, Magdeb. 1785, 8vo; Chemische Anekdoten, &c. Leipzig, 1788, 8vo.

BECKER, (Everard Philip,) the son of John Philip Becker, a celebrated apothecary, was born at Magdeburg, Oct. 31, 1741, at which place he received his education. In 1760 he studied chemistry and pharmacy at Osnabruck with Frederic Mayer, and, after two years' application, he went to Manheim, thence to Cassel, and in 1765 terminated his studies in chemistry at Berlin. In 1768 he embarked in a Dutch vessel for Batavia, and was absent four years, having passed into China. In 1772 he was at Frankfort on the Oder, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine; after which he repaired to Holland, intending to make another voyage to the East. He, however, abandoned his intention, and fixed himself at Amsterdam, where he married. He published several little works, of which the following is deserving of notice:— Verdandelingen oven den witten vloed, benevens oven de Zanden, Amst. 1787, 8vo.

BECKER, (Rudolf Zacharias,) an indefatigable, useful, and, in the best sense of the word, popular German writer, was born at Erfurt, in 1751, and studied theology at Jena. After spending some years in various situations as a teacher, he established himself, in 1783, as a writer and publisher at Gotha, and from this time till his death was constantly engaged in disseminating, to the best of his means, religious, moral, and useful information amongst the neglected lower orders of his countrymen. In 1791 he established Der Allgemeine Reichanzeiger, a periodical which still exists under the title of the Allgemeiner Anzeiger der Deutschen; and in 1800, the National Zeitung der Deutschen. His patriotic exertions were rewarded by the persecution of the French, who arbitrarily arrested him, in 1811, at Gotha, and confined him for seventeen months in a prison at Magdeburg. During his imprisonment, he carefully revised his Noth und Hülfsbüchlein für Bauersleute, of which not less than a million copies were circulated in twenty-five years. His numerous publications abound in practical wisdom; and his zeal and activity in a path of general usefulness, as well as the steady fervour with which he unremittingly strove to attain certain determinate philanthropic ends, are the more commendable, since there is an acknowledged deficiency of these qualities in Germany. Becker died at Gotha in 1822.

BECKER, (Wilhelm Gottlieb,) a voluminous writer of fiction, and on costume, architecture, and antiquities, was born 1753, at Oberkallenberg, in Schoenburg. He studied at Leipsic, afterwards travelled in the south of Europe, and on returning to Saxony, received successively various appointments at Dresden, principally in connexion with the various artistic and antiquarian collections of which that capital boasts. From attachment to Dresden he declined the tutorship of Frederic William III. of Prussia. His Augusteum, containing the ancient monuments of Dresden, though not free from inaccuracies, is a work valuable to collectors. He was a successful editor of annuals; but his poems, popular at the time, are now forgotten. His best writings are stories, attractive in style, and displaying at once considerable invention and knowledge of the world. He died at Dresden in 1813.

BECKER, (Christopher Ludwig,) a German physician, born at Ravensburg, Dec. 9, 1756. He was physician to the city of Augsburg, also to the Orphan Hospital, and president of the College of Surgeons. He died in May, 1792. He published, Dissertatio de Sanguinis e Pulmonibus Rejectione, Tubingen, 1781, 8vo; and a translation of Smellie's Anatomical Tables, and Sloane on the Diseases of Jamaica. He also printed analyses of various medical works in the German periodicals.

BECKER, (George Philip,) of Heidelberg, of which city he was appointed physician. He was born in 1756; and he died April 27, 1794, having filled the chair of medicine for some years. He printed some valuable papers in the Medinisches Wochenblatt of J. V. Mueller and G. F. Hoffmann, on the effects of belladonna and aconite on the animal economy, and the employment of those poisons in medicine.

BECKER, (Gotthelf Wilhelm Rupert,) a light miscellaneous writer, was born, in 1759, at Dresden, studied the law at Leipsic, and filled successively various appointments in the Saxon war-office. His style is agreeable, but as an historian he is superficial, and as a comic writer deficient in taste and originality. He died at Dresden in 1823, and his reputation has not survived him.

BECKER, (Philippe Jacob, 1763—1829,) a painter born at Pforgheim. Whilst young he showed a great inclination for his art, and for it sacrificed the sciences, in which he had made progress. In 1776 he visited Italy, and remained seven years, working under the direction of A. R. Menz, a distinguished professor. Rich in the knowledge which he had acquired, he returned to his country, having found a munificent protectress in the wife of Charles Frederic, grand duke of Baden. In 1784 he entered into the service of his sovereign as painter to the court. Becker painted landscape, portraits, and animals, with equal facility; and his works are distinguished by excellence of colour and beauty of form. A large part of the gallery of Carlsruhe is decorated by his designs and many of his studies. He educated many pupils, amongst whom may be particularly mentioned Fédon Iwanowitsch, and Sophie Reinhard. His Album merits mention, and it is to be regretted that he wrote so little concerning art. After his death some fragments of a journal upon painting, and other manuscripts, were found. (Biog. Univ. Suppl.)

BECKER, (John Germain,) a physician, born at Schwerin, June 5, 1770. He studied at Rostock, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1793, and afterwards settled in practice at Altona. In 1797 he removed to Parchim, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; and he published the following works:—An Phthisi Pulmonali Exulceratæ conveniant Remedia tonica? Rostock, 1793, 8vo; Versuch einer Allgemeinen und besonderen Nahrungsmittelkunde, Stendal, 1810 and 1811, 8vo. He published with F. G. A. Bouchholz Auszuege aus den neuesten Medinischen Streitschriften, Altonæ, 1796-7, 8vo; and a German translation of Chambon de Montaux's work on the Diseases of Children, Berlin, 1800, 8vo.

BECKER, (Christiane Amalie Luise,) an actress, idolized at Weimar during her too short career, was born in 1777, and died before she was twenty. She is immortalized in Goethe's elegy, Euphrosyne, which is devoted to her memory. As Ophelia, Amelia in the Robbers, Minna v. Barnhelm, Luise in Cabal and Love, and as the Niece in Goethe's Gross-Cophta, (which she first played at the age of fourteen,) she won her most lasting laurels. Wieland said of her, that "if she went on thus for a few years, Germany would have but one actress." Iffland the actor's remark on her is worthy of record, as showing the elevation to which criticism was at that time raised in the actual dramatic world: "She is equal to any thing," said he; "for she will never sink into artificial sentimentality—the pernicious error of our young actresses." With what tenderness and affection Goethe regarded her, the reader of Euphrosyne well knows. In all her characters the same highly-endowed, sweet, and gentle nature was apparent, assuming various forms at the behest of art. Her voice and person also contributed to render her the darling of the public. It was common for spectators in the pit to draw portraits of her; and the duchess Amelia herself painted her in oil before she was ten years old. Of course her passion for her art was equal to her success in it. She married an actor of the Weimar company, by whom she had one daughter, who survived her, and who is the present Mad. Werner, the singer, of Leipsic.

BECKER, (Karl Friedrich,) the author of a Universal History for Children and Teachers, and of Tales for Youth from Ancient History, works well known and highly esteemed in Germany, was born in 1777 at Berlin, where he afterwards held office in the department of public instruction. As a writer for the young, few have surpassed him; his style is lively and attractive, and his sentiments natural, just, and energetic. Though the tone of his writings is cheerful and equable, he was a constant valetudinarian. His death took place at Berlin in 1806.

BECKER. A person of this name deserves notice here as the most successful maker of counterfeit coins ever known. Many of his coins are in great collections as genuine ancient specimens; and A. von Steinbüchel, the director of the Imperial Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities at Vienna, considered it desirable to publish an account of him, and a list of his forgeries, in order to set the unwary on their guard against them. The scanty particulars of Becker's life here given are derived from that publication. In early life, according to his own account, he was deceived by buying a false coin from a certain baron v. Sch——m; who on being reproached for it, answered very coolly, "You are rightly served; you ought not to meddle with what you do not understand." This so embittered his temper, that he determined to deceive the deceiver, and never rested till he

was in a condition to do so. It is well known that among ancient coins many are found which are called *double-struck*, from the marks which appear of a failure in the first attempt at striking them, and the repetition of the operation. The figure appears double, therefore, on the surface of the coin. With an imitation of one of these he deceived the baron; but having once tasted the bread of deceit, he devoted himself to this dishonest trade for years. He used to form his dies from the best models, execute them most carefully, and to *strike*, not cast his coins. To make his imitations still more perfect, he melted down the gold of coins which were not rare, in order to imitate those which were, so that his gold would match the ancient as to its composition, alloy, &c. Steinbüchel has enumerated 255 known coins (requiring 510 dies) as forged by Becker; but there are probably more in existence. He offered all the dies for sale for 2,264 ducats. The prince of Isemberg patronized him, and made him a hofrath; but he latterly lived at Paris in bad circumstances, and died there poor in 1830. A list of his forgeries is given in the abovementioned work of Steinbüchel, entitled Die Becker 'schen Falschen Münzstämpel, 8vo, Wien. 1836.

BECKET, (St. Thomas à, 1117*—1170,) a great and illustrious archbishop of Canterbury. His father, Gilbert, was a private gentleman and citizen of London, who had been a crusader in his youth, and had taken his wife, Matilda,† from among the daughters of Palestine. Their eldest son, Thomas, came into the world on the festival of St. Thomas, 1117. In his early infancy his mother carefully brought him up in the fear of God, and taught him, next to his Saviour, to reverence the Virgn Mary. Having received the first elements of education in the schools of London, his mother dying, he was committed by his father to the care of the canons of Merton, at Oxford, and subsequently studied at Paris. His real worth, assisted by a handsome person and elegant manners, soon introduced him to the notice of Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, in whose service he conducted himself so admirably as soon to be admitted to his fullest confidence. The archbishop's court was frequented by many learned men, amongst whom was Roger de Bishopsbridge (de Ponte Episcopi), afterwards successively archdeacon of Canterbury and archbishop of York, who, envious of the influence of Becket, twice obtained his banishment from the palace; but he was, however, as often restored to favour by the good offices of Walter, archdeacon of Canterbury, and brother to the archbishop. His first preferment was to the church of Branfield,‡ but on the elevation of Roger to the see of York, he was made archdeacon of Canterbury, and received also the provostship of Beverley, and certain prebends in St. Paul's and Lincoln.

In A.D. 1154, king Stephen died, and Henry II. ascended the throne. The character of the young king, and the wholesale plunder of his wealthier subjects, (on which occasion, as in most wholesale plunderings, it seems probable that the church§ was the chief sufferer,) with which he began his reign, at once showed the archbishop that a high moral influence must be placed near him, in order to restrain his rapacity. The splendid talents and courtly manners of Becket marked him as the person best calculated for this object; and through the interest of the archbishop and the bishop of Winchester, who probably was desirous not to be visited with a second plundering at his majesty's hands, he was raised to the high dignity of chancellor, and soon was admitted to the king's fullest confidence. His devotion to his king in his state office was equal to that of Wolsey, but it differed from it in an important respect; Becket, in his civil greatness, never forgot his duties to his God or his country. He led a life of unsullied purity, though expensive in his habits, and partaking of the amusements of the court as far as they were innocent; and while he ingratiated himself to a notable extent with his sovereign, he at the same time effectively served his country in completing the ejection from England of the Flemings and other foreign forces, or rather banditti, with whom Stephen had filled the land; and he was also, as Fitz-Stephen assures us, greatly instrumental in causing ecclesiastical patronage to be honestly and judiciously used, without simony. In the foreign department he was equally suc-

* Dupin says, 1119. The date is taken from Fleury, tom. xv. 134, 4to, Paris, 1719.

† If this name should sound unoriental to any, he will remember that the Moslem virgin would have to be baptized with a Christian name.

‡ Foxe's Mart. i. 267, fol. London, 1632.

§ From the bishop of Winchester alone he took six important castles, merely for being absent a short time without permission. Rapin, vol. i. p. 222, fol. London, 1743.

cessful, and by his negotiations with the French king, obtained for England the cession of Gisors and five other important places,* and, what would now be rightly considered somewhat disreputable to an archdeacon, distinguished himself in the king's French expedition, both by military skill and personal prowess, honourably taking the town of Cahors and other places in the neighbourhood of Toulouse for the king, and putting an end to the outrages of Wydo de la Val, by seizing and imprisoning that noted bandit.

Meanwhile archbishop Theobald died, and Henry determined on raising Becket to the see of Canterbury. With this view he bade him prepare to return home on business. When he was ready to depart from Normandy, he visited the king in the castle of Falleise, on which occasion the following conversation is said to have taken place between the king and his chancellor. "You are not yet informed," said the king, "of the object of your mission. It is my desire that you succeed to the see of Canterbury." The chancellor pointed to the crest he wore, and answered, "How truly monastic (religiosum) a man, how holy a person do you seek to get in so holy a seat, and over so noted and holy a convent? I know of a surety, that if, by God's providence, this should happen, you will soon take your heart from me, and the friendship, which is now so strong between us, will be converted into the most furious hate. I know that you are going to proceed to some exactions, and that you already invade the church's rights in a manner which I cannot put up with. And thus invidious persons will take occasion to go between us, and extinguish our attachment in a perpetual hatred." This statement of De Boscham is confirmed by John of Salisbury, who adds, "he knew the manners of the king, and the pertinacious rapacity of his officials, and the power exercised at the court by the malice of informers, and saw at once that in assuming the proffered office he must lose the favour either of God or the king. He could not cleave unto God and serve the king's temper, nor fail of contracting the hatred of the king in preferring the laws of the saints to his will." He therefore declined the honourable post, but was with much reluctance at length prevailed on, by the venerable authority of Henry of Pisa, cardinal legate of the apostolic see, to accede to the king's wishes; and assumed the metropolitan chair, to the universal satisfaction of all the bishops and clergy of England; Gilbert Foliot, who had lately been translated from the bishopric of Hereford to that of London, and was expecting the preferment himself, being the only bishop who was not delighted at this election, and opposed it in the synod of London.†

On his election, he charged his biographer, Heribert de Boscham, always to tell him on all occasions what was generally thought of any of his proceedings. The education of the young prince Henry was committed to his charge, and he was ordained priest on Trinity Sunday, 1162, and the next day consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, by the bishop of Winchester, assisted by thirteen of his episcopal brethren; and in the following year attended at the council of Tours,‡ at which the antipope Victor was condemned, and all intercourse with the Albigensian dissenters forbidden.

But the prophecy delivered by Becket to the king at the castle of Falleise, was now about to be verified. Immediately on his consecration the saint relinquished the office of chancellor, and though it might reasonably be supposed that the weighty duties of the province of Canterbury were a satisfactory reason for this, it seems that Henry was displeased at it; and Rapin, who is very unfair in his account of Becket, sees in it an indication "that on all occasions he was aspiring to an independent power." He however prevailed, though not without difficulty, upon the king to institute fit persons to the bishoprics of Hereford and Worcester, which he had for some years left vacant, in order, nefariously, to embezzle their revenues. But it was in defending the rights and discipline of the church that Becket fell chiefly under the royal displeasure. There were certain rights and privileges belonging to the clergy, founded on prescriptive usage, at least as ancient as that whereby Henry claimed the crown, and which were moreover guaranteed by a formal grant of William the Conqueror,§ and these Henry undertook to invade. The church had not yet been entirely stript of her investitures and her rightful powers by the treacherous friendship of the state,

* Heribert de Boscham, in Quad. i. c. 5. Among these places Fitz-Stephen (p. 23) mentions Tria et Curceles. (The former is Trie, near Gisors.)

† Cossart. and Labb. Conc. Gen. tom. x. 1410, edit. Paris, 1671.

‡ See the proceedings of this council in Coss. and Labb. x. 1411—1423.

§ Wilkin's Concil. i. 363.

though since the days of the good pope Gregory VII., perpetual inroads had been made upon them. The state and the church were now in array against each other;* the government party consisting of two elements—some of the higher clergy who loved their worldly possessions better than the things of God, and would not therefore risk their property by a collision with the state; and the higher orders of laity, who sided with a king whom they hated and feared, with the hope of getting rid of Christ's church, which, though they feared it less, they hated more. On the other hand, the great body of the people were attached to the cause of the church, and this, perhaps, not merely from a right feeling in devotional matters, but because the church had ever been, and was still, their only protector and consoler under the grievous tyranny of the king and the barons. The church had then, as indeed she ever has, common cause with the poor and defenceless; and they, though they do not offer her strength for aggressive movements in any particular quarter, furnish her a broad basis of passive support. Among the privileges of the clergy granted in the charter of king William, before referred to, was the exemption of clergymen from lay jurisdiction in matters where the church's rights were concerned. An offending clerk was tried before a clerical tribunal, and this privilege was one which the king was resolved to invade, as knowing, doubtless, that by bringing the clergy under lay jurisdiction, numberless opportunities would be offered for seizing on their property under the colour of vexatious suits, which might be multiplied to any amount at pleasure. Modern historians, in commenting upon this privilege of the church, have in general dwelt most freely on the punishment which the lay judge was thereby prevented from inflicting on the clerical offender, and by carefully omitting all notice of the sentence he received at the hands of his clerical judge, have led their readers to suppose, that total impunity was offered to any amount of clerical iniquity.† Three cases of delinquency, however, soon offered the king an opportunity of interference. Philip de Brois, a canon of Bedford, had used insulting language to Simon Fitz-Peter, one of the king's officers at Dunstable. The canon, on being cited before the archbishop, pleaded, that having been first insulted by Fitz-Peter, he had given way to anger, and used the words with which he was charged. The archbishop had him publicly flogged, suspended him for a year,‡ both from the duties and revenues of his benefice, and banished him the kingdom, which punishment the king considered far too lenient. The second case here referred to, is that of a priest who had seduced a virgin and murdered her father. The punishment awarded to him by the archbishop, was solitary confinement and the severest penance for his whole life.§ The third case was that of a priest who had stolen the chalice from the archbishop's own church in London, and who was degraded from all orders, and branded with a hot iron.‖ Henry, however, was determined to make a handle of these cases, and accordingly convoked a council of the bishops at Westminster, and demanded that clerical offenders should be deprived of ecclesiastical protection, and given over to his *justice*, which the bishops unanimously refused to allow. The king, in anger, claimed obedience to the customs of the realm, to which the bishops answered, that they were ready to yield full obedience to the customs of the realm as far as they did not interfere with the privileges of their order; and Hilary, bishop of Chichester, observing the rising anger of Henry, and fearing its consequence, even omitted the salvo. Henry, however, addressed himself angrily to the council, declaring that the bishops were in conspiracy against him, and that their salvo in favour of their order was captious and venomous, and demanded unqualified submission. Becket replied, that they had sworn their fealty to him, *salvo ordine suo*, and that they would keep their oath, but that they declined binding themselves by any more stringent obligation. As the day was closing, the king departed in vexa-

* See a series of most able articles, entitled Thomas à Becket, in vols. ii. and iii. of the British Magazine.

† Rapin is unfair on this subject—cites Hovenden and Brompton as his authorities. Whatever the latter may do, (which the writer has not been able to consult,) the former gives him no ground at all for his statements.

‡ Stephan. p. 32. Herbert de Boscham says, "several years." Quad. i. c. 17.

§ *Ibid.* Those who look with so much jealousy on the punishment of death, may perhaps hold this punishment sufficient, when they consider the "vitæ districtissiæ pœnitentia" would probably include living on beans and water sparingly administered, and sundry daily fustigations before the images of the saints. However insufficient this may be, it is certainly not a case of "impunity."

‖ *Ibid.* Between the first and second of the cases here specified, Rapin has made a most hopeless confusion, which however serves to show how carelessly he read his authorities. Matthew Paris, however, had made the same confusion before h[illegible]

tion without taking leave of the prelates, who also left the hall, and returned to their quarters, where the bishop of Chichester met with a severe and well-merited rebuke from Becket for his glaring dereliction of duty. The next morning, before daybreak, the king departed from London, testifying great indignation at the conduct of the prelates.

Shortly after this, Arnulf, bishop of Lisieux, came to England for the purpose of being reconciled to Henry, from whose friendship he had some time before fallen. In order to accomplish this object, he traitorously advised the king to make himself a party among the bishops, so that by destroying their unanimity he might weaken and overcome them. By this counsel Henry acted, and the more timid among the episcopacy being gained, all whose sandy foundation did not enable them to resist the torrent of their own apprehensions, soon followed.* Left alone, Becket was so earnestly solicited by the receding bishops, and especially by the abbot of Charity (abbas de Eleëmosyna), who affirmed that he was commissioned by the pope to exhort the archbishop to comply with the king's demands, that he went before Henry at Woodstock, and promised him obedience, not, however, yielding it as a matter of right.

This concession did not satisfy the king, who was determined to wrest from the church her right of investitures. Every churchman knows that the right of the church extends to all church preferment whatever, though in practice, unfortunately, this right had been seldom asserted, except there were some little chance of maintaining it. Hence the bishoprics and rich abbacies, &c., fell, from time to time, into the hands of the king, or of the rightful clerical electors, according as the condition of either party was flourishing, or the reverse; while minor benefices were disposed of, sometimes by the bishop, and sometimes by the lord of the soil, more by the rule of might than by any acknowledged arrangement. And thus, if the parties were pretty equally matched in power, the presentation to a benefice would cause, not unfrequently, a sharp dispute. A case of the kind happened just at this time. Becket had presented one Laurence to the church of Eynesford, whom the lord of the soil ejected, and was accordingly excommunicated by the archbishop. He was, however, obliged by the king to absolve the usurping nobleman.

Henry, determined on gaining his object, convoked a council at Clarendon, (1164,) in Normandy, in order to discuss the differences between the church and state. In this council sixteen canons were propounded by the king's party, all, more or less, cutting deeply at the liberties of the church, and circumscribing her power of protecting the poor. The king demanded of the bishops their signatures, alleging their promise made at Woodstock. St. Thomas, who, when he promised obedience to the king's usurpations at Woodstock, had never contemplated this submission's being reduced to writing, and demanded afterwards as a right, instead of being considered as granted for the sake of peace, refused. The king was in great anger, and some among the barons proceeded so far as to threaten the archbishop with personal violence unless he acceded to their outrageous demands, while the bishops of Salisbury† and Norwich besought him with tears not to endanger the church by resistance. The primate yielded to fear, and fell. The Constitutions of Clarendon were signed and sealed, and sent for confirmation to his holiness the sovereign pontiff, who, after due consideration, condemned them with abhorrence and dread.

Becket, after his fall, proceeded to Winchester, but on the way he felt bitterly reproved for his lack of constancy by the conversation of some of his attendants. This feeling soon grew up into a sincere repentance, and he accordingly proceeded to lay upon himself severe penance, and suspended himself from his priestly functions. This soon came to the ears of Alexander, who addressed to him from Sens (which, on account of the schism, was then the papal residence) a letter in the kindest tone, granting him full absolution, and conjuring him to be comforted. From this the king pretty clearly gathered that his point was not yet carried; and he was consequently transported with fury, and commenced vexing the saint with severe exactions, and showed evidently by his conduct that he desired his blood. The archbishop perceiving that his life was not safe in England, twice attempted flight by sea, but was as often driven back by contrary winds; and this being

* Quad. i. c. 20; and see British Mag. iii. 399, *et seq.*, where the archbishop's beautiful address to his suffragans is given at length.

† The Quadr. has Alesberiensis; but, was there ever a bishop of Aylesbury? The correction is obvious.

reported to Henry, only served still more to inflame his resentment. The bishop of Evreux in vain sought to extinguish the discord, but Henry would hear of no accommodation without the confirmation of the Constitutions of Clarendon; and Becket, in consequence, wrote a letter to the pope, ostensibly to beg his assent, but really with a view of shifting the responsibility upon Alexander, and fortifying himself by the authority of the holy see.

The king, finding himself unable to extort from the archbishop a surrender of the church's rights, now changed his mode of attack. Instead of openly persecuting Becket as the protector of the church's and the people's rights, he determined to found his charges against him on the score of certain money transactions, which he affirmed to have taken place during the chancellorship of the primate, and therefore sued the archbishop for an alleged debt. The preposterous absurdity of this claim has been fully exposed by Mr. Sharon Turner, but Henry's party chose to rest their cause on it in a council held this year (1164) at Northampton, in which the archbishop was called to account for the proceeds of bishoprics vacant during parts of his chancellorship, and for money alleged to have been borrowed of the king; and Henry (by way, perhaps, of giving the clergy a foretaste of the kind of justice they might expect if once brought fully under his jurisdiction, according to the canons of Clarendon) summarily decreed, beforehand, the punishment of bodily mutilation to any who should not bring in Becket as guilty.* It is hardly necessary to say that in such an assembly the archbishop was condemned; but the bishop of London, the violent Gilbert Foliot, and the bishop of Chichester, openly insulted their metropolitan, the former with an insolent jeer, the latter with a fiery invective. The council began on Thursday, the 7th of October, and ended the following Tuesday. The last day, it was the general expectation that the prelate would have been murdered; and having therefore passed the preceding night in preparing himself by prayer to meet his end, he entered the court carrying his processional cross, at which latter circumstance the king took more offence. On the synod's proceeding to pronounce judgment against him, he boldly disallowed their authority, and placed himself and his church under the protection of the holy see. As he spoke he reared the cross on high, and turning from the assembly left the court. On reaching the outer door he found it locked, but one of his attendants, discovering the key, opened it; he instantly mounted his horse, and, having blessed the people who, supposing him to have been murdered, had assembled in crowds at the door, fled with haste to the monastery of St. Andrew, attended only by Heribert de Boscham. Here, at night, he was visited by two noblemen, who assured him that certain considerable persons of the king's party had engaged to assassinate him. The archbishop, therefore, disguised himself, and by night journeys, under the assumed name of Dereman, he reached Sandwich, whence he passed by sea into Flanders, and thence into France.

As soon as the flight of the archbishop was made known, the prelates of York, London, Worcester, Chichester, and Exeter, who were staunch upholders of the king's demands, immediately proposed to Henry to oppose him in the pope's court. Henry approved the plan; and accordingly they, and with them the earl of Arundel and some other noble personages, were appointed as an embassy to Alexander. They tried every means to gain over the pope to the king's cause, and to prejudice him against Becket, whom no falsehood was spared in defaming. They promised vast things on Henry's part, and among them the confirmation of Peter-pence, if he would but take part with him, and proceed against Becket; but finding that Alexander was not to be bribed into a dereliction of justice, they left Sens, and returned to England, without waiting the arrival of the archbishop at the papal court. Gilbert Foliot, bishop of London, on this occasion indulged in an extremely indecent invective against Becket, in the presence of the whole consistory, for which he met with a just reproof at the hands of his holiness; while Hilary, bishop of Chichester, delivered an oration against his metropolitan, in a style of latinity which convulsed with laughter even the grave council before whom he was pleading.

Soon after, Becket himself arrived at Sens. The pope received him kindly, but severely reprimanded him for having ever agreed to the articles of Clarendon; and Becket resigned into his hands the see of Canterbury, which resignation was, however, not accepted. The monastic

* See the account of the proceedings of this synod in Cossart and Labbeus, Conc. tom. x. 1433—7, and Quadr. i. c. 27—34, and Stephan, 35—46.

habit was then conferred upon him, and he was committed to the care of Guichart, abbot of Pontigni, to which abbey he accordingly retired.

Henry finding himself frustrated in his objects, set no bounds to his fury. He confiscated all Becket's estates, goods, and chattles, and the revenues of his clergy, and drove into exile all his friends and relations, his clergy, and such laics as were attached to his household, without sparing either decrepit age, helpless infancy, or the female sex, at the same time confiscating all their property. The misery which this caused needs no description; but such was the estimation in which the saint was held, that his popularity secured an asylum to most of the exiles. Monasteries were cheerfully opened to the men, nunneries to the women, and many nobles, especially the French king and the Sicilian queen, gave liberally for their support. Henry, however, followed up his outrageous cruelty by opening a negotiation with the schismatical court of Frederic Barbarossa, either with the real intention of placing England under the anti-pope, or to terrify Alexander, and extort from him terms to which he could not otherwise consent. The pope, however, succeeded in preventing this additional iniquity.

While at Pontigni, Becket addressed four letters to king Henry, but they appear to have taken so little effect, that Henry wrote to the chapter of Pontigni, threatening severity toward their order (the Cistercian) in England, unless they ceased to harbour him. He therefore left Pontigni, and removed to Sens in the second year of his exile, and the pope, who was now returned to Rome, made him, at the end of the year 1165, legate of the holy see throughout all England, except the diocese of York. In the year 1167, Henry held a conference with the barons at Chinon, in Touraine, to consult about the means of opposing Becket in his legantine office. On this occasion he behaved with extreme petulance, and declared, with groans and tears, that his barons were all traitors in that he was not delivered from the vexations of the archbishop. He then sought how to avoid the sentence of excommunication which he saw Becket would soon fulminate against him. The bishop of Lisieux told him that his only plan was to prevent the sentence by an appeal to the holy see. This course was determined on, and the bishops of Lisieux and Sééz were despatched to announce the appeal to Becket. They did not, however, find him, as he had gone to Vezelai, and would there on the Whitsuntide have excommunicated Henry, had he not been just previously informed of the king's dangerous indisposition. Soon after, the prelates, by order of the king, assembled in London to prepare the appeal, which consists of a defence of the king of England, and a complaint against Becket.* The pope in consequence sent two legates with plenary authority to decide all questions between the king and the archbishop. The pope had evidently begun to waver in fear, as these legates were the cardinals William of Pavia and Otto, both known courtiers, and devoted to the cause of Henry; but dreading the indignation of the French king, between whom and Henry war was again breaking out, he revoked his order, bade them, if possible, negotiate a peace between the two sovereigns, and not meddle with any of the affairs of England until the archbishop were fully reinstated. Many messages passed, and most of the courtiers, several bishops among them, were excommunicated, and the pope became greatly anxious, desiring a peaceful result, and a conference at length took place between Gisors and Trie. (Christmas, 1168.) The legates sought by every means to bend the firmness of Becket, and the king and his party made bitter complaints of his ingratitude, and charged him with stirring up a war between England and France and Flanders. These charges Becket singly and fully refuted, and Louis assoiled him on oath before the legates of having any thing to do with the raising of the war between himself and Henry. On his again appearing before Henry, the Constitutions of Clarendon were read, and he was called on to assent. To this he returned a firm refusal. "My liege," said he, "the whole matter in dissension between us I commit to your judgment, salvo honore Dei." At this salvo the king was greatly scandalized, and vented his anger against his persecuted subject in torrents of abusive reproach, while letters were written to the pope both by Becket and the legates, and the former wrote also a powerful letter of wholesome rebuke to the cardinals, and justly reproached them for their shuffling and duplicity.

* See it in Cossart and Labbeus, Concil. x. 1447, 8, 9; or Epist. S. Thom. lib. i. ep. 128; or Roger de Hoveden, 292-6.

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The French king, though he had at first taken an unfavourable view of the saint's conduct at the conference, after two days' consideration, saw it in a proper light, and took him under his especial protection. Henry was enraged at this, and demanded by what right Louis harboured his rebel subject; but the king of France only sent a temperate and dignified reply, calmly denying Henry's right to interfere between him and his guests. The church of England was now in a truly miserable state; six sees, beside the province of Canterbury and many important abbeys, being without their rulers, and their revenues being embezzled by the crown. All felt the consequence of this wretched condition of the church, and solicitations poured in upon the pope from all quarters, imploring his holiness to interfere summarily in the matter. The case was a difficult one, and Gratian, a nephew of Eugene III. and Vivian, archdeacon of Orviedro, were appointed (1169) nuncios to the king of England in France; and conferences took place at Domfront, Bayeaux, Caën, St. Denis, and other places, but nothing was effected towards re-establishment of peace. Alexander then sent Simon, prior of La Chatreuse de Mont-Dieu, and Bernard du Condrai, a monk of Grand-Mont, into England, with admonitory letters, and on two occasions they pressed him with the apostolic letters, but Henry continued to insist on the Constitutions of Clarendon, to which the primate resolutely refused assent.

The pope had suspended the authority of Becket in the matter of church censures; but this suspension expiring in Lent 1169, Becket immediately issued a circular to the clergy of the province of Canterbury, directing that, unless Henry should give due satisfaction to him and the church, before the approaching festival of Candlemas, all ecclesiastical service was to be suspended, except the baptism of infants, penance, and the viaticum, and that these were to take place of necessity, with the church doors closed, all persons not immediately concerned being excluded, and without the sound of bells; and at the same time he launched the bolt of excommunication against Gilbert Foliot, bishop of London, and Joceline, bishop of Salisbury, together with six-and-twenty other persons of minor note. Foliot accordingly sought to get the archiepiscopate transferred from Canterbury to London, and denied his obedience to the metropolitan see; but many bishops appealing to the pope upon the subject, his insolence was repressed.

The Roman pontiff now found it necessary to proceed more decisively with the king of England; he therefore issued a new commission to Rotrodus (or Rotrou), archbishop of Rouen, and Bernard, bishop of Nevers, ordering them to proceed to England, and demand of Henry the restitution of the persecuted prelate and his exiled friends to all their property and dignities within forty days, and in case of his refusing compliance, to lay the kingdom under interdict. The pope also wrote to the king on the subject, as also to all the prelates of both provinces.

In the mean time Henry was not idle. He called together the nobles at London (June 14, 1170), and crowned his eldest son Henry as his successor. The ceremony was performed by Roger, archbishop of York, assisted by Hugh, bishop of Durham, and the bishops of London, Rochester, and Salisbury. This was a direct infringement of the rights of the see of Canterbury, the archbishop whereof alone had the privilege of crowning the kings of England in his province. The news of this outrageous proceeding soon reached the ears of the sovereign pontiff, who, indignant at the insult thus offered to the metropolitan see, immediately excommunicated the bishops of London, Rochester, and Salisbury, and suspended from all ecclesiastical functions the bishop of Durham and the metropolitan of York. At the same time, he wrote to Rotrou and Bernard, to press their suit upon the king of England with the utmost diligence, so as to restore as early as possible the peace and quiet of the church.

The two prelates to whom the commission of the apostolic see was now entrusted, seem to have been men of tact and judgment, and soon overcame the resolution of Henry. It was agreed that the kings of France and England should meet on a plain called the Traitor's Field, between La Ferté, in the Pays Chatraine, and the castle of Fretval, in Touraine, and determine the conditions of peace.* The council met on Monday, the 20th of July, and on the Wednesday St. Thomas was admitted to an interview with the king, who received him with the most flattering distinction, and again

* Quadril. iii. c. 1. See also Fleury, tom. xv. p. 331, from whom the geographical situation of the Pratum Proditorum is taken, and Epist. lib. v. 46.

admitted him, at least in appearance, to his fullest confidence and friendship. Henry at the same time promised to restore to the church of Canterbury what had been taken from it; and John of Salisbury and Heribert de Boscham were soon after commissioned by the primate to treat with his majesty on the subject; but the answer which they received showed that Henry's disposition was but little altered, and that he had certainly not the least intention of fulfilling his promise by disgorging any portion of the plunder. Indeed, if we may believe Fitz-Stephen, the whole of this reconciliation seems to have been a trick to get Becket to return to England, that he might there assassinate him; for one of the court secretaries confessed afterwards that he at this time sealed and transmitted letters from the king to England, ordering the murder of the archbishop;* and the words of St. Thomas, in bidding farewell to the hospitable monarch and prelates of France, clearly show that he was not ignorant of the enemy's devices.

On the festival of St. Andrew, 1170, Becket set sail to return to England, and a fair wind soon wafted him to his native shores. Passing by Dover, where he had been informed the conspirators were awaiting him, he passed on to Sandwich, and was greeted on landing by an immense concourse, especially of the poorer classes, and thence went on immediately to Canterbury, where the ringing of the bells and the voices of the organ and the choir welcomed the return of the exiled saint. On the following day the conspirators proceeded to Canterbury, and demanded the absolution of those who had been excommunicated; but this Becket would not grant, unless they promised submission to the church's judgment. The bishops of London and Salisbury would have submitted, but were persuaded by the prelate of York, who boasted that he had 8,000*l.* in his treasure-box, wherewith to harass the archbishop of Canterbury, and assured his two brethren that, if they were reconciled with Becket, the royal hands would soon be laid upon their temporals. This warning took such an effect upon the two prelates, that they joined with the archbishop of York, and immediately passed over to Henry in Normandy, and made bitter complaints against the primate, on account of their excommunication, for the part they had taken in the young king's coronation. "Truly," answered Henry, with an oath, "if all who took part in that business are excommunicated, I myself am not excluded." The three prelates continued day by day to urge him, till his anger knew no bounds; and it is well known that Henry, when under the influence of rage, was wont to sink far below humanity. †

Eight days after his arrival at Canterbury, the archbishop proposed visiting the young king at London, and thence proceeding on the visitation of his province. As he approached the town, the citizens came out in long procession to welcome him, and escorted him into Southwark with a grand Te Deum, which was chaunted with the most boundless exultation. But while he lay at Southwark, word was sent him from the young king, (or rather from the courtiers, for the prince was himself, it was supposed, favourable to the cause of justice,) not to proceed, but to return at once to Canterbury; and in consequence of this order, he immediately proceeded homeward. On Christmas-day, after the service, he preached to the people with an eloquence which would seem to have been very seldom equalled; and when he told them that he foresaw, from the state of feeling among the barons towards him, that his days were numbered to the assassin's sword, and that in a very little while he must pass for ever from them, the assembled multitude very generally burst into tears, and an agonized cry of "O, father, leave us not desolate so soon," resounded sadly through the church. He then proceeded to excommunicate Radulf de Broc, who had been guilty of the abominable and cowardly act of maiming his cattle, and had also seized upon one of his ships, barbarously massacred the crew, and appropriated the cargo to his own uses. He passed also the same sentence upon some other of the courtiers, whose conduct had been sufficiently scandalous to call for the severest censures of the church.

Meanwhile, under the skilful management of the courtiers and the three court prelates, the king's fury was fanned into resistless violence. "Shall one fellow (unus homo)," said he, "who eats my bread, be suffered to lift his heel against me? Shall one fellow insult my libe-

* Stephan. p. 69, who also adds that the secretary at the time being conscience-smitten, made confession to one of the bishops of Henry's party; who, untrue to his duty, did not even impose a penance on the culprit.

† Epist. lib. i. ep. 45; see also Pet. Blesens. ep. 66. 75, in Bibl. Mag. Patt. tom. xii.

rality, dishonour the royal race, and trample without an avenger on the whole kingdom? Shall one fellow, who entered my court mounted on a lame and sack-burned hack, thrust out the royal issue, and before the eyes of you barons, triumphantly exult upon the throne?" These and similar expressions, which Henry was continually pouring out, were understood by four wretched men of Belial, who immediately collected from such language that the time was come to put into execution the royal vengeance against the saint. Reginald Fitz-Urse, Hugh de Morville, William de Tracy, and Richard Briton, at once united for the work of murder. They immediately left the court, and arrived in England on Monday, the festival of the Holy Innocents, and were met by the infamous Radulf de Broc, and lodged in his castle of Saltwood, near Canterbury. The next day, December 29, the four miscreants entered the chamber of the archbishop in the morning; but finding him surrounded by his monks and clerks, they departed to Saltwood, and collected, probably from among the retainers of Radulf de Broc, a band of desperadoes, and again proceeded to the cathedral. The archbishop was celebrating vespers, when two children rushed in terror into the choir, and announced the arrival of the invaders. They were in the cloister, and rushed presently into the church, sword in hand. "Where is the traitor?" they furiously cried on entering; and when no one answered, "Where is the archbishop?" To this appellation St. Thomas answered. "Here," said he, descending the stairs towards the assassins. "Die, then, immediately," said Fitz-Urse, seizing him by the pall; "leave the church." "I shall not," replied the archbishop, snatching the pall from the assassin. "If you seek my life, I am ready to die; but I forbid you, under pain of the curse of Almighty God, to injure any one else, be he monk, clerk, or laic." Tracy approached to strike the blow; but the archbishop (unwilling apparently to die by a fouler sword than that of Reginald Fitz-Urse, in whom, as Becket had shown him many kindnesses, we may suppose he had seen some good qualities,) seized him by the breast-plate, and hurled him along the pavement. He then meekly bowed his head in prayer, saying, "To God, to the Blessed Mary, to the holy patrons of this church, and the blessed martyr St. Dionysius, I commend myself and the church's cause." The sword of Fitz-Urse descended, but a young clerk, named Edward Grim,* sought to parry the blow with his arm, but the sword cut through the obstacle, and fell upon the prelate's head, which immediately flowed with blood. He spoke not another word, but placed himself upon his knees before the altar, and joined his hands in silent prayer, when a second blow split open his skull, and disclosed the brain. Tracy, who had by this time recovered from his fall, finished the work by cutting off the head from the lifeless victim, while another of the wretches, Robert de Broc, of the same family as the Radulf before mentioned, immediately after the departure of the four principals, proceeded to mutilate further the severed head of the murdered prelate, driving his dagger into the wound, and scattering the brain upon the pavement. Such was the end of St. Thomas of Canterbury, martyred on Tuesday, the 29th of December, 1170,† at five o'clock in the afternoon.

From this scene of guilt the murderers hastened to the palace, which they visited with an indiscriminate plunder, till, finding the people congregating thickly on the news of the murder, they considered it prudent to decamp: they accordingly broke open the archbishop's stables, mounted his horses, and rode off. The monks, as they prepared the body for interment, discovered what had been previously known to no one, namely, that under his linen the archbishop wore a hair shirt. He was then attired in grave-clothes befitting his dignity, and buried in a new marble monument in the crypt of the cathedral, and the church remained under interdict for nearly a year. Many miracles are said to have been wrought at his tomb, which became a favourite resort of pilgrims, till defaced and plundered, for the sake of the treasure belonging to it, at the time of the Reformation, A. D. 1538.‡

On hearing of the murder of Becket, Henry feigned the deepest regret, and laid the whole blame of the transaction on the four knights, who, he said, had misinterpreted his unjustifiable and violent expressions, for which he afterwards did public penance at the martyr's tomb; but it will be observed that he made no attempt to punish the assassins, who,

* Hoveden writes the name Grimfere.

† Quadr. iii. c. 22; but Hoveden places these events a year later.

‡ Heylyn's Reformation, p. 10; Burnet, lib. iii. tom. i. p. 243-4, fol. London, 1681.

however, it appears, did not escape the divine vengeance. Indeed, when the whole narration given by ancient and by contemporary writers is fairly weighed, it appears to the writer of this notice impossible to acquit Henry of being the prime mover of the whole conspiracy, though Peter of Blois thought otherwise.

Not long after the sad event, Alexander took counsel with his cardinals about the honours justly due to the memory of so great a man; and accordingly on Ash-Wednesday, the 21st of February, 1173, he received the honours of the calendar, being enrolled among the catalogue of saints, and his festival (Dec. 29), which is still celebrated among the Roman-catholics, continued to be annually kept in England till 1538, when its observance was put down by Henry VIII.

The literary remains of St. Thomas à Becket consist only of a small but interesting quarto of letters, to which is prefixed the Quadrapartite Life, so frequently cited. The volume, which is now scarce, was edited by Christianus Lupus, of Ipres, a professor in the university of Louvain, and printed at Brussels in 1682. It contains four hundred and thirty-five letters, which passed between the principal men in Europe relative to the affairs of the English church. The letters are there digested into five books, and are said to have been so arranged by John of Salisbury; but Becket himself tells us that he sent to Rome for preservation copies of all letters respecting the dispute in which he bore so memorable a part. The Latinity of those which issued from the archbishop's pen is plain, flowing, and perspicuous; that of a man who both spoke and wrote the language freely; and they display a warmth of feeling, genuine piety, and highness of principle, for which those, whose ideas of Becket have been formed from popular historians, will probably not be ready to give him credit. Some other letters exist among the Cottonian MSS.

Becket was in person* tall, and somewhat slight, but remarkably handsome, and having a florid complexion. The great trait of his character seems to have been an inflexibility in his adherence to the principles of right, invincible either by the fear of lawless power or the allurements of ease and luxury. Many points of his character have been ably vindicated in vols. ii. and iii. of the British Magazine; and we may safely assert that, in the popular accounts of Becket, all which can be used against him has been greatly exaggerated, and his nobler qualities have been overlooked and unfairly treated. Even those who disapprove of the rights which he claimed and the views he supported, might at least acknowledge his sincerity and his real devotion to the interests of the church. While in some things they make allowance for the times in which he lived, they need not suffer their differing from him on these points to detract from their admiration of his uncompromising principle and his fervent piety.

BECKET, (Isaac,) one of the earliest engravers of mezzotinto in England, and one of some eminence. He was born in Kent, in 1653, and was first an apprentice to a calico printer; but becoming acquainted with Lutterel, an engraver in mezzotinto, he was desirous of learning the art. Being obliged some time after to leave his business, in consequence of an intrigue, he applied to one Lloyd, who knew the process, but not how to put it in practice, and from him Becket obtained his knowledge. They entered into an agreement, by which Becket was to work for Lloyd; but falling again into trouble, he was assisted by Lutterel, and from that time an intimacy commenced between them. Becket married a woman of fortune, and entered into business on his own account, but still assisted by Lutterel, who drew better, and was more expeditious. The mezzotintos of Becket possess some merit; they are often clear and well scraped, but his middle tints are not sufficiently distinguished, whence his shadows appear flat and heavy. Mr. Strutt considers a middling-sized upright plate, representing Adrian Beverland drawing from a statue, as one of his best works; but Mr. Walpole prefers that of lady Williams, a whole length, and a large upright plate. (Strutt's Dict. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, by Dallaway, v. 232-3.)

BECKETT, (William,) a celebrated surgeon, was the son of Mr. Isaac Beckett, a surgeon of Abingdon, in Berkshire, where he was born in the year 1684. He was educated at the grammar school of that place, and afterwards studied with his father and at St. Thomas's hospital, Southwark, of which he in after life became one of the surgeons. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society. He died at his sister's house, at Abingdon, Nov. 25, 1738. He published several

* These particulars are to be found in different parts of the Quadrilogus and Stephanides.

works: Chirurgical Remarks, London, 1709, 8vo. New Discoveries relating to the Cure of Cancers, London, 1711, 8vo, 1712, 8vo. Between the years 1717 and 1720, he printed three letters in the Philosophical Transactions, on the history and antiquity of the venereal disease, to prove that it had been long known and cured in England before the discovery of the West Indies. In 1722 he published a Free and Impartial Inquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of Touching for the King's Evil. Also a Dissertation concerning the ancient methods of curing Diseases by Charms, Amulets, &c.; and a Collection of Records referred to in the Papers, Lond. 8vo. This was written in reply to a singular pamphlet published in 1721, entitled, A Letter from a Gentleman at Rome, giving an account of some very surprising Cures in the King's Evil by the Touch (of the Chevalier de St. George), &c. In the same year he issued anonymously a collection of pieces written during the plague which happened in the last two centuries. This was put forth in consequence of fears entertained of the return of the plague, which then prevailed at Marseilles, to England, in 1722. Chirurgical Observations, London, 1740, 8vo. A Collection of Chirurgical Tracts, Lond. 1740, 8vo. These were published after the death of the author. He also composed a brief account of the History and Antiquities of Abingdon. (See Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, vol. i.) To the Chirurgical Observations a portrait of the author was affixed, executed by R. Parr; and Noble states, that for some unworthy purpose of deception, the name of bishop Berkeley had been attached to it.

BECKINGHAM, (Charles,) an English dramatic writer of the eighteenth century, author of Scipio Africanus and Henry IV. of France, two tragedies, performed before he was twenty years of age. (Biog. Dram.)

BECKINGTON, (Thomas,) an English prelate, born towards the end of the fourteenth century. He was entered at New college, Oxford, in 1403, of which he became a fellow, and took the degree of doctor of laws. He soon obtained many benefices; and in 1429 he was dean of the Court of Arches, and was one of those appointed to regulate the proceedings against the Wickliffites. He was tutor to Henry VI., and enjoyed that monarch's special favour, who made him secretary of state, keeper of the privy seal, and bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1443. He died in January 1465, and was buried in the cathedral at Wells. Bishop Beckington added much to the buildings of his cathedral, and was munificent in his charitable endowments, as well as in his patronage of literature. He wrote a book in defence of the claim of the English kings to the crown of France, which with some other tracts remains in MS. A collection of his letters is preserved in the library at Lambeth.

BECKLEY. The name of two German painters:

1. *E.* after whom there are three portraits, engraved by Ant. Aug. Beck. (Heinecken, Dict. des Art.)

2. *Wilhelm Louis*, or BOECKLEY, (1711—1774,) a painter at Berlin, after whom Fr. Kauke engraved an anonymous portrait of a lady. It is that of Madame Engelbrecht. (*Id.*)

BECKMAN, (Sir Martin,) an amateur artist, was pupil of John Van Wyck, and painted sea pieces and shipping. He was knighted March 20, 1685-6. He was engineer to Charles the Second, and planned Tilbury Fort, and the works at Sheerness. (Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, by Dallaway, iii. 267-8.)

BECKMANN, (Nicolaus,) a jurist of the sixteenth century, was born at Haida, in Ditmarsch, studied at Konigsburg, Stockholm, Helmstadt, and Marburg, took his degree of doctor at Orleans in 1666, and after the appearance of his Medulla Justinianea, at Paris, in 1667, was professor of law at the new academy of Lund in Schonen. A jealousy of Puffendorf, caused, it is said, by the greater resort of pupils to the lectures of the latter than to his own, involved him in a hot controversy with that distinguished writer, and impelled him to the folly of sending his supposed rival a challenge. In consequence of this, the senate of Lund, on his resolutely refusing to give up his quarrel, sentenced him to perpetual banishment, and condemned his book, Index Novitatum in Samuelis Pufendorfii Libri de Jure Naturæ et Gentium, to be burnt by the hangman. Beckmann after this travelled through Germany, embraced popery, and was recommended by the imperial court of Vienna to the prince bishop of Dernbach in Bamberg, by whom he was appointed, in 1675, consulens of the abbey of Michelsberg. The date of his death is not known. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BECKMANN, (Johann,) counsellor and professor of political economy at

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Gottingen, was born in 1739, at Hoya, in Hanover, where his father was postmaster and receiver of taxes. His first studies in the school of Slade and the high school of Gottingen were in preparation for his entering the ministry. He, however, abandoned this plan for mathematical and scientific pursuits, and the study of the modern languages, of which he was able to read ten. In 1762 he made a journey through the Netherlands; and in the following year removed to Petersburg, where he taught mathematics, natural philosophy, and natural history, in the Lutheran Gymnasium of St. Petersburg, then under the direction of *Büsching*. In 1765 he left this post, and travelled in Sweden, visiting especially the mines; and in Upsal he made acquaintance with Linnæus. He left Sweden for Denmark, visiting there the scientific libraries, manufactures, and collections of natural history; and in 1766 he was called, at the recommendation of Büsching, to the extraordinary professorship of natural philosophy of Gottingen. His lectures, especially those on political economy, gave so much satisfaction, that in 1770 he was chosen professor of that science, and member of the Society of Sciences. His lectures included mineralogy, agriculture, manufactures, and principles of trade, police, and finance. They were illustrated, whenever this was possible, by drawings and models, and every week he held what he styled a Practicum Camerale, an exercise upon the points on which his lectures had touched. He read also an encyclopædia of political economy, a preparation for the journey through the Harz mountains, and gave an introductory instruction on the knowledge of petrifactions. At his suggestion a garden was founded, in 1768, as an auxiliary to these lectures, and he laboured incessantly in the collection of a private library for the furtherance of the same purpose. He died in 1811, leaving behind him a great number of works, all of them upon the subjects on which he had lectured. Among these were some editions of ancient authors on subjects of natural history. A list of these is given under his name in the Encyclopedia of Ersch und Gruber, from which this article is taken. His brother,

Nicolaus Beckmann, studied under him mathematics and the construction of water-works. He travelled through England, Holland, and Germany, in 1770 and 1771, and was director of the dykes at Hamburg. He died in 1786.

BECKMANN, (Johann Friedrich Gottlieb,) organist near Celle, and in his time one of the best piano players in Germany. In his compositions, he followed Philipp Emanuel Bach; and all his pieces, from the concert down to the sonatina, were decided favourites of the public. Most of them have been published at Berlin. He died in 1792. (Schilling, Univ. Lex.)

BECKWITH, (Josiah,) the younger of two brothers, both ingenious men, and addicted to genealogical and antiquarian pursuits. He was born at Rothwell, a village near Leeds, on the 24th of Aug. 1734. His father, Thomas Beckwith, was a respectable attorney there. He was himself brought up to that profession, and settled at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, in the practice of it. Here, with considerable natural powers and a large share of acquired knowledge, both professional, and in departments which lie adjacent to those of the law, he did not prosper; and he left Rotherham some time before his death, the precise date of which event we have not discovered. He is known to the world by a much enlarged edition, which he published in 1784, of the Collection of Jocular Customs of Manors and Singular Tenures of Lands, originally published under the title of Fragmenta Antiquitatis, by Thomas Blount, in 1679. He went on collecting on this his favourite subject, and left materials for a still further enlarged edition, which was published after his death by his son, who had an office in the Mint. Mr. Beckwith was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

BECKWITH, (Thomas,) brother of Josiah, was born at Rothwell, February 10, 1731. He was brought up to the business of a house painter, under a Mr. George Fleming, of Wakefield, from whom he acquired some knowledge in the art of drawing, and also a fondness for the study of antiquities. He fixed his residence at York, where he carried on the business to which he had been trained; but seems to have spent much of his time in forming antiquarian and genealogical collections, of which he left a great mass behind him, the work of his own hands. Some time after his death his papers were sold. Some of the best of his genealogical collections came into the hands of the earl of Harrowby; some became the property of Mr. Gough, and are now in the Bodleian Library; some are in the library of the College of Arms. Mr. Canon Newling possessed his large

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collection of extracts from the various parish registers of the city of York. Sir Thomas Phillipps has some of his papers. In short, they were so numerous that they have found their way into almost every collection of manuscripts which has been formed during the last half century. It is to be regretted that they were ever dispersed, and not preserved in some public depository in the county of York, to which county they for the most part related. He died on February 17, 1786, and was buried at the church of St. Mary, Castlegate, York. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. We do not find that he prepared any work for publication, but it is said that he compiled a little tract in imitation of Mr. Gortling's Walks in and about the City of Canterbury, in respect of York. He obtained a patent for a species of hardened crayons, which could bear being pointed like plumbago. His only son, Ray Beckwith, was a physician, practising at York, where he died December 19, 1799, at the age of thirty-eight.

BECKWITH, (Sir George,) was the second son of major John Beckwith, born in 1753, and entered the army in 1771, served in North America, and from 1787 to 1791 was entrusted by lord Dorchester with a confidential mission in the United States. He surmounted great difficulties, and his services were so highly esteemed, as to induce the government to nominate him governor of Bermuda in 1797. He was afterwards governor of St. Vincent in 1804; in 1808 of Barbadoes, with the command of all the forces in South America. In 1809 he took Martinique from the French, and captured the first French eagle. He received for this conquest the thanks of the House of Commons, and was created K.B. The capture of Guadaloupe followed. He soon returned to Barbadoes, where the inhabitants will ever remember, to use the words of a speaker at a farewell dinner given him in 1814, when he resigned, in consequence of ill health, "the most unsullied administration which our annals can boast." A bill was introduced into the legislature for granting him a service of plate, to which he refused his assent; but after his departure, one was voted him to the value of 2,500*l*. In 1816, his talents being too great to be allowed to lie idle, he was sent to take the command of the troops in Ireland; and during the four years he held that position, not an outrage occurred. In 1820 he returned to England; and his health giving way before his incessant and trying services, combined with the baneful effects of a West India climate, he died on the 20th of March, 1823. The date of his principal commissions are,—major, 1781; lieutenant-colonel, 1790; colonel, 1795; major-general, 1798; lieutenant-general, 1806; general, June 4, 1814. (Ann. Biog. Gent. Mag.)

BECLARD, (Peter Augustin,) a celebrated anatomist and surgeon, was born at Angers, in 1785. He early imbibed a predilection for the medical profession, and pursued his studies with great ardour during four years at the second school in his native place; and from the chaplain of the hospital he acquired a little knowledge of Latin and scholastic philosophy. He went to Paris in 1808, and his application procured for him an appointment as one of the house pupils of the hospitals of the capital. He was successful in obtaining also some prizes offered by the School of Medicine. He now took a degree in surgery, was appointed demonstrator of anatomy, became one of the surgeons of the hospital La Pitié, and finally, in 1818, one of the professors at the École de Médecine of Paris. His application was incessant; and there is reason to believe that it injured his health; for he died, March 16, 1825, of an attack of erysipelas of the face, which produced cerebral inflammation. He was much esteemed as a lecturer, and is favourably known to his profession, though principally by translations of the works of others. In conjunction with Jules Cloquet, he published a translation of Laurence on Hernia, Paris, 1818, 8vo. In 1825, he published the Anatomie Pathologique of M. Bichat, and also an edition of the Anatomie Générale of the same author, with additions, in four vols, 8vo, in 1821. The additions, which are numerous, were also separately published, Paris, 1821, 8vo. His chief work, however, appeared in 1823, and again in 1826—Élémens d'Anatomie Générale, 8vo. He wrote many papers in the Bulletin de la Faculté de Médecine, in the Journal de Médecine by Leroux, and in the Mémoires de la Société Médicale d'Emulation. He likewise furnished many articles to the Dictionnaire de Médecine.

BECMANN, or BECKMANN, (Johann Christoph,) was born in 1641 at Zerbst, where his father was pastor. After studying here and at Frankfort,

where he took his master's degree, he received a travelling stipend from Frederic William, elector of Brandenburg, whose favour he had gained by a compliment not unusual in that time, a copy of verses, which might be read backwards or forwards. This time was spent by Becmann in Holland and England, where he visited the best places for study in the two countries. It had been a part of the conditions of the elector's bounty that the recipient of it should fit himself for a professorship of history. On his return he was appointed, in 1667, professor of Greek at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; in 1670 extraordinary, and in 1676 ordinary professor of history; in 1672, doctor of theology and rector of the university; and in 1673 librarian. In 1678 he was the means of founding the botanical garden; in 1682 was professor of political science; and in 1690 of theology. He died in 1717. His works are chiefly historical, and the most important of them is a History of the Principality of Anhalt, Zerbst, 1710. This work, in the composing and printing of which he was liberally assisted by the reigning family of Anhalt, is still of much value. He left also in MS. a history of Brandenburg, which was completed by his grand nephew, Bernard Ludwig Beckmann, fol. Berlin, 1751—1754. (Ersch u. Gruber.)

BECMANN, (Gustav. Bernh. and Otto Dav. Hein.) two brothers, and were born, the former Dec. 25, 1720, the latter June 29, 1722. They were students together at Halle, where they took the degree of doctor of law on the same day. In 1749 they were both invited to Göttingen, without being appointed professors, but with a salary and assurances of future promotion; and accordingly they were made, in 1753, extraordinary, and in 1759, ordinary professors of law; and in 1770, aulic counsellors to the Hanoverian government; they also held appointments at different times at Batzow, Kiel, and Halle. The elder brother died April 4, 1783, and was soon followed by the other, who died March 29, 1784. They wrote several books in conjunction. 1. Gedanken vom Gebrauch u. Missbrauch der Exceptiv-Satze, Gött. 1749, 4to. 2. Gedanken von der Deutlichkeit u. ihren Hindernissen im Vortrage besonders in der Rechtsgelahrtheit, *ib.* 1749, 4to. 3. Tract. Mathemat-jurid. de Interusurio, *ib.* 1784, 4to. 4. Becmannorum Fratrum Consilia et Decisiones, two parts, *ib.* 1784, 4to. To this work, which, as well as the preceding, was edited by Otto after the death of his brother, an index was published by T. Gerke. (Gött. 1789.)

BECQUET, (Antoine, 1654—1730,) a Celestine monk of Paris, who was librarian of the house of the Celestines there, and wrote a history of his order in France, 4to, 1719. (Biog. Univ.)

BECRI-MUSTAPHA, (or Mustapha the Drunkard,) one of the favourites of Amurath IV., whose favour he obtained in a fit of drunkenness, and who was remarkable chiefly as being the constant companion of the sultan in that degrading vice. Yet he showed himself, on many occasions, one of the most faithful advisers and most courageous soldiers. (Biog. Univ.)

BECTAS, the aga of the Janizaries, and the chief of the famous revolt excited by the sultana Kiasem in 1649, the object of which was to depose the infant sultan, Mahomet IV., and place on the throne the son of Kiasem. The plot was defeated by the prudence of the grand vizier, and Bectas, with the sultana, and the principal persons concerned in it, put to death. (Biog. Univ.)

BECTIUS, or BAECK, (Theodericus,) a German Jesuit, who was a professor of mathematics at Freyburg and at Luzern. He wrote, Tubus Optico-Geometricus novus, Friburgi, 1632; Architectonica milit. defensiva; Oppugnata ac defensa, Luzerna, 1635. (Alegambe, Script. Soc. Jesu.)

BECTOZ, (Claudine de, 1480—1547,) daughter of a gentleman near Grenoble, entered early in life into the nunnery of St. Honoratus, of which she became abbess. She is famous for her Latin letters, which she wrote under her conventional name of Soror Scholastica. They were much prized by her correspondent, Francis I.; but as they have never been published—as they probably no longer exist—we have not the means of judging how far they deserve the praises bestowed upon them.

BECZKOWSKI, (John Francis,) one of the most distinguished writers on Bohemian history, born at Deutschbrod in 1658. He studied at Brünn, Vienna, and Prague, and entered, in 1685, the religious order of the Knights of the Cross. Being first made a steward, his manifold occupations did not impede him in his favourite study of Bohemian history, to which he was chiefly prompted by the (even then) scarcity of the work of Hagek. He determined to continue

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it, and acquired a great supply of Bohemian historians, and examined most libraries in search of charters and documents relating to his subject; visiting, moreover, all the places in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungaria, memorable for any particular historical occurrence. Having been nominated superintendent of a hospital of his order, he fulfilled this duty also to great satisfaction, continuing to occupy his leisure with literary labours. He wrote, Poselkynie starych Przjbiehuw Czeskych—Messenger of the old Fates of Czechia, Prague, 1700, fol. This is his chief work, in which he continued and (especially in the chronological part) corrected Hagek. He published also the lives of St. Vitus and St. Agnes (daughter of king Ottakar I.), both important for Bohemian history; and left many MSS. relating to the affairs of Bohemia. (Abbild. Böhm. und Mährischer Gelehrten, where a portrait of Beczkowski is given.)

BECZWARZOWSKY, (Antony,) a noted piano and organ player, and fertile composer, born in Bohemia. He was, about 1770, organist of St. Jacob at Prague, and lived afterwards at Brunswick and Berlin. His music to Körner's Lyre and Sword, and to several poems of Göethe and Schiller, have retained their reputation. (Schilling, Univ. Lex.)

BEDA, or BEDE, (The Venerable, 673—735,) the most illustrious name of Saxon England. Of his life we know little, which is the more remarkable, as during his lifetime he was held in the highest veneration, and as inferior ecclesiastics, for whom nobody cares, have had biographers to detail their most indifferent actions. He was born in 673, at a village between the Wear and the Tyne, a year before the foundation of the monastery of St. Peter, at Wearmouth, and eleven years before that of St. Paul, at Jarrow. In his seventh year he was entrusted to the care of the abbot Benedict Biscop, and to that of Ceofrid, who succeeded Benedict in the superintendence of the two religious houses. That he applied himself with great ardour to study, may be presumed from his rich stores of knowledge, and from his unwearied ardour in its pursuit. Towards the close of his Ecclesiastical History, one of the last of his performances, he tells us that he had passed the whole of his life in the monastery; that he had devoted all his powers, all his time, to scriptural meditation, to monastic discipline, to daily praying in the church; that to learn, to teach others, to write for the benefit of the public, had always been his sweetest employment. At what age he professed as a monk we do not know, but he entered into deacon's orders at nineteen. It is, however, certain that he was not much designed for clerical duties, for he was not ordained priest until he was thirty. His monastic duties, those demanded from him as a teacher of youth—and he was *par excellence* the schoolmaster of the community—his addiction to private study, and his numerous writings, must have rendered his one of the most busy lives on record. From his ordination as deacon to his fifty-ninth year, never was student more indefatigable. To extract from the early fathers of the church such interpretations of Holy Scripture as might, by forming on the aggregate a body of divinity, be useful to himself and to others, was his favourite occupation. To do him justice, his reading was very extensive, and he used considerable judgment in the choice. Never was life more blameless or more useful. The writings usually attributed to this venerable ecclesiastic fill eight folio volumes, in the collected editions. Paris, folio, 1554; Basil, 1563; Cologne, 1612, and 1688. But some of them are certainly not his, (this is disproved by internal evidence;) others are doubtful; while some which he did write are not in the collection. Nothing, indeed, short of an acute judgment, and of a deep acquaintance with the manners of the age in general, and with Bede's manner in particular, can enable any one to distinguish the genuine from the suppositious treatises of this writer. Fortunately, however, at the close of his Ecclesiastical History he himself gives us a catalogue of such as he had written prior to the year 731. That he wrote many after that year, in the four preceding his death in 735, is certain; he was too indefatigable to lose a day; still those which he does not enumerate must be regarded with suspicion, unless internal evidence declare for them. He wrote, as himself informs us, on an endless variety of subjects, "on grammar, arithmetic, music, astronomy, the computation of time, on the art of metres, on scriptural tropes and figures, the history of his country, the lives of some saints, a martyrology, many hymns, discourses, homilies, and comments on the Scripture," with numerous epistles on subjects of more than ordinary interest. 1. Of his Ecclesiastical History, it is impossible to

speak too highly. It is written in a plain style, in the best possible spirit; and where the author's credulity is not concerned, with accuracy as to facts. It might well be so, for he applied to every quarter where information could be found; to the monasteries and cathedrals where MSS. and traditions still slumbered, and to such individuals as were able to put him into the proper channel of facts. His graphic, often minute, always interesting narrative, will appear to unrivalled advantage when contrasted with the dry, abrupt, lifeless manner of most continental historians during the eighth century. Many separate editions of this work have been published, of which the last and most useful is that by Mr. Stevenson, 8vo, London, 1838. It was translated into Anglo-Saxon by king Alfred. 2. His Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow, which are not inserted in his collected works. 3. His Scriptural Comments, which are the most considerable of his writings, are remarkable for their solid common sense, for a familiar acquaintance with the fathers, for simplicity of style, of manner, and of illustration. 4. As a Latin poet, Bede is below mediocrity. 5. As a man of science he is very respectable. On the arithmetic of the Saxons, which was that of Europe in his day, he may be consulted with interest. Rude and laboured and artificial as were the modes of computation, he yet proves that they could compute, and with tolerable accuracy. His cosmogony was founded on that of the great philosophers, yet so far altered as to be accordant with the Mosaic economy. Here the only praise we can give him, and it is great enough, is, that he was perfectly conversant with the systems of the time; that he is inferior to none of his continental contemporaries in this respect.

BEDA, a friar of the convent of Gavellino, near Rovigo, about A.D. 883. His relics were brought to Genoa. Some have confounded him with the venerable Bede. His name as a saint is celebrated in some catholic calendars on the 10th of April. (Fabricius.)

BEDA, (Noel,) doctor in divinity in the university of Paris, a syndic of that faculty, and principal of the college of Montaigu, was born in Picardy, and lived under the reign of Francis I. He distinguished himself as the enemy of all those who endeavoured to restore polite literature. He tried to persuade Francis not to admit or allow the study of languages in the university of Paris, pretending that the Hebrew and Greek tongues were the cause of heresies; and to have consequently found a great number of them in Erasmus's Paraphrases, which he published. Erasmus vindicated himself by printing his Supputationes in 1527, in which, on the back of the title-page, he accused him of having published in his work 181 lies, 310 calumnies, and 47 blasphemies; and this without treating him with any rigour. Having nothing to reply, Beda had recourse to calumny; he made mutilated and false extracts from Erasmus's book, and giving them to be examined by the Sorbonne, where his impetuous temper and factious declamation procured him a sort of tyrannical superiority, he succeeded in having them censured. He took a violent and active part against the divorce of Henry VIII., on which the Sorbonne had been consulted, and was inclined to give a favourable opinion, because the doctors had been iniquitously tampered with by the court; but he ruined his cause by his violence, by tearing from the hand of the beadle the register of the votes, and substituting another of his own in its place, to prevent the court from learning the favourable opinion of the college; and went so far as to preach against Francis I. himself. For his violence and mutinous conduct he had been twice banished, and when recalled for the third time, as he continued incorrigible, he was in 1536 condemned by the parliament of Paris, at the order of Francis, to make the *amende honorable* in front of the church of Notre-Dame, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, for having spoken against the king and against truth; and was afterwards exiled to the abbey of Mont St. Michel, where he died on the 8th of February, 1537.

His works, written in a barbarous style, and exhibiting very little critical skill, are, De unica Magdalena, Paris, 4to, 1519; Contra Commentarios Fabri in Evangelia, lib. ii. &c.; Contra Erasmi Paraphrases, lib. i. fol., Paris, 1526. Of this work it is almost impossible to find a copy, because it being printed without the king's privilege, the whole edition was suppressed. Apologia pro Filiabus et Nepotibus Annæ contra Fabrum, 1520, Paris, 4to; Apologia contra clandestinos Lutheranos, 1529; a Profession of Faith in French; and lastly, Restitutio in integrum Benedictionis Cerei Paschalis, has been also attributed to him.

BEDAS, an ancient sculptor, son and

pupil of Lysippus, and brother of Laippus, or rather Daippus, said to have lived in the 122d Olympiad. Amongst his works was the statue of a man in the act of profound adoration; of which the adoring boy at Berlin (according to Visconti and Böttticher) is a faithful copy. It is uncertain whether this artist, mentioned by Pliny, be the same person with Bedas mentioned by Vitruvius, who states, that he was deficient more in fortune than abilities. (Nagler.)

BEDDEVOLE, (Dominique,) a distinguished naturalist, physician to king William III. of England. He died during the war in Flanders; and left several tracts on subjects connected with his studies. Another person of this name,

Jean Beddevole, born at Geneva in 1697, went to Paris, and was driven thence, and afterwards from Rome, for his petty intrigues. He died miserably in his native land, after having published a translation of Giannone's History of Naples. (Biog. Univ.)

BEDDOES, (Thomas,) a distinguished physician and chemist. He was descended of a Welsh family, part of which had settled in Cheney-Longville, in Shropshire. He was born at Shiffnall, April 13, 1760, and received his earliest education at a school in his native town, whence he was removed to a seminary at Brood in Staffordshire. He displayed at an early period a great inclination to study, and had an irresistible thirst for knowledge. At five years of age he could read with great ability. His disposition was fostered with much kindness by his grandfather, and his education chiefly directed in accordance with the judicious advice of this relative, whom, however, he was so unfortunate as to lose by an accident occasioned by a fall from his horse, by which his ribs were fractured, and a general emphysema produced. This circumstance made a strong impression upon the mind of young Beddoes, who was at this time nine years old, and he made so many and such pertinent inquiries of the medical attendants relative to the case, that their attention was attracted to him, and probably to this event may be ascribed his devotion to a profession in which he afterwards so greatly distinguished himself. He was placed at a grammar school at Bridgenorth. To prepare him for the university he was placed with the Rev. Samuel Dickenson, rector of Plymhill, in Staffordshire, in May 1773; and during the two years he resided under this gentleman's roof, it is said, by Mr. D., that "his mind was so intent upon literary pursuits, chiefly the attainment of classical learning, that I do not recollect his having devoted a single day, or even an hour, to diversions or frivolous amusements of any kind." In 1776 he was entered at Pembroke college, Oxford; and here he displayed the same determined perseverance in the pursuit of knowledge, and the same forbearance of idle occupations or unnecessary amusements. He devoted the greater part of his allowance to the purchase of books, and collected together a very tolerable library; and he attended with extraordinary diligence the private lectures delivered in the college. His themes and declamations were remarkable for the purity of their Latinity, and tended to establish his reputation as a scholar at his alma mater. He taught himself French, Italian, and German, with which he had not previously any acquaintance. At this period the chemical discoveries of Black, elucidated by Priestley, excited great notice, and they made much impression upon the mind of Beddoes. He directed his attention to the study of pneumatic chemistry, and soon made himself master of all that was known in that department of science. This study soon led him to that of mineralogy and botany, and whilst at Oxford he drew up a Flora Britannica. The inclination and powers of his mind were displayed in his amusements, for during the vacations he occasionally indulged in shooting excursions, when he explored every dell, and failed not to return home with his pockets filled with specimens of natural history. He was well known as an admirable player of whist, and the power of his memory enabled him to relate with the greatest facility the precise order in which all the cards had been played in the course of the game. He took his degree of bachelor of arts, and then ceased to reside regularly at the university. To the metropolis he went to study anatomy, and in 1781 attended the lectures of Mr. Sheldon. He dissected with diligence, and became a good practical anatomist. Physiological science claimed from him an equal share of attention, and the experiments of Spallanzani particularly arrested his notice. The dissertations of this physiologist he translated from the Italian, and he published them in 1784, with a short notice of the literary labours of the author; a second edition, with notes, appeared in 1790. He also appended notes to Dr. Edmund Cullen's

translation of Bergman's Physical and Chemical Essays; and in 1785 translated the Essay on Elective Attractions, by the same author. In 1786 he edited Scheele's Chemical Essays. He had taken his degree of master of arts in 1783, and in 1784 he attended the school of Edinburgh, where he pursued his medical studies for three successive winters and one summer. He took an active part in the Royal Medical and Natural History Societies, and was elected president of both of them. In 1786 he returned to Oxford, and took the degree of doctor of medicine on the 13th of December. He afterwards repaired to Edinburgh, made an excursion into the Highlands of Scotland, and increased his knowledge of mineralogy and botany. In 1787 he visited the continent; at Dijon he formed an intimacy with Guyton de Morveau, and at Paris with Lavoisier. By the death of Dr. Austin, the chemical lectureship at Oxford became vacant; Dr. Beddoes offered himself a candidate, and easily succeeded in attaining his object. He about this time also formed an intimacy with Mr. William Reynolds, of the Bank, near Ketley, in Shropshire, a gentleman who had just succeeded in introducing numerous improvements in the iron manufactory. He possessed a good knowledge of chemistry, and had an excellent laboratory, which was of great use to Beddoes. He formed another friendship of no less importance, namely, that of Dr. Darwin, who entertained for him the sincerest regard, and united with him in a spirit of philosophical inquiry, directed to the improvement of medical knowledge. These are not the only influential friendships made by Dr. Beddoes. He was equally fortunate in becoming acquainted with Mr. Davies Giddy, afterwards Gilbert, who, in 1827, became the president of the Royal Society. He was an under-graduate at Oxford when Dr. Beddoes was elected to the chemical lectureship. In 1790 Dr. Beddoes published an analytical account of the writings of Mayow, under the title of Chemical Experiments and Opinions, extracted from a work of the last century. This was printed at the Clarendon press, and this publication strongly illustrates the character of Beddoes's mind. In the preface he enthusiastically anticipates the advantages that would be derived in medicine by the aid of chemical research; and he warmly espouses the opinions of Mayow, and asserts his right to various discoveries in pneumatic chemistry.

The French revolution was calculated to excite the ardent and independent feelings of such a man as Beddoes; he advocated its principles with the utmost enthusiasm. Alternately swayed by hope and dismay, he watched its progress until his confidence forsook him, and he abandoned all speculations on the subject. But he had not failed to create for himself many enemies by his political opinions in the university of Oxford. In 1792 he printed a letter, addressed to a lady, on the subject of early instruction, particularly that of the poor. This was not published. The observations on existing institutions and the political speculations, at the latter part of the work, gave great offence, which was aggravated by the circulation of a handbill, some time after, in the neighbourhood of his Shropshire residence. In this he assailed, with much severity, the general character of the French emigrant clergy, in reply to some alleged misrepresentations in an advertisement that had appeared, soliciting relief for them, in a Shropshire paper. He went so far as to vindicate the cause, and to extenuate the excesses of their countrymen, and deprecated the appeal made on their behalf to the English nation by the promoters of the subscription, as being founded upon mistaken principles, and "tending to inflame the people of England to a thirst of blood against the French." The publication of this letter has been generally supposed to have led to his resignation of the chemical lectureship at Oxford; but this is not really the case, for he had thought of relinquishing it some time previous, and had acquainted the vice-chancellor with his intention. The clamour, however, excited by the letter served essentially to lessen the influence of Beddoes at the university, and his resignation of the chair was the more readily accepted.

In 1792 he devoted a portion of his leisure time to the cultivation of poetry, and he wrote a poem, called Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean. It was produced under curious circumstances. Dr. Darwin's poem on the Economy of Vegetation had excited much notice, and its splendid imagery had been much admired. Some one was bold enough to say of it, that it defied imitation. Beddoes entertained a different opinion, and resolved to put its truth to the test, and in a few days read to a company some portions of his poem as being a production of Darwin. The deception was successful, and to the confusion of the

most enthusiastic admirers of the poet, Beddoes avowed the manuscript as his own composition. In 1796 he furnished a portion of the poem to the Annual Anthology, not deeming the whole worthy of publication, as originally intended.

The attention of Beddoes was particularly directed towards Italy, where galvanism was bursting forth as a science. The activity of his mind drew him into the subject with ardour, and a contemplation of its numerous and extraordinary phenomena led him even to anticipate the formation of a new theory of medicine founded upon its basis. He now (in 1792) put forth Observations on the Nature of Demonstrative Evidence, with Reflections on Language; the principal object of which was to render the study of geometry less repulsive to the student; and Observations on the Nature and Cure of Calculus, Sea Scurvy, Catarrh, and Fever, which constitutes his first published medical work, and in which he manifests his bias towards chemistry in his medical speculations. Having quitted Oxford, he withdrew to Shiffnall, where he drew up his fictitious history of Isaac Jenkins. This is a striking picture of the reformation of a drunken labourer, and the good effects resulting from a return to sobriety and industry. It is sufficient praise to say that it is worthy of the subject, and calculated to produce the moral good anticipated by the author. Dr. Beddoes had directed his attention to the medical use of the permanently elastic fluids, and was desirous of an opportunity of putting their virtues to an extended and satisfactory test. His friends, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. John Reynolds, and Mr. Younge, animated by true benevolence, resolved upon the establishment of a Pneumatic Institution. They united with him in subscribing 200*l.* each, to engage proper assistants, and carry the scheme into effect. It was ultimately resolved that the institution should be arranged at the Hot Wells, Bristol; and that the manner of respiring the gases and the conducting of the establishment should be entirely under Beddoes's superintendence. The plan excited much curiosity in the medical world, and greater advantages were anticipated from its adoption than have occurred in its exercise to mankind. His principal assistant was Mr. Sadler, the aeronaut. Dr. Beddoes addressed a letter to Dr. Darwin in 1793, which contained an explanation of his theory of the treatment of consumption; and in 1794, letters to Dr. Withering, Dr. Ewart, Dr. Thornton, &c., in support of his views. His progress was, however, slow; he made a great number of experiments, and was fearful of destroying his hopes by the adoption of any rash attempt. He printed at this time a little tract of much usefulness, addressed principally to the humbler classes of society, entitled, A Guide for Self-preservation and Parental Affection. He visited Ireland, and there formed a matrimonial connexion with the daughter of Mr. Edgeworth, the writer on education. He was now applied to to arrange an edition of the Elements of Medicine, by the late Dr. John Brown, for the benefit of his family, which was published in 1795; and he affixed to it a biographical sketch of the author, which gave much offence, from the insertion of several passages which tended unnecessarily and unjustly to depreciate the moral character of that distinguished son of genius.

Still directing his energies towards the completion of his pneumatic scheme, he printed A Proposal for the Improvement of Medicine. He had the advantage of the assistance of the celebrated Mr. Watt in the arrangement of his apparatus, and he put forth Considerations on the Medicinal Use, and on the Production of, Factitious Airs, in two parts. Thus engaged in scientific inquiries, he yet was attentive to that which was passing in the political world; and he wrote for a certain society an Address to Thomas Hardy, the secretary of the London Corresponding Society, upon his acquittal. He also translated from the Spanish Gimbernat's New Method of operating in Femoral Hernia; and he added to this work a recommendation of an improvement in Variolous Inoculation. In 1795 he published the third part of his Considerations on the Use of Factitious Airs, and an outline of a Plan for determining their Medicinal Powers. But politics again diverted him from his path; he printed, a Word in Defence of the Bill of Rights against Gagging Bills; Where would be the Harm of a Speedy Peace? In 1796, An Essay on the Public Merits of Mr. Pitt; a Letter to Mr. Pitt, on the Scarcity; and in 1797, Alternatives Compared; or, What shall the Rich do to be Safe? In these pamphlets there is much good writing; but the topics have now lost their interest. In 1796 he also printed parts four and five of his Considerations, &c.; and in 1797, Suggestions towards setting on foot the projected Establishment for Pneumatic

Medicine; in which he announced the preparations that had been made, and the objects in view, in his Pneumatic Institution, and solicited the attention of physicians and philosophers to the scheme. He published likewise, Reports relating to Nitrous Acid, introduced by Mr. Scott, of Bombay, as a medicinal remedy; and he also composed an Introductory Lecture to a Popular Course of Anatomy, delivered by Mr. Bowles, of Bristol, in accordance with Dr. Beddoes's repeatedly expressed desire. This lecture is one of his best and most useful performances. In 1798 he delivered a course of chemical lectures in continuation of the same plan, and illustrated them by numerous experiments. He directed his attention to some improvements essential to the Bristol Infirmary, and printed a tract on the subject. In this year his Pneumatic Institution was brought into operation, under very excellent support, and by the munificent offer of Mr. Thomas Wedgwood to give 1000*l.* to carry it into immediate execution. Pecuniary means being thus abundant, an active and intelligent superintendent was alone required. This individual was found in the person of one of the most celebrated men this age has produced, being no other than Mr., afterwards Sir Humphry Davy, bart., president of the Royal Society. Fostered by Mr. Davies Gilbert, Mr. Davy was introduced to Dr. Beddoes, and thus became connected with the Pneumatic Institution.

In 1799 Dr. Beddoes published a volume of Contributions to Medical and Physical Knowledge from the West of England; and it contained Davy's Essays on Heat and Light, together with many useful papers by Dr. B. and others. The discovery of Nitrous Oxyde by Davy, occasioned a series of experiments at the Pneumatic Institution, and these were put forth in a pamphlet by Dr. Beddoes as a Notice of some Observations made at the Pneumatic Institution. He also published a Popular Essay on Consumption; and a second and third Collection of Reports on Nitrous Acid, in 1799 and 1800. These were followed in 1801 by a miscellaneous volume, On the Medical and Domestic Management of the Consumptive, on Digitalis, and on Scrofula. The unceasing activity of Dr. Beddoes is evinced by the production in 1801 and 1802 of a series of essays, moral and medical, under the denomination of Hygeia, on a popular plan. These were published monthly, and extended to three vols, 8vo, and contain a vast quantity of important matter relative to the functions of the human body, and the means by which they may be maintained in healthy action. The Pneumatic Institution ultimately resolved itself into an ordinary establishment for the relief of the sick poor; the sanguine expectations of its projector had not been fulfilled; but it had been serviceable to the cause of science and humanity. The candour of Dr. Beddoes in all accounts of this institution, and in every other respect in connexion with it, forms a very striking and highly creditable feature in his character. He always manifested great zeal in the cause of the poor. Whenever fever or an epidemic appeared, his assistance was readily afforded, and his suggestions offered for their relief. In 1803 he published Rules of the Institution for the Sick and Drooping Poor; an edition of which, on larger paper, was printed as Instruction for People of all capacities respecting their own Health and that of their Children. This is a very valuable little tract. In 1806 he was seized with a severe illness, from which, however, he recovered; and during this year he composed The Manual of Health, or the Invalid conducted safely through the Seasons. In 1807 he published a treatise On Fever, as connected with Inflammation; and in 1808, A Letter to Sir Joseph Banks on the prevailing Discontents, Abuses, and Imperfections in Medicine. In the same year he printed a series of papers in the Bristol Gazette, designed to warn those engaged in agriculture against the pernicious effects of the debauch in which they indulge during the harvest. They were collected together and printed as Good Advice for the Husbandman in Harvest, and for all those who labour hard in hot births; as also for others who will take it in warm weather. This was the last of Dr. Beddoes's numerous and varied literary labours. He was attacked with inflammation of the chest, in a similar manner to his illness in 1806, and he died at Clifton, November 24, 1808, being only in the 50th year of his age. In the preceding narrative his principal works only have been noticed; he furnished many separate papers to the London Medical and Physical Journal, Nicholson's Journal, Monthly Magazine, and other periodicals, too numerous for insertion in this article. Sufficient has already been stated to show the extraordinary activity of his mind, the ardent temperament with which he was endowed, and the zeal which animated him to promote science and relieve

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the sufferings of his fellow-creatures. Sir Humphry Davy has truly said of him, that he "was a very remarkable man, admirably fitted to promote inquiry, better than to conduct it;" and that "he had talents which would have exalted him to the pinnacle of philosophical eminence, if they had been applied with discretion."

BÈDE' DE LA GORMANDIERE, (Jean,) an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who, in the first half of the seventeenth century, published various treatises in defence of the rights of the king of France against the usurpations of the pope and the clergy. (Biog. Univ.)

BEDEKOWICH, (Josephus,) a Croatian of a distinguished family. He took early the habit of a friar, and wrote, De Regno Illyrico et de Dalmatia, which was printed at Vienna. (Honányi.)

BEDEL, (Pierre,) a French architect and sculptor, not mentioned by Nagler, and respecting whom we are indebted for the following particulars to Ceán-Bermudez, who notices him only on account of what he executed in Spain. These works consist of the Arcos or aqueduct of Teruel (1552-4), and the celebrated Mina, or breakwater, at Daroca, constructed (1555-62) in order to protect the town from the violent inundations of the river Xiloca. The church at Fuentes de Ebro, a building in the Gothic style, with a nave and two aisles, is also attributed to him; and he repaired the cathedral and the Dominican church at Albarracin, where he died, May 30, 1567.

BEDELL, (William,) an English divine, and prelate in the church of Ireland, of whose life there is a particular and interesting account by Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, originally published in 1685. He was born at Black Notley, in Essex, in 1570; studied in Emmanuel college, Cambridge, in the time of Dr. Chadderton; and having made great progress in his studies, entered early into holy orders. In 1593 he was elected a fellow of his college, and continued in the university till 1599, when he removed to St. Edmund's Bury, where he had some preferment. Three or four years were spent here, and he then accepted an invitation to accompany Sir Henry Wotton on his embassy to the state of Venice, in the character of his chaplain. It was at the time when Venice was at variance with the pope, and the anti-Romish party found in Bedell a valuable auxiliary. He translated the English Book of Common Prayer into Italian; and so greatly was it admired, that if the struggle had ended in Venice becoming separate from Rome, it is probable that it would have been adopted as the liturgy of the Venetian church. Father Paul greatly esteemed him; taught him, it is said, Italian, which Bedell repaid by preparing for his use a grammar of the English language. Here also he became acquainted with the notorious archbishop of Spalato, to whom he was of no small service in respect of his book then in preparation, De Republicâ Ecclesiasticâ. He remained eight years at Venice, in intimate communion with the liberals of that city, into whose confidence he was received, but more especially into that of father Paul. He spent much time also there in the study of Hebrew, in which he had the assistance of Leo, a learned rabbi, then residing at Venice. When he returned to England he brought with him the manuscript of father Paul's History of the Interdict and Inquisition, his History of the Council of Trent, and a large collection of letters on the controversy in which father Paul took so prominent a part; and retiring to his cure at St. Edmund's Bury, he there employed himself in translating portions of them into Latin. He was, however, little known in his own country; and it was not till some years had passed that Diodati, an eminent divine of Geneva, coming to England, inquired for him, and meeting him at last by accident in the streets of London, introduced him to Morton, bishop of Durham, telling the bishop how highly he was esteemed in Italy and Switzerland. Still no notice was taken of him, and it is supposed that the Calvinism with which his theological opinions were tinctured was one principal cause of the neglect under which he laboured. He found, however, a private patron in Sir Thomas Jermyn, a Suffolk gentleman, who presented him to the living of Horningsheath, in 1615. He remained in this place of obscurity for twelve years, in the course of which he published a tract on the protestant controversy, which he dedicated to Charles, prince of Wales. In 1627 he removed to Ireland, where he was unanimously elected provost of Trinity college, in Dublin. Here he set himself to restore the discipline of the college, and to promote more of a spirit of religion in its members. In this he spent two years, when, through the interest of his old Suffolk friend, Sir Thomas Jermyn, and the efforts of Laud,

then bishop of London, he was made bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, being consecrated on the 13th of September, 1629.

Bishop Burnet gives a deplorable account of the state in which he found his diocese, in which were all kinds of disorders, and a very numerous and insolent popish body of clergy. He applied himself to remedy the abuses with the same energy which he had shown in the college at Dublin, and he set himself by gentle means to bring the popish gentry and clergy into the protestant church. In this he had great success. He introduced the reading the Common Prayer in the Irish language into his cathedral, encouraged the circulation of the Irish translation of the New Testament, which had been prepared by William Daniel, archbishop of Tuam, and procured a translation to be made into that language of the books of the Old Testament, as well as of certain homilies of Chrysostom and Leo, in which the Scriptures are highly commended. His translation of the Old Testament was not printed in his lifetime, the troubles which came on in Ireland preventing it; but was published after his death by the hon. Robert Boyle. In the same spirit of moderation he proceeded in another design, which was to reconcile the two parties of protestants, the Calvinian and the Lutheran.

When the insurrection began in October, 1641, he was residing on his see, and found, for a time at least, the benefit of the gentle and conciliatory course he had pursued. It is said that his was the only English house in the county of Cavan that was not attacked. Many came to him for shelter and protection, to whom he preached with fervour. The popish titular bishop of Kilmore would have joined him in his house, and promised him protection; but this offer was declined: and when in December the rebels insisted on his dismissing the people who had congregated around him, he refused to do so, and said that he would share the same fate with them. He and his family were then seized, and shut up in the castle of Clough-boughter, where they suffered great extremities. The bishop, however, ceased not to give spiritual consolation to those with him; and on Christmas-day he administered the sacrament in prison. After three weeks' confinement the bishop and his family were exchanged for other prisoners. They wished to remove to Dublin, but the rebels insisted on their remaining in their own country, at the house of one Dennis Meridan, a convert to protestantism. The bishop's health failed, and he lived only to the 7th of February, 1642, about five weeks after his release from his imprisonment. His friends obtained leave to have his body buried in the churchyard of Kilmore, near his wife. Respect was shown him even by those who had been the cause of his death; and a popish priest who was present at his funeral used the expression which has been often repeated and applied to other persons, Sit anima mea cum animâ Bedelli! He was a hard student as well as a zealous pastor; but nearly all his writings perished in the rebellion. In 1713 there was printed a poem written by him in the style of Spenser, entitled, A Protestant Memorial, or the Shepherd's Tale of the Powder Plot. It was printed from a manuscript found in the library of Dr. Dillingham; and in 1742 there was published at Dublin some original letters concerning the steps taken towards a reformation of religion in Venice, on the quarrel between that state and pope Paul the Fifth. The bishop married while living in Suffolk the widow of a recorder of St. Edmund's Bury, and left two sons, William and Ambrose.

BEDENE, (Vital,) a French minor poet of the beginning of the seventeenth century, whose only known work is a little poetical tract, entitled, Le Secret de ne payer jamais, printed in 1610, and now very rare. (Biog. Univ.)

BEDERIC, (Henry,) a monk of Bury St. Edmund's, in the fourteenth century, provincial of his order (the Augustinian), and a doctor of the renowned Sorbonne, wrote lectures on Peter the Lombard's Book of Sentences, Theological Questions, sermons in praise of the Virgin, and for the festivals of the whole year.

BEDETTI, (Marian, 1774—1833,) an Italian ecclesiastic. He was a native of Ancona, and was professor of eloquence in the seminary there for many years, and in 1831 was made archdeacon of the collegiate chapter there. His inaugural dissertation, Sul temporale Dominio dei Pontefici, procured him a complimentary letter from the pope. He held several ecclesiastical posts, and wrote several essays, published in the Memorie della Religione, especially one on the religious emancipation of the Armenian catholics in the Ottoman empire. (Tipaldo, iii. 256.)

BEDFORD, (Arthur,) an English

divine, author of various works. He was born at Tiddenham, in Gloucestershire, in September 1668, studied in Brazennose college, Oxford, became B.A. and M.A. and was ordained in 1688. He began to exercise his ministry at Bristol, where he was first a curate, and in 1692 was presented by the corporation to the Temple church. From this church he was transferred to the parish of Newton-Saint-Loe, near Bath. Here he continued some years; but in 1724, being chosen chaplain to the hospital of the Haberdashers' Company at Hoxton, he fixed his residence at that place, where he remained till his death, on the 15th of September, 1745. Of his writings, several are directed against the stage, which in his time deserved the reprehension of the grave and wise. The first of these attacks upon it was a sermon preached at Bristol, in 1705, which he printed and entitled, Serious Reflections on the Scandalous Abuse and Effects of the Stage. This was immediately followed by A Second Advertisement concerning the Playhouse, and the Evil and Danger of Stage Plays. This last was afterwards greatly enlarged, and republished with the title, A Serious Remonstrance in behalf of the Christian Religion, against the horrid Blasphemies and Impieties which are still used in the English Playhouses. This is a very curious work, consisting for the most part of a multitude of objectionable passages, taken from the plays chiefly of the time, though some of them are from Shakespeare and other early dramatists, classed under the particular head of the offence contained in them. Another of his works is directed against the vocal music of the time, which no doubt it became a man of piety and zeal to expose, or at least to discountenance. His work is entitled, The great Abuses of Music, 8vo, 1711. There is another work of his, entitled, The Temple of Music, 8vo, 1706. He published also several sermons preached on public occasions; and eight sermons on the Doctrine of the Trinity, preached at lady Moyer's lecture, 8vo, 1741; also the Doctrine of Justification by Faith, stated according to the Articles of the Church of England, 8vo, 1741. To these works are to be added, Animadversions upon Sir Isaac Newton's book, entitled, The Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms amended, 8vo, 1728; Scripture Chronology, demonstrated by Astronomical Calculations, fol. 1741; and Horæ Mathematicæ Vacuæ, or a Treatise of the Golden and Ecliptic Numbers, 8vo, 1743. He was distinguished also by his knowledge of the Oriental languages, and assisted in preparing the Arabic Psalter and New Testament, which were prepared for the benefit of the poor Christians in Asia.

BEDFORD, (Hilkiah,) a principal non-juring divine and a learned man, was the son of Hilkiah Bedford, a mathematical instrument maker in London, where he was born, the 23d of July, 1663. His mother was a daughter of William Platt, of Highgate, who founded four scholarships in St. John's college, Cambridge, one of which his grandson was the first who enjoyed. He was afterwards a fellow of that college, took orders, and obtained the rectory of Wittering, in Northamptonshire, at a very early period of life. But his prospects in the church were intercepted by the revolution; for being of high monarchical principles, he scrupled to take the oaths to king William, and was deprived of his preferment. The course he took was to settle himself at Westminster, where he kept a boarding-house for scholars at the school. Bishop Ken, who ceased to be bishop of Bath and Wells on the same scruple, made him his chaplain. He published translations of the Life of Dr. Barwick, and of Fontenelle's History of Oracles; but he is more famous on account of a book which he did not write than on account of any of which he was the author. This book was The Hereditary Right to the Crown of England asserted, folio, 1713. For this book, of which he did not deny being the author, he was prosecuted, and received the severe sentence of a fine of 1000 marks, and an imprisonment for three years. It is, however, we believe, generally understood that the real author was George Harbin, another non-juring divine. The reader is referred for this question to Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 168. Mr. Bedford died in 1724, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Margaret, Westminster.

BEDFORD, (Thomas,) a divine and antiquary, the second son of Hilkiah Bedford last named, was educated at Westminster school, from whence he passed to St. John's college, Cambridge; but, inheriting the principles of his father, never took a degree, nor entered the church of England as established. He was admitted, however, into orders by the non-jurors, and became chaplain in the family of Sir John Cotton, bart.

with whom he lived at Angers, in France. He afterwards resided in the county of Durham, where his sister was the wife of Smith, the editor of Bede. Mr. Bedford there prepared an edition of the work of Simeon of Durham, De Exordio atque Procursu Durhelmensis Ecclesiæ, which was published in 1732. He afterwards became settled in Derbyshire, living at Compton, near Ashburn, and officiating as their minister to the few non-jurors in that neighbourhood, and there he died, in February 1773. He was the author of an Historical Catechism, which was published in 1742.

BEDFORD, (William,) vice-admiral of the white (1821); served during the Russian armament in 1791 as a lieutenant in the *Edgar*, 74; was present as first lieutenant of the *Queen* at all lord Howe's battles in 1794; and was posted for his gallant conduct. The *Queen*, which he commanded in consequence of the death of its captain (Mr. Hats), was present at the attack of the French fleet off L'Orient, 1798. In 1800, after serving in the *Royal Sovereign*, 110, he obtained the command of the *Leydon*, 68, and served in the North Sea. In 1803 he was appointed to the *Thunderer*, 74, captured a French privateer, and assisted at the taking of another; and having severally commanded the *Hibernia* and *Caledonia*, was, in 1812, advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and soon after created captain of the North Sea fleet. He married, 1808, a daughter of commissioner Fanshawe, of Plymouth dock-yard. He died October 1827. (Gent. Mag.)

BEDLOE, (William, d. 1680,) an infamous adventurer and plot-maker, too well known in English history. The successful example of Oates led him into the latter path. He invented the circumstances attending the murder of Sir E. Godfrey, and obtained 500*l.* from the Commons, with a grade, we believe, in the army.

BEDMAR, (Alfonso de la Cueva, marquis of,) cardinal and bishop, was sent by Philip III. in 1607 as ambassador to Venice. While there, he was accused of entering into a plot for surrendering the republic into the power of Spain; but it rests on a suspicious foundation. Probably it suited the purposes of the senators to invent the story. By Gregory XV. he was made a cardinal; by his royal master he was raised to the government of the Low Countries; but his severity made him odious to the Flemings, who obtained his recall. He died at Rome, in 1655.

BEDOS DE CELLES, (Dom Français,) a Benedictine monk of the congregation of St. Maur, was born at Caux, in the diocese of Béziers, in 1706, took the vows in his twentieth year, was a member of the academy of Bourdeaux, and from 1758 a corresponding member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Paris, and died in 1779. He wrote, La Gnomonique Pratique, 8vo, Paris, 1760; l'Art du Relieur et du Doreur de Livres; l'Art du Facteur d'Orgues, a splendid work, and the best on the subject. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BEDOUIN, (Samson, d. 1563,) a monk of Couture, near Mans, wrote tragedies, comedies, moralities, &c. for the amusement of the people of Mans, and probably for the interest of his convent, for theatrical representations founded on religious subjects were profitable in his day. (Biog. Univ.)

BEDOYERE, (Marguerite Hugues Marie Huchet de la, 1709—1786,) a native of Rennes, obtained much celebrity from his marriage with the beautiful actress, Agatha Sticoti, from his adherence to her notwithstanding the hostility of his family, by which he was disinherited, and from the other misfortunes to which that union gave rise. But in the society of that lady, many years his junior, he was probably rewarded for the frowns of fortune. She was a model of sweetness, of resignation, of goodness; and his death affected her so much, that in a fortnight she followed him to the tomb. He wrote a comedy, and a treatise against the abuse of paternal authority in annulling his marriage; yet he acted towards his son just as his father had acted towards him.

BEDR, (Shirwáni,) a Persian poet, who lived in the first half of the ninth century of the Hejira, (the fifteenth of the Christian era,) in the district of Shirwan, from which he takes his epithet. Katebi, when he came to Shirwán, had a contest for poetical reputation with him, and was by some judges preferred to him. Some of his verses are quoted by Dowletshah in his history of the poets, as well as some of Katebi upon him. (Kosegarren in Ersch und Gruber.)

BEDR-AL-JEMALI, one of the most celebrated generals and ministers of Egypt during the rule of the Fatimite khalifs. He was an Armenian by birth, and in early youth had been a Mamluke of Jemal-ed-Deen Ebn Ammar, the mini-

ster of the khalif Hakem; whence his surname of al-Jemali;* but his talents procured him gradual advancement in the state, and A.D. 1063, (A.H. 455,) he was appointed governor of Syria and Damascus. The authority of the Fatimites was, however, on the decline in those parts; he was twice driven from Damascus, and at length fixed his residence in Acre, till in 1074 he was secretly summoned to Egypt by the reigning khalif Mostansser, who implored his aid to deliver him from the factions which threatened his throne and life. The Turkish and the Nubian mercenaries, who formed the two grand divisions of the Egyptian army, had for several years desolated Egypt with civil war. The Turks were at length victorious by calling in the aid of the Berber tribes of the desert, and the khalif, to satisfy the rapacity of their chiefs, had been compelled to sell his jewels, and even the furniture of his palace. Bedr accordingly sailed from Acre in the depth of winter, and soon after his arrival in Cairo relieved the khalif's fears by the treacherous slaughter of all the Turkish chiefs at a banquet. Two campaigns against the Turks who held out in Damietta and Alexandria, and the Nubians or Negroes who had retreated into Upper Egypt, freed the country, at the expense of unsparing bloodshed, from this double scourge; and the feeble khalif testified his gratitude to his deliverer by investing him with the double dignity of emir-al-djoyush, or generalissimo of the armies (a title generally appended to his name by Oriental writers), and of grand vizir, whose duties had hitherto been confined to the civil administration. "Thus," says Makrizi, "uniting for the first time the control of the sword with that of the pen, which till this period had been rigidly kept separate by the policy of the Fatimites." Even ecclesiastical affairs were placed under his control, and he became the virtual sovereign of the country, which he continued to govern till his death with consummate wisdom and sagacity; and the pitch of prosperity to which his administration raised Egypt, previously exhausted by civil wars, is attested by Makrizi, who states that the revenue, which at no previous period had exceeded 2,800,000 dinars, (or about 1,400,000*l.*) and had dwindled almost to nothing when he arrived from Syria, reached in A.D. 1090 the sum of 3,100,000 dinars. After the destruction of the mercenaries, he formed a new army, consisting chiefly of Mamlukes from his native Armenia. But though he recovered Tyre and other places in Syria, he failed in an attempt to reconquer Damascus, now in the puissant grasp of the Seljookian Turks; he succeeded, however, in restoring the supremacy of the Fatimites in the holy cities of Mekka and Medina, where they had been supplanted for a time by the rival khalif of Bagdad. In revenge for an affront which he had received from Nesar, the eldest son of Mostansser, he compelled the khalif to substitute for him in the succession to the throne his younger son Mostali: but this measure, which was in direct opposition to the fundamental Ismaili doctrine of primogeniture, (see AZEEZ B'ILLAH,) was vehemently resisted for a time by a party headed by the famous Hassan Subah, who was in consequence compelled to leave Egypt, and founded the dreadful sect of the Assassins in the mountains of Persia. Bedr-al-Jemali died A.D. 1094, (A.H. 417,) a few months before the decease of Mostansser, at the age of more than eighty, and was succeeded in all his dignities by his son Shahinshah, surnamed al Afdal. (Abulfeda. Soyuti. Makrizi. Abu 'l Mahasen. De Sacy, Chrest. Ar. Quatremère, Mém. sur l'Egypte, vol. ii. Von Hammer. Renaudot, &c.)

BEDR-ED-DEEN, (Full Moon of the Faith,) the surname borne by Lulu, (Penol), who, originally a Mamluke of Noor-ed-Deen Arslan, atabek or prince of Mosul, raised himself by his talents and wisdom to the highest offices of the state, and eventually to sovereign power. Noor-ed-Deen, when on his death-bed, A.D. 1210, (A.H. 607,) recommended him to his son and successor, Azz-ed-Deen; and he administered the affairs of the principality during the seven years' reign of that prince, with such prudence and skill, that he named him at his decease guardian to his infant sons, a charge in which he was confirmed by the rescript of the khalif of Bagdad. The trust thus confided to him was fulfilled with a fidelity unexampled in that era, when the usurpation by a minister of the dominions of a youthful sovereign was almost inevitable; and finding himself unable to repel unaided an attempt made to despoil them (1218) by the other

* This derivation is expressly stated by Abul-Feda, and indeed the word will bear no other meaning: yet Von Hammer, in his History of the Assassins, translates Bedr-Jemali, full moon of beauty, thus confounding it with Bedr-al-Jemal: a strange oversight in so accomplished an Oriental scholar.

branches of their family, he called in the assistance of an Ayubite prince, by whose arms the attack was repelled. On the death, however, of the last of these princes, in 1222,* the line of the atabeks became extinct, and Bedr-ed-Deen assumed in his own right the sovereignty of Mosul, of which he received investiture from the khalif. His long reign was marked by uninterrupted prosperity. In 1239 he augmented his dominions by the conquest of the neighbouring principality of Sindjar; but he sustained a signal defeat, ten years later, from the Ayubite monarch of Aleppo—an almost solitary exception to the good fortune which usually attended him. The destruction of the khalifate by the Moguls under Hulaku, in 1258, struck the surrounding princes with terror. Bedr-ed-Deen sent his son Ismail to deprecate the wrath of the conqueror, and on his failing to obtain an audience, repaired in person to the Mogul camp: his advanced age and venerable presence inspired even the savage Hulaku with respect, and he was dismissed with safety and honour. He died the next year, A.D. 1259, (A.H. 657,) at the age of eighty-four, after a reign of thirty-seven years. His sons were suffered to take quiet possession of their inheritance; but distrusting the forbearance of the Moguls, they shortly after fled to Egypt, where they were received at the court of the Mamluke sultan Bibars. Bedr-ed-Deen is unanimously eulogized by Oriental historians as one of the ablest and most virtuous men of his time, and these praises appear to be justified by his actions: he was greater, however, in the cabinet than the field, preferring negotiation to arms, and seldom heading his troops in person. (Abul-Feda. Abul-Faraj. De Guignes.)

BEDR-ED-DOWLAH, (Full Moon of the State,) the title assumed by Soliman, son of Abdul-Jabbar, and grandson of Ortok. He was placed by his uncle, the famous Ilghazi, another son of Ortok, in the vice-royalty of Aleppo, where Soliman, son of Ilghazi, (often confounded with his namesake Soliman Bedr-ed-Dowlah,) had attempted to revolt against his father, A.D. 1121 (A.H. 515.) On the death of Ilghazi in the following year, he assumed independent sovereignty; but he was unable to maintain himself against his powerful neighbours, and after endeavouring to purchase the forbearance of the Franks of Palestine, by the cession of several castles, he yielded Aleppo without resistance, in 1123, to his more powerful cousin Balak, another grandson of Ortok, after an independent reign of scarcely a year. (Abulfeda. De Guignes.)

BEDREDDIN AL-MASFAR BEN ABDALRAH-MAN AL-BALBEKE AL-DEMESCHKI, the author of a medical work, entitled, Ke tab almeleh fil thebb. It is valued by the Arabians, because the author has inserted in it all the most valuable passages he had found in Galen and the other eminent physicians who had lived before his time. (D'Herbelot, Bibl. Orient. p. 493.)

BEDREDDIN MODHAFFER BEN CADHI, a physician of Baalbek, a city of Syria, supposed to be the ancient Heliopolis. (See D'Herb. Bibl. Or.) He lived in the seventh century of the Hejira, *i. e.* the thirteenth of the christian era, and was the author of a small work, entitled Mofarreh al-nefs, Exhilarans Animam, in which he treated of the different medicines supposed to exhilarate the mind through the medium of the senses. (Abul-Pharaj, Hist. Dynast. p. 343.) He was the pupil of Mohaddhebeddin, one of whose works he published, with a preface of his own. (Nicoll and Pusey, Catal. MSS. Arab. Bibl. Bodl. p. 167.) His other work, as far as the writer is aware, is not now extant; it certainly has never been printed.

BEDRIAGA, (Maria Evgraphovna,) daughter of brigadier Evgraphe Izvækov, was born in the government of Tver, Feb. 12 (24), 1794. Having lost both her parents at an early age, she was brought up by her grandmother, the wife of major-general Kopyaev, and discovered not only a strong attachment to study, but a talent for literary composition, her first attempt in which was Emilia, published at Moscow, in 12mo, 1806. This was succeeded by the Triumph of Virtue, a tale, in three volumes, St. Petersburg, 1809; and in the same year, by Mélena. These productions attracted some notice, but it did not induce her to seek literary popularity; for after her marriage with the state counsellor Pheodor Bedriagi, in 1811, she employed her pen merely for her own amusement. She died at St. Petersburg, Jan. 15 (27), 1830, and after her decease a variety of pieces, both in prose and verse, were found among her papers, but have never been edited.

* This date is given by Abul-Feda; but Abul-Faraj gives a different one, and the coinage does not exactly agree with either. See Marsden's Numismata Orientalia, pp. 165-6.

BEDROTUS, a classical scholar of the earlier part of the 16th century, the editor of several ancient authors, (Athenæus, Florus, &c.) and the friend of Melancthon, and several other distinguished literati of the time of the Reformation, was born in the county of Pludenz. The year of his birth is not known. He was professor of ancient literature at Strasburg, between 1520 and 1530, and died between 1539 and 1541. One-and-twenty of his letters to Joachim Camerarius, which prove that he took a lively interest in the religious movements of his time, are given in the third book of the Epistolæ Eobari Hessi et aliorum quorundam Virorum, collected by Camerarius, Lips. 8vo, Lips. 1561. The name is sometimes, but incorrectly, spelt Bedrottus. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BEDRUZICZ, (Christoph Harant de Polzicz et,) a protestant Bohemian knight, a distinguished traveller, and a patriot, born about 1560. According to the custom then prevalent among the nobility, he was early instructed in Latin, Greek, and Italian, and became a page to the archduke Ferdinand, but remained still studious. Having retired to his paternal lands, he determined (on the death of his wife) to travel to the east, as many noble Bohemians then did. He visited Candia and Cyprus, and went to Syria, where he took the habit of a pilgrim. He visited Jerusalem and Egypt, and Arabia as far as mounts Sinai and Horeb. In 1599 he returned to Pilsen. Here he became a patron of men of letters, and was called "the support of the sinking Bohemian literature." He now published the relation of his journey, which is still a valuable work. When, after the death of king Mathias, Bohemia stood up for the protestant religion, Bedruzicz embraced this creed, and joined the party of Frederic of the Pfalz. The Bohemian estates first employed him in Silesia; and when the protestants besieged Vienna, Harant commanded the artillery, and pointed some great pieces of ordnance at the rooms of the imperial palace, and thus much endangered the life of Ferdinand. King Frederic made him president of the exchequer, in which situation he acted as uprightly towards protestants as catholics. The unfortunate battle of the Weisse Berg crushed Harant and his party; he was taken a prisoner at his castle, and was one of the twenty-two whom the emperor Ferdinand caused to be beheaded at Prague, 21st June, 1622. His work is entitled, Putowanj aneb Cesta z Kralowstwj Czeskeho do Miesta Benatek, odtud po Morzi do Zemie Swate, &c.—Pilgrimage or journey from the Czechian kingdom to Venice, Prague, 1608, 2 vols, 4to. It was translated into German, and printed, 1678, at Nüremberg. (Abbild. Böhm. u. Mähr. Gel., where a portrait is given.)

BEDUSCHI, (Antonio,) a painter of the school of Cremona, was born in 1576, and was pupil of Antonio Campi, by whom he was instructed, when that painter was very advanced in life. Beduschi produced in his twenty-sixth year a Pietà for S. Sepolcro, in Piacenza, and a still superior painting of the martyrdom of St. Stephen. He is referred to the school of the Campi, and was one of their imitators. He is not mentioned in the dictionaries. (Lanzi, Stor. Pitt. iv. 121.)

BEDWELL, (William,) a learned divine and topographical writer of the reign of James I., concerned in the revised translation of the Scriptures published in that reign. He was educated in the university of Cambridge, and Fuller thinks (Church History, book x. p. 45), that he was at St. John's college. He took orders, and had the living of St. Ethelburgh, in the city of London, conferred on him in 1601, and was made vicar of Tottenham in 1607. He died May 5, 1632, at the age of 70, and is buried in the church of Tottenham, with an epitaph, which still remains, in which it is said that "he was one of king James's translators of the Bible, and for the eastern tongues, as learned a man as most who lived in these modern times." He published Kalendarium Viatorium Generale —The Travellers' Kalender, serving generally for all parts of the world, 8vo, 1614; Mohammedis Imposturæ, whereunto is annexed the Arabian Tredgman, 4to, 1615; a Brief Description of the Town of Tottenham High Cross, in Middlesex, 4to, 1631. In this last work is given a copy of a very ancient ballad, "The Tournament of Tottenham," which is printed also in Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry. Bedwell printed from a manuscript in possession of George Wither, the poet, which manuscript, containing the earliest copy known of this singular ballad, is now in the public library at Cambridge; and Mr. Wright, who ascertained the identity, has lately given from it a more authentic copy than that of Bedwell. Wood speaks of him as the only person in England of

his time who understood Arabic; and Mr. Gough says that he translated the Koran into English. He was an early friend and patron of Henry Jacob, who was also noted for his Oriental studies. The album of Bedwell was in the collection of manuscripts made in the early part of the last century by Dr. Macro.

BEECHEY, (Sir William, Dec. 12, 1753—Jan. 28, 1839,) an English painter of portraits of considerable eminence, was born at Burford in Oxfordshire. He was originally intended for the business of an attorney, and was placed under the care of a gentleman of that profession, at Stow, in that county, but subsequently repaired to London. An acquaintance he formed with some students of the Royal Academy excited his latent taste for the arts, and in 1772 he was admitted a student of that institution. His first objects of study were the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds; after which he carefully practised, and then studied from nature. Some of his earliest pictures were portraits of Dr. Strachey, archdeacon of Norwich, and his family: the chevalier Ruspini and his family; and the duke and duchess of Cumberland; that of the Ruspini family being, it is believed, the first the artist exhibited at the Royal Academy. From London, Beechey went to Norwich, where he began painting small conversation pieces, in the manner first practised by Hogarth, and afterwards by Zoffany. After remaining away from London for five years, he returned to the metropolis, and soon became generally known and extensively employed.

He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1793, and the same year painted a whole length portrait of queen Charlotte, who appointed him her portrait painter. In 1798 he painted his large portrait composition of George the Third, with the prince of Wales and the duke of York reviewing the 5th and 10th dragoons, which is in Hampton Court palace, and esteemed one of Beechey's best works. The year previous he was elected a royal academician, in the room of Mr. Hodges, and was knighted on the 9th of May, he being the first artist who had received that distinction since the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Soon after this, Sir William painted a set of portraits of the royal princesses for the prince of Wales, and then a series of whole lengths of all the royal family for the Gothic palace, erecting at Kew. There is also an apartment at Frogmore Lodge entirely decorated by portraits from his hand. Besides the liberal patronage of the royal family, this artist enjoyed a very large share of public patronage and support. He resided and practised successively, after his return to London, in Brook-street; Hill-street, Berkeley-square; George-street, Hanover-square; and, finally, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, whence he removed in the summer of 1836, upon relinquishing his professional occupation. On the 9th and 10th of June in that year, he disposed of his remaining works, and his collection of pictures by old masters, books, and engravings, by auction. There are very few pictures by Sir William Beechey other than portraits. The first he executed was Iris bearing to Somnus the command of Juno to warn Alcyone, by a dream, of the fate of her husband Ceyx, painted on his first arrival in London; and another, the infant Hercules, which is in the possession of H. L. Long, esq., of Hampton Lodge, Surrey. This artist also copied the principal figure of this work, and substituting a cross for the club, exhibited it under the title of St. John the Baptist. Sir William Beechey was twice married, and left a numerous family. He died at Hampstead.

Of the portraits, almost numberless, painted by this artist, many are of a very high class of excellence. Those of the king, prince of Wales, and duke of York, at the review, evince a power of handling and a breadth of effect, as well as an accuracy of resemblance, which places it above the level of general works of a similar nature. In his portraits of men he seems to have been deeply imbued with a command of character and expression; and in those of ladies, grace and beauty are ever prevalent. Of the former may be instanced the resemblance of Nelson and lord St. Vincent; and of the latter, those of Miss de Visine in a straw hat, Miss Rudd, and Miss Lushington as a Bacchante, are prominent specimens. (Gent. Mag. vol. ii. N.S.)

BEECKMANNS, (Valentinus a S. Amando,) a Belgian Carmelite, a professor of theology, and most renowned preacher at Antwerp, died in 1687, aged sixty. His works are numerous, some of which relate to a dispute which then agitated that order. Others are, Victoria Temporis, Bruges, 1664, 4to; Heroica Carmeli regula, a Sanctissimo Prophet. Elia, Vita et Exemple tradita, &c. Coloniæ, 1682, 8vo. (Bibliotheca Carmel.)

BEEK, (David, 1621—1656,) an eminent portrait painter, who, according to

C. de Bie, was born at Delft, but by others is stated to be a native of Arnheim in Guelderland. He was a pupil of Vandyke, and his most successful one. He was patronized by Charles the First, by whom he was appointed to teach drawing to the prince of Wales, and the dukes of York and Gloucester. He painted with great promptitude, a circumstance which, according to Deschants, induced the king to say to him, "Faith! Beek, I believe you could paint riding post." After remaining in England some years, he visited France, Denmark, and Sweden, in which latter country he was patronized by queen Christina, who appointed him principal painter and chamberlain, and who commissioned him to visit the several courts of Europe, and to paint the sovereigns for her gallery. He boasted that he had received, as presents from them, nine golden chains with medals. He, with difficulty, obtained leave to revisit his country, upon a promise of returning to Sweden, an engagement he never fulfilled, but died at the Hague, at the early age of thirty-five years. (Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, by Dallaway, ii. 231—233. Bryan's Dict.)

BEEK. See Beck.

BEEKE, (Rev. Dr.) was the son of the Rev. Christopher Beeke, and born at Kingsteington, in Devonshire, Jan. 1751. After taking the degrees of B. A. and M. A. and being elected a scholar of Corpus Christi, and a fellow of Oriel college, he was, about 1777, appointed tutor to his college. He was in 1782 vicar of St. Mary, Oxford, and in 1789 was presented to the rectory of Upton Norcot, Berkshire. In 1801 he was appointed professor of modern history in the university of Oxford, having proceeded D.D. in 1800, and vacated his fellowship 1791. In 1814 he succeeded Dr. Parson as dean of Bristol, and in 1819 was instituted to the vicarage of Weare. He was a man of extensive acquirements, an accurate scholar, an able mathematician, and a sound divine. It is said he first suggested to Mr. Pitt the income tax; and Mr. Vansittart (now lord Bexley) often consulted him upon financial projects. He died March 9, 1837. (Gent. Mag.)

BEEKKERK, (Hermanus Walter,) a painter, of Leeuwarden in Holland, 1756—1776. He was a pupil of J. van Dregt, and the pictures he made for the town-hall of his native place, and some altar-pieces, are esteemed. (Van Eynder. Nagler.)

BEELDEMAKEN. The name of two Dutch painters.

1. *John*, born at the Hague in 1636, who excelled in painting boar and stag hunts. His pictures of these subjects are treated with great ability, and are painted with a suitable fire and spirit. (Bryan's Dict.)

2. *Francis*, son of the preceding, was born at the Hague in 1669, and was first instructed by his father; but, preferring the painting of history, he was placed under the tuition of William Doudyns, a man of some celebrity in that branch of art. After leaving this master, he went to Rome, and studied the works of the great masters there. He remained some years in Italy, and on his return to Holland met with great encouragement, receiving many commissions for historical pictures, and for portraits, all of which were much admired. He was a member of the academy at the Hague. (*Id.*)

BEER, (Hans,) an architect of Nürnberg, where he built, from 1485—1488, the church and convent of the Augustines. (Nagler.)

BEER, (Johan Fridrich,) a miniature painter at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. He engraved his own portrait; and, according to the Memoirs of Husgens, of the artists of Frankfort, he also etched some portraits, and a plate representing three ecclesiastics. (Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.) The same author mentions a lady of the same name, Amalia, who was a painter, a designer, and an engraver, at Nuremberg, where she died in 1724, according to a portrait of her, engraved by an anonymous artist.

BEER, (M. Friedrich Wilhelm,) professor of natural and national law, and of antiquities at Erfurt, was born in Anspach, studied juridical science, and afterwards gave private lessons at Leipsic, where he devoted himself especially to the study of history, made several translations from the French, and was a member of the society of the Belles-Lettres. In 1755 he removed to Erfurt, became a member of the Electoral Academy of Useful Sciences, took the degree of master in philosophy in 1756, and in 1757 received the professorship of philosophy newly founded by the elector of Mentz. Here he revived the neglected study of history, on which he lectured; whilst his contemporaries, Baumer and Mangold, were doing the same for the natural sciences. He died in 1760. He left behind him, a Comparison of the Reigns of the Kings of Israel and Judah, as

given in the Old Testament, 8vo, Leips. 1751; Treatises for the Elucidation of Ancient Chronology and History, 8vo, Leips. 1752—1756; and, Animadversiones ad Narrationem Taciti de Expeditionibus Germanici Cæsaris Transrhenanis, in the Acts of the Academy of Useful Sciences at Erfurt, 1757. (Ersch und Gruber.)

BEER, (Joseph, spelt often, wrongly, *Behr*, or *Bähr*,) one of the greatest clarionet players of the last century. He was born in Bohemia in 1744, and his father instructed him early in music. He became first a trumpeter in some Austrian, and then in a French regiment. Having come, in 1771, to Paris as one of the gardes du corps, he heard some good clarionet players, whose performance so much affected him that he took to practising, and in four months, without any master, arrived at such perfection that at his first appearance in public he was declared the best performer in France. The hitherto coarse and hard tones of that instrument had received, with Beer, a sweetness no one thought it capable of. He now became musician of the chamber of the duke of Orleans, and repeatedly played in public with great applause. In 1782 he went to Holland and England, where he was exceedingly well received. He afterwards held places in the court orahestras of St. Petersburg and Berlin, where he died in 1811. He published some concerts, &c.; but it is his performing which (according to good authorities) will not soon be surpassed. (Schilling, Lex. der Tonkunst.)

BEER, (George Joseph,) a celebrated German oculist, was born at Vienna, Dec. 23, 1763. He has the merit of having principally laboured to take an important department of surgery from the hands of charlatans. He had the care of a very large ophthalmic hospital, the practice of which has materially tended to advance the knowledge now possessed on the diseases of the organ of vision. He introduced several new instruments, planned novel, and improved old methods of operating. He died in 1821, having published several works:— Praktische Beobachtungen ueber den graven Staar, &c. Vienn. 1791, 8vo; Praktische Beobachtungen ueber Angenkrankheiten, &c. *ib.* 8vo; Lehrbuch der Augenkrankheiten, &c. Vienn. 1792, 8vo, 2 vols.; Geschichte eines geheilten Volkommenen, von Zurmchgetretener Kroetze, &c. Vienn. 1798, 8vo; Bibliotheca Ophthalmica, Vienn. 1799—1800, 4to, 3 vols. This is the most extensive of his publications; it is written in German, and embraces the opinions and practice of all previous ophthalmic surgeons. It is to be regarded as a history of ophthalmic surgery. Lehre von den Augenkrankheiten, &c. Vienn. 1813—1815, 8vo, 2 vols. Uebersichte aller Vorfaelle in den Klinischen Institute, &c. 1813—1816, 4to. This work gives the results obtained by his practice. He also published several detached papers on Cataract, Staphyloma, &c.; and some communications to the Magazin der Wundarzneywissenchaft of Arnemann, the Journal Für die Chirurgie of Loder, and the Gazette Medico-Chirurgicale of Salzburg.

BEER, (Michael,) a German dramatist of a Jewish family, brother of Meyerbeer, the composer, was born, in 1800, at Berlin, and died at Munich, on his return from Italy, in 1833. His tragedies, the Brides of Aragon; Clytemnestra; the Paria (in one act); and Struensee (the last two the best known); bear traces of his study of Schiller, and are far too rhetorical and subjective. He was, however, studiously devoted to the tragic muse; his style is pure and elevated, and he displays mature reflection in the management of his plots. Hence, as might be expected, his last was also his best work. The Paria was performed at Weimar, under Göeth's patronage. Clytemnestra was produced on the Berlin stage, but without any success.

BEERBING, (Isaias,) a Jewish writer at Paris, where he died in 1805, Amongst his writings, the translation of an Elegy of Judas Levi on the Ruins of Zion, is the most remarkable. (Biog. des Cont.)

BEERESTRAATEN, (A. van,) a Dutch painter of much merit; studied, probably, in Italy, and died in 1687. His pictures of marine scenes are full of striking lights, the water most natural, and, as it were, moving before our eyes. They represent Dutch and Italian seaports, but are very scarce. The gallery of Dresden, and the Museum of Amsterdam, possess some of the best; and M. le Brun paid for one of Beerestraaten's pictures, at Paris, the price of 1600 livres. (Van Eynden, Vaderl. Schilderk.)

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